

The Woman Citizen

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News Notes of the Fortnight

Clemenceau's Tour

SELDOM has a foreign visitor had the welcome that has greeted M. Georges Clemenceau since his arrival in the United States. He has come out of his retirement of three years spent in his native village away from all touch with politics—three years spent in thinking, as he expressed it—to state the case for France to her old friend, the United States, and to preserve the warm friendship which he sees threatened.

His first speech was given at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City to a distinguished audience, and he is now on a tour of the large cities which might well tax the physical strength of a much younger man. In his speeches M. Clemenceau has been careful not to give advice nor to formulate any plan of help or cooperation, but he reminds Americans of facts they may have forgotten—of the 5,500,000 men France lost in killed and wounded out of 8,000,000 mobilized, besides the 500,000 returned from German prison camps dying from starvation or consumption; of the 20,000 factories destroyed, of the wanton ruin and destruction of millions of homes, and he adds that whatever Germany pays it cannot be half of what the war cost France. He expresses the fear in which France lives and her need for some security of outlook. Twice during his lifetime he has seen France invaded by Germany. The guarantees promised in the treaty have been repudiated, and she is left to defend herself. How can she disarm? he asks. He reminds the United States that she must share in the responsibility of the civilized world. "It is not in your power to live happy and well and contented in America if you see the rest of the world is suffering from want and pestilence."

His coming is at the invitation of the Council on Foreign Relations, an organization of men of all political parties concerned in spreading knowledge of international relations and in developing a reasoning American foreign policy. M. Clemenceau is paying his own expenses, earning the money through writing newspaper articles. All proceeds of meetings to which admission is charged go to Franco-American charities.



Painted by Miss Jessie Ansbacher, "The Green Kimono" portrays the figure of a girl posed to bring out the lovely line of neck and shoulder admired by all artists. And there is the soft fold of the garment, with its vivid coloring, which so effectively throws into prominence the dark head of the sitter.

Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania, is Miss Ansbacher's birth-place, but she has spent the greater part of her life in New York. She tells us that as far back as she can remember she has drawn or painted, beginning at six years of age to paint the flowers she picked in the fields. After college she decided to be a painter and studied with William Chase. She has exhibited at all the large exhibitions in the country. Collecting beautiful things—books, pottery, pictures, etc.—is one of her fads.

The English Election

THE outcome of the general election in England on November 15 was what had been expected—only considerably more so. After the break-up of the Coalition Government and the demonstration of Tory strength it had been supposed that Bonar Law, the Conservative premier appointed in Lloyd George's place, would win. But the small number of Lloyd George Liberals elected was a surprise. The parties in the order of their strength are as follows: Conservatives, 345; Labor, 141; Asquith Liberals, 57; Lloyd George Liberals, 52; others, 10. Labor thus becomes the Opposition. Lady Astor

and Mrs. Wintringham were re-elected, but no other women. The first prohibitionist to sit in Parliament, Edwin Scrymgeour, won over Winston Churchill.

M. P.'s have to scramble for their seats on the opening day—they come early and stake out their claims with cards. Lady Astor got a good one—and found herself next to her opponent, Colonel Gretton, leader of the brewing interests. Lloyd George got a prominent and advantageous place for a government critic, but made no attempt to establish himself as the leader of the official opposition. Ramsay Macdonald holds that post.

It is being pointed out that the Bonar Law victory is not as good as it looks. He can count on about 57 per cent. of the House of Commons, but this rests on less than 39 per cent. of the popular vote. While eight and a quarter million people voted Liberal or Labor, only five million and a half voted Conservative. Proportional representation would have brought a different story.

At Lausanne

THE United States isn't particularly popular at the Lausanne conference on the Near East. It is present only in the persons of observers—though it is true that the powers of these representatives have been a bit enlarged over the original intention and they speak as well as see; but of course they don't vote. At first the Turkish spokesman said right out that Americans weren't wanted—that all treaties had gone by the board and what was the use of people being there who were to have no official part in making new ones. But afterward he withdrew his opposition.

Now Ambassador Child—who, with Ambassador McGrew and Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, represents America—has stirred things up by restating the Hughes policy (conveyed in his note of October 30) with emphasis and additions. He asserted America's stand for the open door—and warned the conference against carrying out secret agreements which would give other powers privileges in Turkey not enjoyed by us, then he went on to say that we would speak only on questions affecting Amer-

ican rights, but that American rights were probably involved in every settlement to be made. The United States, in short, while seeking no special privileges, intended to protect its rights. In this connection the Mosul oil fields figure largely. This oil has been controlled by British interests, and is involved in international obligations which the Angora Government desires to repudiate. We want an open door on oil. At this writing, it is understood that discussion of the oil fields will be prudently postponed for a while.

In the Conference proceedings so far the Turks have made two demands—one for a plebiscite in Western Thrace and one for the possession of the 1913 boundary line, which would give them Karezgatch—an important railway station. The Greeks opposed the former claim and the Allies supported them: Lord Curzon, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has told them, too, that the Allies are in agreement on the point that they shall not hold territory west of the Maritza River—dividing Thrace—and Ismet Pasha's reply is due as this is written. Other discussions concern the numerous islands desired by Turkey.

The Russians have demanded a full share in the conference, but apparently are not going to get it. The Italians, inclined to consent, are yielding to French and British persuasions.

Who's White?

THE Supreme Court has handed down a decision denying the right of the Japanese to become citizens of the United States. This applied to two cases, in one of which the claim to naturalization was based on the assumption that the Japanese may be classified as white. In his opinion Justice Sutherland—it was, by the way, his first opinion as a member of the Court—says that in all of the naturalization acts from 1790 to 1906 the privilege of naturalization was confined to white persons (with the addition in 1870 of those of African nativity and descent), and defines the word *white* as *Caucasian*. He was careful to insist that "there is not implied—either in the legislation or in our interpretation of it—any suggestion of individual unworthiness or racial inferiority."

Mussolini's Latest Move

THE "blackshirted blacksmith's son" who seized the government of Italy continues his high-handed career. On the sixteenth Premier Mussolini briefly outlined his policies and program before the Chamber of Deputies and demanded their agreement to whatever he proposed. With his dramatic—or maybe melodramatic—force, he told them he was performing an act of purely formal deference in consulting them at all, and that with "300,000 youth perfectly armed and ready for anything" he certainly hadn't needed

to. Speaking to the Senate, he was less vehement—even admitting that it was an "essential organ for just and prudent administration." He summed up his foreign policy in an intention that Italy should give nothing without getting something, and his domestic program in "economy, work, discipline." A few days after his spectacular challenge, the Chamber of Deputies voted him full power to adopt any measures he pleases in bureaucratic and financial reforms up to the end of 1923. But his government must report by next March on what it has done.

The Finance Ministry is expected to abandon laws that "tend to penalize capital," pursue the half million who escape paying income taxes (legally or illegally), and to levy an income tax on workmen drawing high wages.

The Prohibition Poll

IN THE issue of October 7 the *Woman Citizen* printed a ballot on Prohibition, using the same wording that was used in the recent extensive poll of the *Literary Digest*. In order that there might be no possible chance of duplication of votes, the ballot was printed only once, so that each subscriber received but one; in the three issues of the *Citizen* since October 7, however, attention has been called to this ballot and subscribers have been urged to mark it and send it in.

The result up to date is 1,296 votes, which is only about a 10 per cent return on the ballots sent out. Of these, 1,193

Very Briefly

An International Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism was recently held at Toronto, with delegates from fifty nations present. Plans to enlist students throughout the world in the prohibition fight were prominent among the discussions.

Princeton is to have a special library on capital-labor relations—to be known as the library of industrial relations and to form a part of the University's economics department.

It is reported that the national assembly of the Far Eastern Republic—the Chita government—has voted to seek union with the Moscow government. This would establish Soviet power from the Baltic to the Pacific.

A number of United States Senators and Congressmen have accepted invitations to attend a meeting December 1 for the organization of a new political group in Congress. Senator La Follette, as Chairman of the People's Legislative Service, called the meeting.

Truman H. Newberry, Senator from Michigan, resigned his seat just before Congress opened. The reason given was that the defeat, at the election, of the other Michigan senator, would make his own service futile. An effort would have been made in the Senate to deprive him of the seat, title to which was so long in controversy in connection with the expenditure of an illegally large election fund.

The United States is to share with the Allies in receiving reimbursement out of German reparation payments, for the cost of keeping troops on the Rhine. A conference for the allocation of these payments is to be held soon in Paris, and Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to represent us.

or 92 per cent voted in favor of the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Ninety, or 7 per cent, voted for modification, and 13, or 1 per cent, voted for repeal. Only 8 per cent of this poll voted in favor of any change in the Prohibition law in contrast to the 55.3 per cent resulting from the poll of the *Digest*. While the total vote of *Woman Citizen* subscribers is not as large as we expected, the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the Prohibition Amendment on the part of the type of woman who reads the *Woman Citizen* is unmistakable.

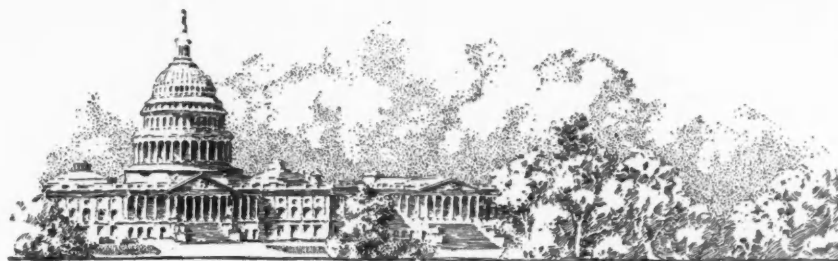
The Klan Under Fire

ALL of a sudden the fight on the Ku Klux Klan has intensified. Possibly this is the result of the elections, since in several states Klan political activities are said to have been successful. In Oregon the Klan was influential in electing a governor, in Texas a senator; it is credited with defeating Governor Hardwick in Georgia and electing many members of the Arkansas legislature; it is said to have been a factor in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington. Recently Governor Parker, of Louisiana, appeared at Washington with revelations of the Klan's excesses and extra-legal activities in his state, and asked for the help of other states and indirectly of the Federal government in cutting connections between the Klan in Louisiana and the Klan outside. In New York City a sensational controversy over the Klan vs. the churches is going on, an evangelist connected with Calvary Baptist Church being a Klan lecturer and disposed to foster the Klan through the church. There is talk of congressional action, but stiff technical difficulties loom in the way of the Federal government's reaching the Klan.

As this goes to press, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts has called on Attorney General Daugherty for a thorough investigation.

A New Government in Germany

GERMANY, too, has had a governmental change. The opposition to Chancellor Wirth's government became strong enough to bring about his downfall, after a year and a half of power. The new Chancellor is Wilhelm Cuno—the first chancellor drawn from the ranks of business, and he is attempting to conduct a business administration. He got an overwhelming approval from the Reichstag when he appeared before it on November 25, though the Socialists oppose him. He has, indeed, already lost, under Socialist opposition, one of his appointees, the Food Controller, after a régime of record brevity—thirty-six hours. In his opening speech outlining German problems, he put "first bread, then reparations," and indicated an intention to carry on the policy of the outgoing government.—Nov. 28.



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

November 24, 1922.

BY the time this is in print, Washington probably will know more clearly what Clemenceau intended when he made his first speeches in America. The Washington reaction was adverse, and rather a surprise to political observers because of its intensity. The first deduction here was that he was attempting to revive interest or sympathy for an alliance with France, and nothing could have been more of an inciting agent to the capital. In the first months of the documentation of the League of Nations, and the announcement of Woodrow Wilson's inclination toward such a French Alliance, everybody here understood that Leaguers were only accepting the French Alliance idea in order to get the League of Nations, believing that the League in operation would soon prove itself a protection to France, against Germany, and an adequate substitute for an alliance. From the first, Republicans were free with their antagonism toward any Alliance; even League of Nations Republicans were against it.

Waiting the Next Move

If M. Clemenceau clarifies his first speeches (probably, and apparently in many places, poorly reported) so that they truly indicate that he believes the French Alliance to be the key to renewed friendship and solidarity, he has chosen what politicians here say is the one thing which would unite all the opposition in America. Developments have been such that today Democrats, Republicans, and Isolationists want none of the French Alliance.

But at this writing, the flurry which this has caused in Washington seems to many to be out of proportion. Senator Hitchcock and Senator Borah, who delivered broadsides in the Senate against Clemenceau, know as well as anybody here that of all Frenchmen who are political leaders, Clemenceau probably has the best access to American opinion. He lived in New York for some time. He reads and speaks English. His wife was an American woman. He has made trips from one

end of the country to the other. Moreover, Ambassador Jusserand lately has been in France for the especial purpose, it was understood, of giving French politicians the latest interpretation of American affairs. And optimists in political circles think that M. Clemenceau will clarify his position before he comes to Washington to take lunch with President Harding. Certainly there couldn't be much of a welcome at the White House for an emissary with a French Alliance in his pocket. The President's reaction to M. Clemenceau's advances of renewed friendship and association with France is awaited with interest here.

National politics is centering more and more in the President, even though the Republican party professed to elect a President who would cease to be an "autocrat." With an assertive turn of his hand, President Harding could become a leader who would mold his party into shape and so guide national affairs that the world would get the impression of a new unity and coordination in the country. During the last year, truthful observers, Republican or Democrat, would be obliged to report that the personal development of the President under his extraordinary responsibilities has been notable. The presidency has made the man. He was elected to be a figurehead. He has been Chief Executive.

His argument and exposition of the Administration ship-subsidy plan was the most masterful of any of his public utterances so far, and showed a greater degree of forceful expression and clear thinking than has characterized his earlier speeches. Therefore, many here believe that if the President were pressed to undertake the reformation of the Republican party and a reaffirmation of its principles, he could do it. But they admit that it is also characteristic of him to require great pressure, and to consider his action forced by an emergency. In other words, his is the type of mind that accommodates itself most easily to a smooth and comfortable middle road of quiet mental exertion, which would be his choice every time,

but a mind that keys itself to what is required of it under pressure. He is slow to convince, and petulant during the process. Once convinced, he is determined.

"Selling" Ship Subsidy

The President has made up his mind that the ship-subsidy plan shall pass. There was a tone of severity in his delivery as he stood in the House of Representatives this week addressing the opening of the special session of Congress. His face was doubly serious. He attacked his subject as a lawyer presenting his case before the court. His arguments were succinct. His manner simple. He must have known that he faced an audience none too enthusiastic about his subject. Like any publicity man, he felt himself obliged to make his wares interesting as well as logical. He must have sensed, too, the character of the applause which greeted him. It was for him personally—not for his ship-subsidy; that much was fairly evident. When he appeared and retired, the ovation was hearty, and a few times during the address there was scattered applause. But other than that, the ship-subsidy lecture was taken solemnly. The psychology of Congress, on ship subsidy, has been like that of a man taking his medicine. Or, mixing metaphors, the subsidy has been a more or less unwanted child of the Administration.

The President hardly was out of the Capitol when the new ship-subsidy bill, H. R. 12817, was introduced in the House, with several amendments representing political developments since the last session. As soon as the bill was introduced, it was favorably reported by the chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as "practically the same as H. R. 12021, reported to the House last June." The changes were:

1—To clarify the requirement that the Shipping Board make a statement of all expenditures and receipts.

2—To require purchasers of vessels from the Shipping Board to take out the necessary insurance to protect the equity of the United States.

3—Rescinding the provision requiring vessels receiving the United States subsidy to carry mails free of charge, for one reason because the application of the Volstead Act "seriously affects the revenues of passenger ships . . . which usually carry the mails, and the Committee feels that the slight additional compensation which would thereby accrue to passenger vessels is highly desirable in view of the difficulty experienced in maintaining under our laws American passenger services in competition with foreign services on which those laws are not applicable."

(This is a fairly clear indication of the attitude of this important committee of Congress on the recent order prohibiting liquor on American ships, and will be significant if at the next session the question takes form in legislation amending the Volstead Act.)

And several other provisions not materially affecting the general policy of the bill.

Only a short time ago the Shipping bill was considered one of the routine matters of Administration legislation which would be forced through by Republican leaders without difficulty other than an allowance of sufficient time for Democratic party and other opposition to blow off steam. Today, after the Republican defeat at the election, the situation has changed. The opposition has taken courage and has been strengthened. Some Republicans,

never keen, have edged farther from the fold. There is a question at the Capitol now whether the bill can be passed at this extra session. If it is not passed, and is, therefore, left for the new Congress next December, with the additional Democratic and radical strength, the ultimate fate of the bill indeed would be in doubt.

The bill itself is almost blindly complex. In general, it gives to the United States Shipping Board most extraordinary powers and discretion in the control and financing of American shipping, and in the administration of the legislation which, it is estimated, will cost the country an amount somewhere between thirty and seventy-five million dollars a year, which are the rival estimates of proponents and opponents.

Two other high lights are evident. Namely, that the bill endeavors in every way possible, save in the essential subsidy feature, to avoid direct aid by appropriations, and the indirect methods of subsidizing make it extremely hard to estimate correctly what the real cost of the legislation would be. Third, it transfers to private shipping much of the Government business now done by Government transports, and in every way seeks to increase the revenue and incentive of American ship owners. In brief, the story of the bill is this:

It authorizes the Shipping Board under certain conditions to sell its vast fleet of Government-owned ships at such

prices and on such terms and conditions as the Board itself may prescribe.

It establishes in the Treasury a revolving fund of not more than \$125,000,000 to be used for loans to ship builders. These loans to be made for a period not longer than fifteen years, and to bear interest at a rate of not less than two per cent.—the loans to be used for the construction and equipment of American built ships. (This is one of the clauses most under fire. It is claimed that the Government will have to pay four per cent., or more, for the money which it would lend to ship builders at two per cent.)

It requires all United States mails to be shipped, wherever practicable, on American vessels.

It allows certain substantial income tax deductions for a number of years to American ship owners—under certain conditions.

It credits the income tax of a ship owner with an amount equal to five per cent. of the freight money paid by the taxpayer on cargoes transported in American ships engaged in overseas trade.

It doubles previous tonnage duties.

It requires that one-half of all immigrants admitted to the United States shall be transported in American vessels.

It sets up in the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Merchant Marine

(Continued on page 26)

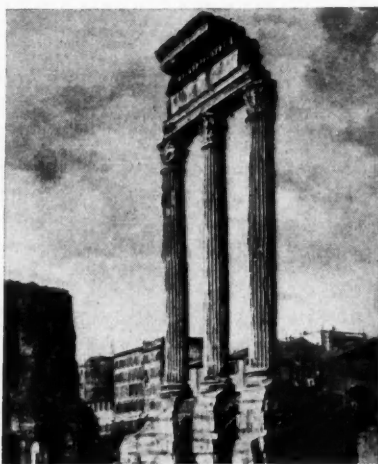
FELLOW suffragist, would you like once more to keep step to martial music with the exaltation in your soul which nothing but serving the cause of right against a doubting world can produce? Then come to Rome, next spring. Help the Italian women get the vote by marching with them. Probably you cannot speak Italian with Members of Parliament, but you can carry a banner that will tell the story. The procession will be one with a very definite aim and object, not now to be announced, but you will approve it. You will be thrilled and elated by it, and be glad to be a part of this all-the-world-around movement, which must not pause until the women of all civilized nations are endowed with equal political rights with men.

The Congress will be held in Rome, May 11-19 inclusive. The hotel headquarters will be the Hotel Quirinal. The Congress will be held in the Palazzo dell'Esposizione, via Nazionale, an easy walk from the Quirinal.

On Friday, May 11th, the International Board of Officers will be in session all day. On Saturday, the 12th, all-day conferences under the direction of four standing committees will be held and will be open to interested delegates, namely: 1, Equal pay and right to work. 2, Equal moral standards. 3,

A Call to Rome

By Carrie Chapman Catt



—"the most wonderful city in Europe"

Nationality of married women. 4, Maintenance of motherhood and problems of the illegitimate child. On Sunday, May 13, the Presidents of national auxiliaries will meet with the Board. All of these meetings will be at the Quirinal.

The convention will open on Monday morning, May 14, and continue through the week. There will be several social features, among them, an informal reception by the Board to the delegates, a public dinner, a ceremony within the historic Forum and a tea on the beautiful Palatine Hill. Other interesting special features will lighten and brighten the Congress program.

Italy is surely the most fascinating country in Europe and Rome the most wonderful city in it. Suffragists who have never visited the Eternal City with its wealth of antiquities, museums, art galleries, gardens and quaint old streets and buildings should come now if they can and while enjoying the sentiment aroused by these historic relics of an ancient civilization, should help the modern Italian woman to take her rightful place in the modern life of this modern people. Those who have visited Rome need no urging to come again.

The large ships of the two Italian lines running between New York and Naples are comfortable. The *Giulio Cesare* (Julius Caesar) of the Italian Navigation Company is one of the wonders among ships and I learn that the *Conte Rosso* of the Italian Lloyd is exceptionally fine. Naples, with its environs of Pompeii, Sorrento, Amalfi and

(Continued on page 25)

"Mirrors" and



Other Books

WITH anonymous "Mirrors" as popular as they are, it is not surprising to read that many books of many kinds "mirror the life" of this, that, or the other place. Mr. Sinclair Lewis would undoubtedly admit with his most charming frankness that *Babbitt* (Harcourt, Brace, 1922) mirrors life in an American small city. His reviewers go even farther, and claim that it mirrors the typical life of such a city. Whether or not that is true, George Babbitt is certainly as well-known, as ever-present, as obvious as the ice-man or the paper boy or the corner lamp-post. It is extremely doubtful whether there exists a single man or woman in this country who has escaped knowing, and perhaps loving, a Babbitt.

That is what differentiates the book most sharply from "Main Street." Nobody in Gopher Prairie was either loving or lovable. But George Babbitt, "realtor," is lovable, absurd, wistful, boasting, kindly, ridiculous, even when he bores you the most. Because after all, it is possible to reach a yawning point in the piling up of details, however accurately they be reported. Nevertheless, "Babbitt" has many things which combine to make it a far better book than its predecessor. There is a focusing of attention on the central character, a sense of moving forward, a feeling that Mr. Lewis set out with a single purpose and accomplished it. And in the intangible certainty that Mr. Lewis himself has grown, lies the promise of future work.

Dorothy Canfield set up two mirrors when she wrote *Rough-Hewn* (Harcourt, Brace, 1922), and placed them so that each reflection would form the sharpest possible contrast to the other. American home life could never seem so clear and wholesome alone as it does in contrast to the home life of Americans in France.

The principal actors are Neale and Marise, beloved by readers of her *Brimming Cup*. Here they are children, growing up, the one in Jersey City, the other in the old Basque country, apparently as far apart as possible, yet surely preparing for each other. Marise is a wistful child, living among older people, absorbing the age-old customs of the country through her American senses. Life is very serious in its details, and never to be trusted. Even successful musicianship brings only added need for constant care, until she meets Neale. The story of Neale is a remarkably fine piece of boy analysis, and his taciturn development is typical

THE book reviews this time are offered with the special purpose—beyond the usual one—of helping a bit with Christmas choices. Here is a condensed list of recent books, including some already reviewed in the *CITIZEN*:

The Bright Shawl, Joseph Hergesheimer (Knopf): Romance of Havana—colorful.

The Boy Grew Older, Heywood Broun (Putnam): Likable, clever, uneven story of newspaper man father and artist son.

This Freedom, A. S. M. Hutchinson (Little-Brown): The much-discussed novel of marriage vs. career; vivid, powerful, with a disappointing outcome.

Spellbinders, Margaret C. Banning (Doran): Another story of marriage and career, not sharply black and white, sound and sane.

Escape, Jeffery E. Jeffery (Seltzer): Still another story of marriage; entertaining, unusual, with a debatable title.

The Vehement Flame, Margaret Deland (Harper): Living characters in a story of a married woman who stayed at home.

The Mind in the Making, James Harvey Robinson (Harper): Why and how we think and don't think. Delightful.

One of Ours, Willa S. Cather (Knopf): Clear, high beauty and splendid character studies.

The Judge, Rebecca West (Doran): Powerful characterization, inconsistent but compelling story.

Books and Characters, Strachey (Harcourt, Brace): Charming essays.

The American Party System, C. E. Merriam (Macmillan); Behind the Mirror, Anon (Putnam); Public Opinion, Walter Lippman (Harcourt, Brace): The three-book political library recommended by Mrs. Catt.

The Glimpses of the Moon, Edith Wharton (Appleton): Skillful modern society novel.

Joanna Godden, Sheila Kaye-Smith (Dutton): Powerful story of the Sussex marshes.

Judith of the Godless Valley, Honoré Willie (Stokes): A vivid story of the West.

Lilia Chenoweth, Lee W. Dodd (Dutton): Excellent character creation.

The Book of the American Indian, Hamlin Garland and Frederick Remington (Harper): A beautiful tribute in story and painting.



of the great group of small boys whose mothers wail "I don't know why, but Johnny never tells me a thing."

In his growing up he undergoes education, and here again Dorothy Canfield's fine power of clear seeing searches out the unrecognized weaknesses of current schools. She seems to say that they are the machines to which we owe our Babbitts, and she carries Neale right up to the point where his path divides in two, one branch leading to understanding and wisdom, the other to successful, stereotyped Babbittity.

The book is clear-cut and compelling, whether read for its own fascinating self, or as a prelude to "The Brimming Cup."

Wavy with personality, uncertain as to color, presenting a thoroughly individual reflection, G. K. Chesterton frankly names his mirror *What I Saw in America* (Dodd Mead, 1922). That America was also a mirror, that it gave him back his own views, his own prejudices, his own delightful whimsies is not the least part of the joke. Whether you agree with him on prohibition, feminism, religion and the industrial menace, you will find common ground in his laughter. It is healthy and good-humored, directed at himself as well as at us, and making toward a better mutual understanding. He did understand all America in the light of that part which he saw, and there are times when one suspects that his vivid brain gives back a truer picture of it than we can see when we look hard at the somewhat muddled thing itself.

There are books which are readable, and books which are read-aloud-able, which possess the high quality of being more fun when shared than when read alone. Their very words hold a quality of picturesqueness so that along with the thread runs an overtone of warmth and color which keeps you lured and fascinated. No dull syllables, words without vital import, phrases that plod stupidly, pages that can be skipped have place in such a book. All its commonplace happenings, its eatings and sleepings, are made rosy, invested with charm. Lord Dunsany's *Don Rodriguez* (Putnam, 1922) is of this company. Even the frying-pan becomes a character and takes a worthy place beside the sword and mandolin, and over all of them is the glamor of the Golden Age of Spain.

The book is Romance—the characters serious. No one says funny things, and yet you break off repeatedly to laugh deep down with the very soul of the story.—M. A.

The Letters of Franklin K. Lane (Houghton, Mifflin, 1922) make a genuine contribution both to good literature and to the history of the momentous years of the war.

Mr. Lane was Secretary of the Interior under President Wilson. The intimate pictures of the President and his Cabinet at their meetings during the war are all the more illuminating because they were not written for publication. Lansing, Burleson, Daniels and the President himself appear in vivid flashes and are described frankly and without reserve.

Mr. Lane had decided opinions about public affairs, "I am persuaded that no

(Continued on page 27)



In the corner, Mrs. O'Neill, first woman state representative in Illinois.

At her right, Miss Esto Broughton, in California's Assembly since 1918.

Below, Mrs. Paige, elected to the Minnesota legislature.

More Women Who Won

there is one woman clerk of the Supreme Court.

From Arkansas comes the report that Miss Erle Chambers of Little Rock, the candidate of the Pulaski County League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Frances M. Hunt, of Pine Bluff, were elected to the Legislature. Miss Chambers is a law-school graduate, has been probation officer, teacher, and for five years the executive secretary of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association. We steal from a story submitted for the *Citizen's* election story contest the fact that not a cent was spent for advertising during her campaign.

California has re-elected two women to the State Assembly and added three more. The former are Miss Esto B. Broughton, of Modesto, and Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, of Berkeley. Both of these women were first elected in 1918. Miss Broughton is a young lawyer, a graduate of the University of California no longer ago than 1914. Mrs. Saylor is a "dry" leader, and formerly president of the Berkeley Twentieth Century Club. The three new ones are Mrs. Cora M. Woodbridge, of Roseville; Mrs. Grace S. Dorris, of Bakersfield, who has served four years in the legislature; and Miss Eleanor Miller of Pasadena.

Georgia has two women—Democrats, of course—in the State Assembly: Mrs. Viola R. Napier, of Macon—an attorney, and Miss Bessie Kempton, a newspaper woman. Miss Kempton, just twenty-nine, belongs to the "younger set" of women legislators.

Michigan reports a woman register of deeds, a woman city commissioner, a woman supervisor, a city clerk, county school commissioner, three women on the school board.

In Minnesota four women were elected to the Legislature, running without party designation: Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige, formerly Director of the Fifth Region of the National League of Women Voters and the finest possible type of woman for this position; Mrs. C. M. Dickey Hough, a young energetic woman in the real estate business; Miss Myrtle Cain, a young employed woman interested deeply in women in industry; Mrs. Hannah Kempfer, a fine self-made woman from the farm. Miss Grace Kaercher was also elected clerk of the Supreme Court.

Montana reports four women sent to the Legislature: Mrs. Catherine McCarty, Glendive; Mrs. William Holton, Dodson; Mrs. M. Tracey, Malta; Mrs. Jessie Roscow, Butte.

Three women representatives were elected in New Hampshire: Mrs. Gertrude Caldwell and Mrs. John H. Bart-



Above, Mrs. Dora B. Pinkham, Maine's first woman representative.

In the corner, Mrs. North, Judge of the Herkimer County (N. Y.) Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Simmons, elected to the Oregon House of Representatives.



lett, both of Portsmouth, both Democrats; and Mrs. Effis Yantis, of Manchester, Republican. Miss Grace Richardson, is Keene County Commissioner, and Miss Ella Gee, Registrar of Deeds.

In North Dakota Miss Nellie Dougherty, of Minot, was elected to the Legislature by the Independent Voters' Association, and Mrs. Minnie D. Craig, of Esmond, by the Nonpartisans. Miss Minnie Jean Nielson was chosen superintendent of public instruction by the Independents. She was endorsed by the Republicans but elected on a Fusion ticket. A large number of the county superintendents elected are women and at least three women were elected to other county offices—one county treasurer, one clerk of the court and one register of deeds.

Oregon has two women—one in the Senate, one in the House. The former, Republican, is Mrs. W. S. Kinney, of Astoria, who was elected representative in 1920. The latter is Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Republican, of Portland, formerly a Regional Director of the National League of Women Voters, who resigned her post only to enter this campaign. Mrs. Gardiner said of her a few weeks ago, in the "Woman Voter": "She does things without excitement, and does them well."

Vermont confirms the election of Miss Edna L. Beard—representative two years ago—as its first woman state senator. Four women were elected representatives: Mrs. Catherine A. Buck, Wheelock; Mrs. Flora E. Cooper, Wells; Mrs. Jessie Dow, Topsham; Mrs. Leoline A. Meech, Monkton.

Washington has a fine list: Reba J. Hurn, of Spokane, Republican, an attorney, for the State Senate; for the House, Mrs. Maud Sweetman, of Seattle, Republican; Mrs. Harry John Miller, of Everett, Republican; Mrs. Belle Reeves,* of Wenatchie, Democrat, reported an earnest civic worker in all

*One source gives this name French—no time to verify across continent.

EARLY in 1921 the *Woman Citizen* listed the names of thirty-three women in the state legislatures. Already as the result of the 1922 elections we have the names of sixty-five women legislators, and the end is not yet; at least we believe so, since so many states have still not sent in returns, and in a number of these there must have been women candidates. No doubt elections are exhausting to all concerned—one letter was written on the first day the committeewoman was back in her office after a post-election collapse—so we must possess our souls in patience. But we venture the prediction that the final list will show far more than twice the number of names recorded in 1921. Of course the *Citizen's* rejoicing has to be a bit abstract, since it can not be personally acquainted with more than a few of these women, but the increased number certainly means growing recognition of women as a factor in political life and at least a doubled chance that women's point of view will be represented in our legislatures. And when it comes to welcoming the election of such women as Mrs. Paige of Minneapolis, Mrs. Simmons of Portland, Mrs. Fitzgerald of Boston, and Mrs. Schermerhorn of New Jersey, to mention a few whom the *Citizen* does know, too much can not be said. It has long been a commonplace that it is hard to get the best men to run for office—what an encouraging thing if the best women will.

In the last issue we reported all we knew from fourteen states, including not only twenty-eight women legislators but some elected to other offices as well, with Judge Florence E. Allen as star. We now have to add women successes in eleven more states:

Arizona: To the House of Representatives Rosa McKay, Democrat; Nellie Bush, Democrat; Freda Marks, Republican. Nine out of twelve counties elected women to the office of school superintendent; three elected women recorders; three, women treasurers, and

community welfare projects; and Mrs. Jessie Bullock Kastner (Farmer-Labor), of Tacoma,—"a woman of splendid education, brilliant mind, fine presence, and devotion to the interests of the common people."

In addition, Mrs. Blanche Funk Miller, whose work as city clerk of Tacoma was described in the *Citizen* of March 11, was elected Pierce County's first woman justice of the peace.

In *West Virginia* Mrs. Thomas Gates of Charleston, a Democrat, was elected to the House of Delegates—the first woman ever to sit in our State Legislature.

To keep clear the records of states that have answered, Louisiana and Virginia reported "no women candidates," Kentucky and Maryland—only congressional elections, with no women running, while Nebraska and Michigan say "no women elected."

In asking for returns we asked also for reasons, as the candidates saw them, why they won or lost. Of course there is a rich variety, beginning with the simple explanation of her defeat given by Mrs. Nelson O. Lyster, candidate for the Pennsylvania state legislature, that she was "on the ticket of the minority-party—the Prohibition."

Repeatedly the women say that they had a handicap to overcome in being women. For instance, Lillie M. Tweedy says she failed of election to the Indiana Senate because, "first, I ran on a

Democratic ticket in a very strong Republican county. Second, I am a woman; and there is still much prejudice among men against the women voting, and especially holding office—as also among women." She adds: "My stand on the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act lost me many wet votes; and I was too liberal toward members of other parties to please altogether our central committee." Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle who ran for State Superintendent of Instruction in Nebraska (and polled 120,000 votes) says: "It is not for women yet—the office has always been held by a man, and the present incumbent, running again, had the machinery of his office to help him." Again, from Mrs. Elwood S. Sharp, candidate for the Kansas legislature, came this: "No woman had ever been elected from the district, and so many men were dubious about the wisdom of such a progressive step."

But on the other hand Alice Snell Moyer, Farmer-Labor candidate for the Senate in Utah, says: "The fact that I was second on a ticket of fifteen would seem to disprove the allegation, made by certain anti-suffragists, that the public is not yet ready to accept women in politics on an equal footing with men." And Mrs. Simmons writes: "I received a very complimentary vote and consider it a very easy campaign, as the people generally were in favor of a woman." And Miss Gladys Pyle, elected to the

South Dakota legislature: "Some very good Republicans did not support me because I am a woman (and also a dry) and some very good Democrats and Non-partisan Leaguers supported me."

Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige, of Minnesota, writes: "I said I wanted to go to the Legislature for the same reason that I had wanted to spend my time in the interest of children and employed girls and women, because it was an opportunity for helpfulness. I also wanted to go because I believe that men and women together should govern the country. My committee always stressed the idea that I was the men's as well as the women's candidate because of my experience in business and my legal training, as well as years devoted to organized philanthropies."

As for the women candidates' opinions, specifically, of the women voters' share in their campaigns, there are varying shades of appreciation and blame, some wholeheartedly crediting women's work for their success, other complaining of indifference or lack of team work. Mrs. Sharp of Kansas, said: "Women generally supported me, regardless of party." Mrs. Cora M. Woodbridge, of California, admits that organized women did very little to assist in her campaign—"the reason, I think, being that 'women in politics' has not yet been accepted as altogether 'proper' and women lack the courage which would

(Continued on page 27)

Why They Fought Their Senator

TEN thousand Missouri women, enrolled under the name of the Women's Division, League of Loyal Democrats, fought James A. Reed for re-election to the United States Senate. In spite of these women and in spite of the majority of the Democrats of the state, Reed was elected November 7 on the Democratic ticket, by Republican votes cast in the city of St. Louis. We are obliged to face this paradox—a man twice repudiated by his party in one campaign has been returned to the Senate by voters of the opposing party!

In the primary, August 1, 1903 Democratic votes were cast against Reed in Missouri. This would have defeated him if, under a defective primary law, he had not been allowed to count 50,000 Republican ballots which were cast for him in St. Louis; but he was conceded a plurality of 5942. In the election the Republican stronghold of St. Louis, while electing its entire city ticket, gave Reed, the so-called Democrat, a plurality of 43,000. His plurality for the entire state was approximately only 33,000.

Reed has said: "When I run for office—I run to win." In view of the salient facts in the recent campaign it seems

pertinent to assume that he meant to add: "by fair means or foul."

Several weeks ago Reed asked a leading woman Democrat why women do not like him. The answer to that question covers many points, the first of which are his insulting attitude to the National Suffrage leaders prior to 1920 and his present fawning attitude toward his

THIS is another story submitted in the CITIZEN'S contest for the most interesting and helpful accounts of women's part in the past election. The author's name is therefore withheld for later announcement.

women constituents. The former is epitomized in his speech in the Senate, September 27, 1918, in which he said:

"I feel some hesitancy in replying to the Senator (J. Hamilton Lewis). The fact is that his methods are always confusing. When a man comes at you with doubled-up fists and with the glare of battle in his eyes, you know what to do; but when you catch the flutter of lace and your nostrils are intoxicated with a delicate perfume, you do not know whether to resort to blows or embraces."

When Senator Reed found that this utterance raised a storm of protest he tried to prove that he was referring,

not to the suffragists, but to Senator Lewis. All who heard him, however, construed the passage to be a reference to the suffragists, coming, as it did, in the course of the discussion of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. At that time Senator Reed evidently thought he would never need the women's ballots.

In an effort to placate the new voters, he proclaimed from the platform: "They accuse me of not liking women. My only difficulty has been to keep from liking too many women, too much." But the crowning insult to women who are trying to take an intelligent interest in politics is this: "If I must be beaten I prefer to be beaten by the soft palms of women than by the brutal hands of men."

Reed also willfully misrepresented the Sheppard-Towner bill which women wanted passed in order that mothers might have the opportunity to avail themselves of free hygienic treatment both before and after childbirth. He led people to believe that it was he who offered constructive amendments and whipped it into the shape in which it now is, when the cold fact is that the constructive amendments were made in

(Continued on page 25)

Path Finders to the U. S. Senate

Campaign stories written at The Citizen's Request by the two leading women candidates

Jessie Jack Hooper

CANDIDATE FROM WISCONSIN

I WAS defeated in the November election for United States senator by Senator Robert M. La Follette by a large majority. There was no Democratic party on the ticket for national or state offices because of insufficient vote at the primary election. This was a great disadvantage probably, because names had to be hunted for.

I had no thought of running for this office until I was unanimously selected at the Democratic conference at Milwaukee as their candidate for United States senator. When I was invited to run I knew perfectly well that they did not consider it possible to elect any man in the state, otherwise the nomination would not have been offered to me. I had worked too many years in the suffrage work to have any illusions about politicians handing anything to women. I am thoroughly convinced that women will have to make as hard a struggle for positions in our governing bodies as we did for the suffrage.

My experience has been most interesting. I have not learned anything about men in politics that I did not know before; I have simply verified my former knowledge.

I did almost nothing in the campaign before the primaries owing to the fact that I had no opposition on the Democratic ticket. For five weeks preceding the election I spoke from one to four times a day, covering as much of the state as possible. In my whole campaign I received not one discourteous word from anyone and, so far as I know, not a disparaging word from any newspaper. The *Milwaukee Journal*, the best daily in the Middle West, gave me most splendid support.

The only campaign literature I had was an editorial from the *Milwaukee Journal* which was donated to the campaign. The only financial assistance I personally received was \$100 from my husband and \$29 from outside friends. There have been donations to the amount of \$374.75 made to Mrs. O. V. Fragstein, chairman of the woman's campaign committee, and to Mrs. Alex Bauer, chairman of the Milwaukee woman's committee, which were used for printing my platform, stenographer's service, stamps, stationery and for hiring a hall for me to speak in in Milwaukee. The only paid workers in the state were two young women, Miss Gertrude Watkins and Miss Liba Peshekova, who were formerly with the National American Suffrage Association and League of Women Voters, and

whose salaries and expenses I paid. I sent them out through the state to get the women interested in going out to vote. We had a Hooper button which I also paid for. This was supposed to be given only to the women who would pledge their vote to me.

I think there was a very general interest among the club women, members of the League of Women Voters and W. C. T. U. of the state in my campaign. I believe I owe the vote I received very largely to the women of the state. They were honestly and earnestly interested in having me elected. With the situation as it is in Wisconsin it would have been impossible to elect anyone against Senator La Follette, but with more time to work and money enough to have paid for literature and even the expenses of women who would have been glad to give their services but could not afford to finance themselves, we could have rolled up a very large vote.

The women working in my behalf were confined to no political party. I believe there was no woman in the state who did harder or more effective work than Miss Ella Sweney, my cook. She personally placed Hooper buttons on between sixteen and seventeen hundred women. I believe no candidate ever received more whole-hearted unselfish service than I did from the group of Milwaukee women headed by Mrs. O. V. Fragstein of Wauwatosa and Mrs. Alex Bauer of Milwaukee. They were untiring in their services.

The apathy among the men both in the Democratic party and the wing of the Republican party opposed to Senator La Follette, was appalling. I did not find one man who had not decided after the primaries that La Follette would be elected, and, with very few exceptions, they took no apparent interest in the campaign. This seems to have held good among the men of the National Democratic party as well, for a number of the most prominent Democratic speakers were sent into Minnesota to speak for Mrs. Peter Olesen, but none was sent into Wisconsin.

I had good-sized audiences and fine enthusiasm wherever I went through the state and I believe my time and money were well spent in demonstrating the kind of campaign that women can carry on; that it is possible to go anywhere, come in contact with every kind of people, go through a strenuous campaign and come out with one's own self-respect and the respect of the people. I feel confident that the work I have done this fall has blazed the trail for the women who will seek office in future campaigns.

Anna Dickie Olesen

MINNESOTA'S CANDIDATE

THE ballots were counted against me in the election, but in the large sense of the word I was not really defeated. Neither am I discouraged. I campaigned for fifteen weeks without a rest save on Sunday and I spoke an average of three to four times a day—on some days as often as ten times. Much of the speaking was done out of doors wherever people would gather together.

I talked all summer against every conceivable kind of noise—in some towns engines switching, village clocks striking every quarter hour, the constant chug of motors—but the people listened through it all and by applause and good will gave me courage to fight on. I began campaigning in the heat of summer and ended when the chill of winter crept over Minnesota, and when the last speech was over the night before election, I regretted I could not begin all over again.

I entered the campaign loving humanity. When it was over my love and faith in humanity had grown. In those fifteen weeks of speaking, in every kind of place, I met from men and women alike, only good will, cordiality and courtesy. I had no money with which to carry on a campaign and yet the duty of making a campaign was on me.

I started out standing firmly on two constitutional amendments. First, the one that gave the people power to elect by direct vote their United States Senators. I had been summoned by the people of Minnesota at the primaries to make the race, consequently upon the people lay the duty of financing the campaign. After many of the meetings a box was placed in a convenient place and voluntary contributions were accepted. By the voluntary gifts of the people I was kept on my way. I was forced to go out without a purse and when the campaign was over, thanks to the people, I owed no bills.

The other constitutional amendment which was my guide and stay was the nineteenth. I had no apology to make for being a candidate for United States Senator. The highest legal authority in the land gave me the right to vote and therefore run for office.

Over and over men would ask me this summer "How can you stand the strain?" I stood the strain because at the close of every day I knew my campaigning had made the way easier for other women. So long as the people of Minnesota remember my campaign, wherever a woman is a candidate for

(Continued on page 26)

The Round-the-World Lady

By Mildred Adams

FIRST a room and then its owner, that's the most interesting way to meet a person. And when that room is the library of 13 West 9th Street, and its owner is Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan—well, perhaps that's the most interesting way to meet her, and then again perhaps any way would be the most interesting as long as it was Mrs. Egan you were meeting. You might run across her on shipboard in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Mediterranean, or any other of the seven storied seas. Or in the Chinese interior, or at a meeting of the Soviet Council, or talking to Gandhi in his Indian home—wherever the focal point of world interest was, there you could confidently expect to find her eager face and keen mind, gathering the material which makes her the foremost woman reporter on the world's economic and political problems.

This particular morning she was coming into her own library, a sunny room so big that the bulk of its black piano was merely a detail of the furnishing. Low white cases lined the walls, filled with books whose titles told of all the countries and their affairs, and whose thumbed backs proved more than casual reading. But even more than the books did the furnishings speak of world wandering. Japanese prints made slim panels on the walls, a Chinese chest held porcelains and Indian silver, another of deep brown wood was hinged and decorated with silver that said "Korea." A rarely lovely piece of carved lacquer lured your fingers on to follow its intricate pictures.

"That was given me by Count Okura," said a clear voice, and Mrs. Egan herself stood in the doorway. You've seen a robin on its early morning quest, its air of alertness, the smooth richness of its vestments, its competent procedure to business. There was something of all this in Mrs. Egan's smart figure as she came forward into the sunlight.

"It's a wanderer's room, all right," she said, waving a friendly hand toward a near chair. "I've traveled so much that distance doesn't matter at all. If there's an assignment, I go, and one corner of the earth is as near as another. Last year I went to Russia—no—it was this year," she laughed at her own forgetfulness of time, "and right now I'm supposed to be in Egypt. But the Russian problem was so tremendous I came home instead of going straight through."

"It is difficult to convey any idea of the chaos of interior Russia, and the



Eleanor Franklin Egan

suffering that's going on there, right now, suffering among the professional classes, the doctors, lawyers, professors, the intelligentsia of the nation. There's an interesting thing that is happening in regard to that." Her keen eyes softened. "Of course I told, in my articles, what many people already knew, that individual food packages could be sent to individuals. I made no plea for money, but as soon as that stuff was printed the money began to roll in with notes like this, 'Here is five dollars. Please see that a food package goes to a Russian lawyer.' 'I am a doctor. Kindly secure the name of a Russian doctor and send him an individual food package with the enclosed money.' School teachers sent their hard-earned dollars, so did professors, librarians, nurses, many more. The appeal of the situation was so tremendous, so personal.

"Yes, the same thing happened in the Chinese famine. I went into the interior, into what they called the Black Country. There was no food. It was an empty land. And people died like flies. They lost five million in that famine, but because they were Chinese, the world didn't realize it. I cabled that story, twelve thousand words, the skeleton of twenty thousand. That's the longest cable that ever went across the Pacific. And over a million dollars came rolling in for the famine relief."

Not a word did she say of the adventures she must have had, the obstacles she must have overcome on that trip. It was from another source that stories came of her courage and presence of mind in the midst of danger.

She spent five days in a German prison camp, confined on false charges, winning her way out by her own cool efforts. In 1917 she was in Bagdad, with General Maude, of the British army, when he was assassinated. Perhaps the greatest story is one she can never be persuaded to tell. A submarine attacked the ship on which she was crossing the Mediterranean, throwing the refugee passengers into such terror that she was shoved overboard in the confusion. Picked up by a life-boat, she demanded to be rowed over to the submarine, and actually ordered its commander to stop firing. He obeyed!

"This time I'm going to Egypt, to Mesopotamia, to India, to study the problems of Mohammedans," she continued. "You know there's a vast lack of understanding concerning the ability of responsible peoples to free themselves of their responsibilities. We used to talk about the white man's burden. Well, once they're taken up, no one has worked out a satisfactory way of laying them down. You can't turn a dependent people over to a few politicians who think they ought to be free, so as to be the more easily exploited."

"Of course exploitation, as it was practised a hundred years ago by so-called civilized governments, is totally out of place in this century. Really, it doesn't exist any more, with the exception of a few small and isolated instances."

It was very difficult to bring her back from world affairs to the details of her own life. Finally she answered:

"How did I begin? On *Leslie's Weekly*. I was only nineteen and I did dramatic criticism, reviews, and all those necessary things. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out the editor called a meeting and asked, 'How are we going to get the news out of this?' Nobody knew about Japan, we scarcely knew how to get there, but after a second's silence I piped up 'I'll go out and get it for you.' And he let me. That was my first big assignment. At the close of the war I married in Yokohama. Then we lived in London for a while, and after that my husband bought a paper in Manila, and we lived there for five years. The finest thing about Manila is that you can't leave without going to some place that is fascinating. Japan, the China Coast, Siberia, the Islands"—she waved an all-inclusive hand. "And always I was writing. Now, in a week or two, I'm to start for Egypt for half a year. After that?" She smiled that cheerful, confident smile. "Who knows? Space means nothing any more."

Editorially Speaking

We, the People

No. 4 in the series "How to Be a Good Citizen"

THE chief obstacle to the attainment of the millennium is the universal distrust of "the people." Political leaders are afraid of their own fellow partisans, and the regulars with few exceptions condemn the primary because they cannot control it—the people do. Mr. Gompers and the Railroad and Coal Chiefs are disdainful of arbitration for they have no faith in the fairness of commissions chosen from the people. Politicians distrust women voters, whites distrust blacks, the rich distrust the poor, the poor the rich. This is the problem that must find solution before governments by consent are really attained, or wars and strikes eliminated. "We, the people" must trust each other.

The citizen must therefore study psychology, which is a long word for simple human nature. Psychology will teach him to understand "the people" and, understanding, he will trust them.

Psychology is the antidote for the disillusionment which often distresses the citizen who finds voting a commonplace, dull, unpromising business.

Psychology will teach the Good Citizen why our government—city, state and nation—falls so far short of the standards set for it. It will teach him not to condemn the man in office struggling to do his duty but handicapped by a mentality and a morality not quite big enough for his task. He is merely baffled and confused by the conflict of influences beating upon him.

Long years ago, in a political speech, Robert G. Ingersoll said, "Statesmen work for the people, politicians get the people to work for them." Something more might be said; the statesman works for those phases of the party which deal with principles; the politician with those phases which deal with elections, organization, patronage. There are so many more people capable of understanding the policies of a party than there are who comprehend its principles that the machine end of party management usually tips the scale with its overweight.

Politics is only human nature at work and a study of one's fellow humans is the best preparation for understanding politics. It will even teach one to understand the emotion of the average partisanship. That emotion savors of religious fanaticism. It resembles a superstition which persists after causes are forgotten. It is a loyalty akin to patriotism. It blinds the eyes, deafens the ears and ossifies the thinking apparatus. Such partisans born into their parties are exalted to the heights of wildest triumph by the victory of the party whose platform they have never read and whose ticket presents the name of no candidate they have seen. Queer, this partisanship, yet it has its uses.

The party out of power keeps strict watch over the party in power. Every mistake made by the Ins is disseminated through the publicity party machinery of the Outs. Every achievement of the Ins and every slip of the Outs is magnified by the press of the Ins and minified by the press of the Outs. Every slip of the Ins and every achievement of the Outs is minified by the Ins and magnified by the Outs. This continual feeding of the party emotion keeps loyalty steadfast until the campaign is on. Then the favorite party orators open the campaign with key-note speeches. With wit and eloquence they prove to delighted party auditors the amazing incapacity for sensible conduct and the positive tendency to trickery which characterizes the rival party when compared with the high intelligence and the spotless purity of the orator's own party. As the great crowd

laughs, pounds, stamps, claps, yells and roars in joyful response, the Good Citizen, looking on with some knowledge of psychology, will recognize in the scene the ceremony wherein the party braves instinctively don the war paint and limber up for the war dance.

Meanwhile the campaign text-book has been distributed to the party orators. Should one attend a rally in Maine or California, the speeches will resemble each other and both will bear striking likeness to the text-book. As Republicans go to Republican meetings and read Republican papers, and Democrats go to Democratic meetings and read Democratic papers, it follows that the average party membership from ocean to ocean think as with one brain and speak as with one voice in behalf of the party attitude. A few partisans hear or read what the other party says, the mass party opinion is molded by party leaders who have made careful plans as to what they would have their party think. The Good Citizen may be tempted to indulge in contempt for his fellowmen. Nay, nay, not so fast. In some mysterious fashion this so-called mob psychology has been and still is needed in the process of evolution. Through this kind of emotional passion the race has fought its way to the liberties of this day; through this same mass psychology the parties of our own country have brought progress to the nation. Through mob psychology the race is climbing toward reason.

The Good Citizen's highest duty is to aid the task of making emotion less and reason more dominating in the formation of political opinion. He may profitably begin by analyzing his own views to discover, if he can, the source of his own political emotions. He can do this by reading the newspapers and attending the meetings of *both* parties. He must set up a psychological laboratory wherein he can pick his own partisanship to pieces and put it together again.

He should learn to recognize the devices of political suggestion, and to observe how minds carefully protected from other influences respond to it. Equipped with this knowledge he may analyze the illusions and mental suggestions of his rival party. As he dissects these methods and holds them up to public ridicule, his admiring party will treat him to such sweets of popularity as only crown princes on round-the-world tours may know. He will sit in the seats of the mighty and be received in the innermost *sanctum sanctorum* of the best "hard boiled." Here arises sore temptation—the desire to continue the delights of popularity; but the honest patriot will next put the methods of his own party to the test. His popularity will fade as suddenly as it came. He will be coldly ushered forth from the inner councils and thereafter will be permitted to associate only with those visibly streaked with yellow. If, however, he thus ceases to be a good partisan, there is the compensation of knowing that he has become a Good Citizen.

The people are everywhere groping their way upward, but in the main they are right minded and in the long run logical. They are God's children and trustworthy.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Starving the Indians

THE Bursum Bill, which has passed the Senate and is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, threatens to take away the last remnants of their land from the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. The Pueblos, of which there are about eight thousand, have the oldest civilization in the United States. They are peaceful.

law-abiding, self-supporting and they have an exquisite art. Their pottery, metal work, weaving and their beautiful and original pageants of dancing have drawn visitors from every part of the United States. Their own appeal to the Government to leave them their land and their community life is expressed with a moving simplicity and dignity. Their title to this land, which came to them through a grant from the Spanish Crown, has been confirmed twice by the United States; the last time by Abraham Lincoln, who gave the governor of each pueblo a silver-headed cane as a symbol of his office. They have been crowded off much of the land by trespassers and their irrigation ditches are often dry because the water has been drawn off higher up—and this proposed taking away of their land will be the last act of treachery. It will mean starvation.

The Bursum Bill (Senate Bill 3855) is so tangled and intricate in legal verbiage as to be almost unintelligible. The Senate was told that the Pueblos endorsed it. Now comes their own protest and appeal to justice. Congress should be flooded with protests against this new chapter of dishonesty in the history of our treatment of Indian affairs.

A Protest

IN an article on the Woman's Health Foundation which appeared in the *Citizen* of September 23, as part of the news of that organization mention was made of a last for shoes which it had approved. This was the result of the work of orthopedists and other experts and the shoes were to be on sale all over the United States. It was the understanding of the *Citizen* that this last and the trademark of the Woman's Health Foundation were open to all manufacturers who met its requirements. This news item from the *Citizen* has been quoted and used in advertising the shoe of one particular manufacturer. The *Citizen's* permission was not asked, and the quotation had the effect of an endorsement. This the *Citizen* would never have sanctioned and it protests. The Woman's Health Foundation was not responsible for the use of the article in the advertisement.

The *Woman Citizen* is very much in sympathy with the effort to make comfortable and well-fitting shoes popular. One result of the world conference of women physicians called by the Y. W. C. A. the year following the war was an investigation of the harmful results of improper shoes on the general health. Much interest was taken by the large women's organizations in the question. As a result manufacturers have been encouraged to increased experiment with shoes made to conform to the natural shape of the foot, and for the past two or three years the number of smart yet comfortable shoes on the market has greatly increased.

The readers of the *Citizen* are familiar with several different makes which meet these requirements. Some are being advertised in the columns of the *Citizen* and are known to readers and editors alike as satisfactory, comfortable and good-looking. We know because we have worn them.

The *Citizen* regrets that it has been put in a false position through an unauthorized quotation used as advertising and in the future it will carry the following notice: "The *Woman Citizen* is fully protected by copyright. The use of articles printed in the *Citizen* or quotations from them for advertising purposes is never authorized."

A Christmas Opportunity

A SUBSCRIBER and good friend of the *Citizen* has earnestly begged us to call your attention to one of the world's blackest griefs—leprosy. There is no need to tell here what that word means in suffering; but perhaps to our readers, as to us, certain facts have not been known: that there are about two million of these unhappy people in the world, several hundred in the United States; that we have a Federal Hospital at Carville, Louisiana; that there is hope of eventually ridding the world of leprosy, good reports having been made of progress through treatment with chaumoolgra oil. The American Mission to Lepers appeals for Christmas gifts for these sufferers. Good food, warmth, shelter, mean

alleviation of pain, and these things are everywhere inadequately supplied, as the letters and reports of the Mission piteously show. They ask that checks be made payable to Fleming H. Revell and sent to W. M. Danner, American Mission to Lepers, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Clemenceau's Appeal

THE enthusiastic welcome given M. Clemenceau wherever he has appeared, and the warm reception of his speeches is unquestionably a truer expression of the real sentiment of America than the vitriolic outpourings of certain senators. Apart from the consideration of courtesy due a guest, one of the commanding personages in the world's history, there is admiration of the gallant figure of a man of eighty-one coming out of his retirement with no possible gain for himself, to try to restore a threatened ancient and honorable friendship between his country and a sister republic. In that he has the sympathy of most Americans, who have not forgotten that our men fought side by side with Frenchmen for the safety and freedom of the world, and who agree with him that "when people have mixed their blood on the battlefield, they have no right to leave if there is a difference without trying to adjust that difference." When asked the direct question by newspaper men what definite things the United States can do, he refused to formulate a plan but replied that he was content to "awaken feelings in your hearts and to leave the rest to your consciences."

It is well for us to be reminded that the Versailles Treaty was equally an American treaty—that it was made with the help of the President of the United States, the one man to whom the Federal Constitution gives the responsibility for our foreign relations, and that moreover, in the separate treaty made by President Harding with Germany, the United States accepted all the rights guaranteed by that treaty, although it refused to accept any responsibility. There is the rub. The contract was formulated largely by the accredited representative of the United States. Then the United States withdrew; left, as Clemenceau says, without making any other proposal to take its place; washed her hands of it and left others to execute the treaty.

When we reproach France for not disarming, it is also well for us to be reminded of our own military expenses, which considerably exceeded in 1921 those of France; and when we urge France to balance her budget, we might remember that this year the United States is facing an enormous deficit in her own budget.

If M. Clemenceau's speeches arouse renewed interest among Americans in the fate of the rest of the world, if they stimulate discussion and awaken the national conscience, they will react to our own benefit.—G. F. B.

Why Thirteen Months?

NOW that we have a new Congress, we may reflect that unless a special session is called next summer it can do nothing until December, 1923. It must wait thirteen months to express in action the spirit, the mood or the convictions that lay back of its choosing. For thirteen months the newly chosen legislators must lead a divided life—one eye on business or profession, one on Washington and their future destiny. If the idea is to allow them time to adjust their personal affairs it seems obvious that thirteen months aren't needed. They do it differently in England, where the recent formal opening of Parliament followed eight days after the election. We couldn't manage quite that with this size of country; but the principle of using the campaign zeal of our senators and congressmen while it is still fresh—and while we can remember sharply what they promised us—is sound.

It wouldn't be so difficult to arrange, either. Contrary to general opinion, no constitutional amendment would be required. Right in the Constitution—early and prominent—is the provision that "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Why shouldn't they?

What the American Woman Thinks

A Dramatic "Cause"

By HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW

"IN OUR gayer hours" we people with causes may well sympathize with the attitude of the dilettante toward us, that we get to be something of a bore! Most causes have one definitely set up array of paraphernalia, one round of arguments, and the last stretch gets to be about as diversified as a six-day bicycle race.

Let the propagandist for the League of Nations, then, begin to emphasize—if necessary, theatrically—the stage at Geneva where all the world is acting its part on one hand, and the far-reaching urge of our economic implications as a nation on the other hand. Here is a thriller, a shifting kaleidoscope of color and action.

Some of our daily newspapers are great public educators along this line, but only a small part of the drama and movement of the League of Nations gets into the press despatches. As for the work of the Secretariat, which goes on every day and all day, year in and year out, it simply has not been visualized by the general public. Here is where people of every race, creed and color are learning to work side by side, to give and take, to understand each other, to subdue prejudice, and to pull together. Here the real Internationale is sung every day in swelling unison by people who truly are "uplift" by a sense of responsibility for world cooperation, who are stimulated by the great adventure and by the joy of accomplishment. Every little while stories reach the Woman's Pro-League Council of the devoted work of these hundreds of people in the Secretariat—stories of tact, of self-sacrifice, of wisdom and of real valor in dealing with difficult crises and strange complications.

I have recently conferred with several such people who have just come over from Geneva. There is Miss Florence Wilson, the librarian of the Secretariat; Mr. Walter Clark, who has been working with the Health Section; Miss Sarah Wambaugh, so well-known to *Woman Citizen* readers, who has just returned from visiting all the plebiscite areas in Europe. Americans have a right at least to be proud of these young people of ours who have been working officially and unofficially with the League of Nations, and who come back to us with their messages so full of world meaning. It is a true League of Youth, that Secretariat at Geneva!

As Florence Guertin Tuttle remarked in a recent speech, "At any time the Geneva organization, like Mark Twain,

might have cabled to the United States, 'Reports of my death greatly exaggerated!'" Certainly our Administration has been moving along in its attitude toward the League. A few months ago they said the League was dead; then they said it was functioning and it was good for Europe but not for us. Then there seemed to be a little rift in the clouds. In September, I had a letter from the Department of State, which said:

So far from ignoring the work of the League of Nations because the United States is not a member, the Administration is always glad to commend the good it may accomplish.

Nor, as many seem to think, is there intended to be a lack of cooperation in such work of the League of international humanitarian value as may affect the United States.

Then came the actual appointments which are so encouraging. Dr. Marion Dorset—appointed officially to the Anthrax Commission; Miss Grace Abbott, appointed, as the announcement



Photo by Mary Dale Clarke, New York

from the Secretary of State to the Woman's Pro-League Council phrases it, "by the Department of State with the approval of the President in a consultative and unofficial capacity to the Advisory Committee of the Commission for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children." Next, the happy announcement inspired from Washington that we will cooperate officially with the World Court. Then comes President Harding's truly lofty and solemn invocation to the American people on Armistice Day, calculated to stimulate high-hearted thought and noble resolve as to our international responsibility. He asked us to make an "appraisal of our relationship and participation in those wider concerns which involve the welfare of all mankind." He added "Our duty to our own country cannot be discharged in narrowness and selfishness," and that "we must be guided by a just judgment as to the further proof of our interest in the common cause of humanity."

The Woman's Pro-League Council has sent the following answer to the President:

May we now with all the earnestness of which human beings are capable respond to you as our President, to whom we must look to lead us along those paths which you have indicated. You speak of judging with great care the "time" and the "place" and the "method" of our cooperation. It seems to us that there is nothing mysterious and nothing difficult about the situation, except whatever difficulty has been resident in our Senate.

We have your pre-election utterance in favor of entering the League of Nations with modifications and your later pre-election utterance strongly advising our participation in an "Association of Nations." We have the proclamation of the Thirty-one Pro-League Republicans calling upon the people of this country to vote for you as the surest way of getting into the League of Nations. Your ideals and purposes we know, therefore, and we rejoice that recently circumstances have so framed themselves that you can undoubtedly find a juster response to those ideals and purposes of yours in the United States Senate.

Moreover, there is an opportunity now for you as a leader of the Republican party to unite those who are normally Republicans in a loyalty that has been wavering because of the dissatisfaction of millions of Republicans with our international policy.

Our answer to your great Armistice Day plea is: Let the past be forgotten; let us look forward; let us drop ambiguity, evasions and circumlocution in regard to our international relations; let us unite with fifty-two other nations in the only world organization that exists. Here is occasion for exalted leadership, Mr. President. "Just judgment" points the way unerringly. Millions of people have made the "appraisal" of our international relationship. Let these people do as we are doing now—strengthen your hand by offering you every cooperation which citizenship commands in the fulfillment of your great task.

What we need now is not propaganda for permanent organization but dramatizing to the minds of people that which exists; not the patience but the imagination of the American people must be cultivated along these lines. They must learn to look to the League with hope, to exult and to smile as the drama unfolds before them. Now it is a great Englishman rising in the Assembly to admonish the Moslem members of the League of Nations to lend their good offices in the interest of straightening out the Turkish situation, now it is a lynx-eyed delegate from a "small nation" who ferrets out what he fears is some machination with the phosphate beds in the island of Nauru—these mandates are certainly exercised under the searchlight of publicity and with an appeal to the "conscience of mankind."

For League workers in this country what is needed is a steadiness in which "there is no change neither shadow of turning." Let them not be diverted by any red herring drawn across their trail—any other proposition "just as good" as an offering in the cause of world peace in place of the League of Nations;

no catch phrases about the doing away of war by something easy and big and dramatic in the far future; no "get-peace-quick" methods by a hocus-pocus plan which sounds "just grand" until the alchemy of practical common sense is applied to the "legal" pretensions of the latest Great International Gold-brick. The next thing in the day's work is the cooperation of the United States with fifty-two other nations; the repetition of this fact may be the same plain dull old propaganda, but the fact of such world cooperation is neither dull nor old: it is an eternal verity and an immediate shining possibility to-day for the United States.

A New Movement

By FLORENCE KELLEY

ON THURSDAY evening, November 9, the National Consumers' League held, under the Chairmanship of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, as one session of its twenty-third annual meeting, a conference which seems destined to be the forerunner of a new twentieth century movement of women. Its novelty consisted in a concerted protest voiced by eleven speakers representing as many national bodies, and by a group of wage-earning women who came from recognized labor organizations without being authorized by a formal vote because no meeting had occurred since the invitation of the National Consumers' League had been received.

All the sixteen speakers protested, from their various standpoints, against blanket laws dealing with women, and in favor of specific measures expressing the will, and meeting the needs, of the groups who will be affected by them.

The time has passed when a single organization, no matter how rich or how energetic, can materially change the jurisprudence of this nation. Only by associations of organizations, by cooperation of masses of people to a single end, can lasting reforms now be achieved.

The week of the conference was an exciting one in Washington for, on the eve of election day, on November 6, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia made public its decision against the minimum-wage law for women of the District, holding it unconstitutional. The Commissioners of the District promptly asked leave to appeal, and Federal District Attorney Stevens invited Mr. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School to argue the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, as counsel for the National Consumers' League, which has prepared briefs in all the preceding cases on this subject.

This will be a *cause célèbre*, for it involves all the state minimum-wage laws. Moreover, the procedure of the two judges who formed the majority of the

Court and overrode and reversed the decision in which the presiding justice had participated, was so unprecedented as to call forth a scathing rebuke by Presiding Justice Smythe in his dissenting opinion, which has just been made public.

At the banquet of the League and its friends at Rauscher's on November 10, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, of the Democratic National Committee, brought the public assurance of that Committee that it favors the passage of the federal child labor amendment at this session of Congress.

The next conference was announced as the Mississippi Valley Conference on Industrial Legislation Affecting Women in Industry, called by the Illinois Committee of the National Consumers' League to meet in Chicago, on January 5th, 6th and 7th to arrange for a simultaneous campaign in the ten states which border the Mississippi River, for minimum wage laws and the eight-hour day for women during the coming legislative season.

A Big Gift

By JULIA C. LATHROP

THE Secretary of Agriculture, Honorable Henry C. Wallace, has announced his plan to make the Home Economics work of the Department of Agriculture an independent Bureau and to place it in charge of a woman "of executive ability, thorough scientific training, and a broad and sympathetic understanding of what is needed to make such a bureau most helpful to the women of the land."

A dozen years ago this would have been a revolutionary, impracticable idea worthy of some mad feminist, but entirely unworthy a dignified Department Secretary. For years home economics has had a place in the Department concealed within the States Relation Service and has quietly performed much invaluable work in research and extension service under the charge of a distinguished scholar, Dr. C. F. Langworthy, who far from being carelessly ousted by the new plan, is recognized by promotion and new opportunities for research.

True, Congress must act before the new Bureau becomes a legal entity, but the significance of the announcement of the plan by the Secretary is great. No delegations have urged him, no petitions have poured in upon him, no discontent with the present director has caused the change. It is merely a just and expedient part of a general plan of reorganization. Doubtless it may have entered the Secretary's astute mind that to make a gift instead of yielding to a demand has a strategic advantage in securing appreciation. However that may be, it is a sign of the new times, and it would rejoice the heart of all the leaders in the earlier struggles for equality of opportunity whether they

worked directly for suffrage or were, like Ellen Richards, the leader in home economics, pioneers in opening new scientific fields to women.

For a moral, one might add that every such advance as the Secretary announces places a new emphasis on the necessity of an inspired and inspiring Civil Service which will invite the finest type of young men and women to free scientific opportunity and honorable careers for the public welfare.

Who is Responsible?

By JESSIE FREEMONT EMERY

WE declare the ballot to be the greatest gift of Democracy and the most mighty power of our government. We have fought for the franchise of women and passed the Cable Act. Now a pertinent question is: "Are we guarding the ballot at the polls as carefully as we should?" My thought is especially regarding the officers who are in charge of this important function of our government.

In Massachusetts our state law gives four inspectors, a warden, and a clerk at each polling place. Three of these officers must be Democrats, three Republicans, representing the two parties holding the election. I speak from personal experience and close observation of the polling places in the City of Boston. In Ward 13 we have 11 polling-places, one for each precinct. On Tuesday, November 7, I started in an automobile at 5:30 in the morning to visit the different precincts. My last visit of the day to the precincts was at midnight. In one precinct no Democratic officers appeared. It was past eight o'clock before substitutes could be found. A warden was inducted in one polling-place who had never served before and yet he had chief authority of the business of the day. Another precinct needed an inspector. The warden left his post and obtained a man who had been previously assigned to serve in that booth.

The polling places themselves are in some cases a criticism upon our method of government. One after another is held in the dark basement of a school-house with dimly lighted stairways leading thereto. The distance from the specimen ballot is far too great and gives it in no way protection from menace. In one instance three different specimen ballots were mutilated and had to be replaced. The machines which are used and said to register the number of votes in some half dozen booths registered far above the number of ballots.

State supervisors had been commissioned, but so far as I can ascertain had received no instructions whatsoever from any person as to their duties. The pay for the day's work is in itself an amount which would fail to attract

(Continued on page 24)

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert)

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The Rehabilitation of Europe

Summary of Williamstown Institute round table prepared by Bessie Leach Priddy, Ph.D., associate professor of history, Michigan State Normal School.

LEADERS: Paul M. Warburg, New York, international banker; David F. Houston, New York, formerly Secretary of the Treasury; Paul D. Cravath, New York, financial expert American delegation to Paris Conference; Dr. B. M. Anderson, Jr., New York, economic adviser to Chase National Bank.

When the institute at Williamstown took up its sessions this summer, America was just awakening to the fact that there was something radically wrong with world business life; that the hoped-for process of European reconstruction had failed to get under way; that an economic crash that spelled ruin and chaos for Central Europe, if not for the world, was rapidly approaching. The post-war boom with the peak of high prices in 1920, largely caused by inflation of currency and extension of American credits to war-stricken Europe, had deceived us. We had looked upon the depression of 1921 and 1922 as a temporary period of necessary readjustment with succeeding highly prosperous times just ahead. We had not yet sensed the fact that today the world is an economic unit and that there can be no real prosperity in America without prosperity in Europe.

Some time ago the Right Honorable Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the British Exchequer, had said: "If the broken countries of Europe are not restored, even the states still solvent will slip one by one into the general ruin." British men had resigned and gone home from Paris and written books protesting against the utter impossibility of the reparations clauses of the treaty. Our own representatives at Paris had expressed objections to these provisions. Nevertheless, the clauses stood, and for three years attempt after attempt was made to establish a working basis for their fulfillment. Suddenly, in Germany, once the industrial pivot of the Continent, kaleidoscopic changes began. The crisis of May 31, the refusal of the Bankers' Committee to arrange a loan for Germany (June 10), the assassination of Rathenau (June 24), the catastrophic decline of the mark from less than 100 to the dollar to more than 2000 to the dollar in less than a year, all these things were seen to be like lurid flashes of lightning in an ominous and threatening sky. The failures of the Genoa and Hague conferences had revealed the baffling nature of the difficulties with which statesmen were contending. While the Institute study was progressing, statesmen in London were again being defeated in their search for a solution. There

seemed to be almost unanimous agreement on fundamentals among the leaders of Round Table 11, and participating members largely endorsed their views. The statement of unfavorable conditions in Europe may be summarized as follows:

1. Unfavorable economic conditions, including a loss of production power in all countries; consequent loss of purchasing power; consequent widespread adverse trade balances; unemployment and labor troubles; tariff barriers and trade restrictions in complementary areas; maladjustment of prices and money values; depreciated and wildly fluctuating exchange.

2. Fiscal and political problems of government: boundary disputes; unbalanced budgets; deficits caused by expense for defense, over-manning, operation of public utilities; unemployment doles, pensions and allowances, food subsidies, depreciation of currency, immense foreign debts, enormous domestic debts increased daily by issues of paper money and short-term obligations, heavy taxation program, delayed reconstruction of devastated areas.

After a war causing unparalleled destruction of wealth and of labor itself not only through death and wounds but through impaired morale and lowered efficiency, we find the peoples torn by suspicions, animosities and fears, with distrust rampant between races, nations, classes, majorities, and minorities. The proof that Europe in general is sick unto death lies in the record of the constantly lessening volume of trade in both exports and imports, and in the impending financial ruin of government after government. Mr. Paul D. Cravath pointed out that while these conditions were generally conceded, reasoning seemed to progress in a vicious circle; first, that exchange must be stabilized and production and trade must set in, but that this cannot be done until there is a cessation of issues of paper currency which in its turn cannot be done till budgets provide taxation to meet expenses, which in its turn cannot be achieved until the questions of indemnities, debts, and disarmaments and assurances are decided. There can be no cancellation without America and America will not cancel until all the other things are done.

So far as the foreign countries are concerned, England is the only one submitting to such heroic taxation and retrenchment that it presents a balanced budget and a beginning of reduction in debts, but even with this happy achievement, the burden of taxation is almost disastrous in reduction of capital for enterprises, the foreign trade so essential to England is badly wrecked, efficiency in production is down, and unemployment is a serious problem. The British debt in August, 1914, was seven hundred million pounds; in March, 1921, it was seven billion, six hundred and thirty millions, having been multiplied ten times by the war. The recovery of British exchange rates decreases English foreign trade, while other exchanges remain depressed.

France is not so badly affected by the disruption of world trade, because her economic life is such that she is nearly self-sufficient, but she has a budget with enormous annual deficits, and also an immense special debt for reconstruction work in the devastated areas, no reparations having yet been received to apply to this account. She is at heavy expenses for defense, pensions, and allowances, and suffers the losses from depleted man-power and large unreconstructed areas. The devastated regions were the most productive ones in France both in agriculture and in industry, consequently the ability to raise by taxation is much affected. The French debt in July, 1914, was 34,188,000,000 francs and it was the largest per capita debt in the world then and one of the largest in percentage of income. It was multiplied five times

during the war and it has been doubled since the Armistice, having reached 302,743,000,000 francs in February, 1921.

Italy had a debt of 15,000,000,000 lire in December, 1913, and in December, 1920, it was 100,000,000,000 lire. Expenses for armaments in Italy continue high and serious labor and political troubles hamper production. Unemployment and poverty cause Italy to seek earnestly for places for her emigrant people. Both France and Italy have issued so much paper money that the franc and lira are seriously depreciated. Belgium is in much the same condition as France and Italy in regard to immense debts, defense, unemployment, pension and reconstruction expenses, and unbalanced budget. Russia, the area richest in natural resources, the granary of Europe, the land of immeasurable economic opportunities, has disappeared from the economy of Europe. Poland and Austria have gone into financial disaster and have bankrupt governments.

Germany, July 1, 1914, had a national debt of 5,300,000,000 marks. On October 27, 1920, it was 418,000,000,000 marks, with an indeterminate indemnity roughly set, May 5, 1921, at \$33,000,000,000 hanging over her head besides the immense expenses of armies of occupation and various expensive commissions, while she has lost by the treaty terms her best agricultural and industrial territories, ten millions of her most capable peoples, all her colonies, two thirds of her coal, all her foreign investments, all her shipping, much of her interior railroad and river equipment, most of her gold. While Germany has paid only 1,300,000,000 gold marks in cash to date on reparations account, yet even this has been largely absorbed in the expenses of commissions and armies of occupation. German financiers estimate that the German surrender of territory, mines, shipping, state properties, railroads, bridges and equipment, disarmament, deliveries in kind, and individual losses, represent a total loss of wealth reaching nearly a hundred billion gold marks and that this, plus indemnities demanded, would exceed the total German pre-war wealth. American financiers compute indemnity asked equal to 80 per cent. of Germany's wealth. All are agreed that there should be collected from Germany just as much as it is possible for her to pay to alleviate war damage and losses. The problem becomes one of asking her to pay an amount within her power to pay and at a time and in such a manner as to avert her complete collapse, thus destroying all chances of getting anything, even, for devastated Belgium and France.

Mr. Cravath set forth the following theses:

1. That Germany can make reparation only through excess of exported products of German labor over German imports.
2. That curtailment of German imports and expansion of German exports depends both on the German people's attitude of mind and on what trade competitors are willing to allow.
3. That reparation payment must be taken from the German people through taxation by a government stable enough to collect such taxation.

In the light of these principles, it is of interest to note that at present Germany's exports are one-third of their pre-war amount and her total trade 40 per cent. of the pre-war amount.

There was unanimous agreement that the following are essential requirements for the rehabilitation of Europe:

A return to normal productivity; the establishment of a reasonable equilibrium of trade; balanced budgets in the various European governments; stability of international exchange; friendship, confidence, and co-operation among the nations. In short, such economic, political, and intellectual adjustments in each European nation that the economic and cultural solidarity of Europe is re-established and Europe is enabled again to maintain its place of immense significance in the economic and cultural life of the world, humanity's unit, which under modern conditions of commerce, communication, and transportation cannot exist half on the road of progress, half headed toward decay and death.

How may this rehabilitation be obtained? First, by revision and a definite settlement of reparation claims through granting Germany a moratorium of from three to five years;

naming a capital sum due, clearly within Germany's ability to pay, probably one of not less than \$7,000,000,000 nor more than \$12,000,000,000, arranging for annual payments after the moratorium expires, of from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000 for approximately thirty years, beginning moderately and increasing to a maximum; lowering irrational tariff barriers; no seizures of German railroads, mines, forests, and industries to be contemplated.

Second, by the floating for Germany of such a loan as will enable her to stabilize her currency and as will give to France and her allies immediate reparation payments, at least for the benefit of the devastated areas, when Germany shall have accepted the foregoing program as within her capacity to pay and when she shall have reformed her fiscal policy so as to obtain a balanced budget and a cessation of paper currency issues and stoppage of flight of capital. Third, by the establishment of a method of procedure on inter-allied debts with probably considerable cancellation or reduction of them. Fourth, by such an exchange of guarantees and pledges against future aggressions as shall give confidence and assurance to all nations, particularly France. Fifth, by the establishment of balanced budgets in European countries through reduction of government expenses and armaments, through increases in taxation, and through redemption of existing paper currencies on as equitable a basis as possible. Sixth, by the investment of capital in the exhausted countries when conditions are made safe. Seventh, by re-establishment of the gold standard as soon as possible through world co-operation. Eighth, by friendly co-operation in commerce and transportation, remembering as the Hon. Philip Henry Kerr, former secretary to Lloyd George said: "The interest of one is the interest of all and the prosperity of all is the prosperity of each."

How can the United States aid?

First, by a willingness to sit with European nations in a conference to discuss world problems, sending to it men of intelligence and courage. No power of final action would be in these representatives, but some of the following things might ensue:

Our participation in an association of nations or the League of Nations (with or without modifications); our joining with leading powers in mutual guarantees against wars of aggression; our participation in readjustment of inter-allied loans as to time, interest, demands, and amounts; our participation in efforts to stabilize exchange and returns to gold standard.

Second, by our participation in effecting resumption of friendly trade and just transportation facilities and the establishment of the "open door" policy or equality for all in access to fair economic life and use of great undeveloped natural resources.

What can the League of Women Voters do?

The first necessary thing to be done for the rehabilitation of a war-worn and weary world is to get people to thinking on the problem; the second, to get them to thinking right, to thinking in terms of the whole; the third, to send their representatives into action. In the effort to create a public opinion on world questions, the League can do much through the press, by use of the public platform, in study classes where questions of international problems are pondered and debated. In regard to the point where public opinion fuses into action, there too, the League may be of service. It may scrutinize those in service as to their attitude and efforts in foreign affairs, it may learn the attitude on foreign policies of those seeking office, and give the voting contingent with which they are in touch the benefit of this knowledge.

Paul Warburg said: "There never was a time when the world was faced with graver political, social, economic, and financial issues than at present. There never was a time when clear and unafraid thinking was more needed than now, when public opinion governed the fate of peoples more completely than it does today and when it was more thoroughly misguided and misinformed."

We are just beginning to learn that this whole modern world is one great economic unit. Not the accenting of our differences but the searching for our common interests is the remedy for our troubles. The taking down of barriers, the erasing of boundary lines, the forging of ties of a common interest, is a more possible solution of our difficulties than the increased erection of barricades that we are witnessing. The linking of small friendly economic unions into still greater friendly economic unions and these into the friendly economic union of a world conscious of its fundamental human solidarity, must be the ultimate goal. The statesmen of the world must unite in some comprehensive program of international economic reconstruction. There is no time to be lost. Germany, though defeated and penalized, remains nevertheless the industrial pivot of continental Europe. She is standing today on the brink of ruin and disaster, financial, political, economic. If she goes over the brink the vanquished foe will drag her victors one after another after her, caught in the frenzied anarchy of her social, economic, political, and financial chaos. We fought to make the world safe for democracy. Shall we not co-operate that democracy may live?

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A New Leaflet

THE PROBLEMS of state Leagues are discussed in the latest leaflet published by the Organization Department of the National League, which is known as Organization Leaflet No. 5. The department is frequently asked for suggestions by state presidents and state board members for effective ways of developing state League work, and after submission to the national executive committee the pamphlet has been published to meet these needs.

The problem of organization of states is practically the same as the problem of organization of local Leagues—members, programs, money, and publicity. A state must have member Leagues, which means an organization department. These Leagues need suggestions for work, in the form of programs for study and programs for work. The state League needs a functioning finance department and it needs adequate publicity facilities. The League's general goal is to reach as many women voters as possible, interest them in League work, provide them with sources of accurate political and civic information, and help them to function as intelligent citizens. The problem is to effect these things through proper organization of state boards. Programs of work will develop various lines of activity, such as membership drives, law enforcement campaigns, legislative work, either in the legislature or in securing support in the home districts for measures before the legislature.

In order to secure the material prepared by the National League departments, it is necessary to make sure that all avenues of communication between the state and the national organization are in use. Each headquarters secretary must see that correct lists of officers and their addresses are sent to national headquarters. The organization of a state board for work should take precedence of the appointment of chairmen and committees corresponding to the national standing com-

mittees. Some states have not completed the election or appointment of district directors and since the district directors constitute the working committee of the organization department, this list should be completed as early as possible. When the state board is fully organized, the state chairmen of committees corresponding to the national standing committees can actively function. They can serve a double purpose of developing a state League directly through stimulus of organization, and indirectly through passing on material which helps advance the national program and helps connect state Leagues with the national organization.

There are two points to be stressed in the appointment of the state chairmen of these national standing committees. These individuals have a double function; to organize the committee work in the state and to represent the state point of view in national decisions relative to committee work. Therefore, the person named must be a person not only of standing and ability so that she may secure a following in the state work, but she must be a person so equipped by knowledge of her subject that the state may take a creditable part in national meetings of the committee. A state should adopt for itself a well-defined plan of finances, for spread of organization and for a program of work and a program of study. It is then easy to give out to the local League, suggestions along all these lines, which are helpful and which get a response. A state League will not grow and develop without some help in the form of stimulus and suggestions from the state board through the regularly constituted agencies of the board.

State publications are urged and an exchange of bulletins, form letters, and other printed matter, between states is recommended as an effective means of bringing in new inspiration. The holding of legislative conferences, district conventions, and county meetings, also, is suggested as helping to keep the local League in touch with the state and national work.—M. I. G.

How Kentucky Feels

THE sovereign state of Kentucky brooks no interference with her state's rights, and when the Commonwealth of Massachusetts threatens to interfere by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner act, Kentucky's state's rights must be reckoned with. On the ground that the action of Massachusetts will interfere with the plan of work being carried out by Kentucky and with the appropriation of moneys which she is receiving under the terms of the Sheppard-Towner law, the governor of Kentucky has asked all the states which have accepted the provisions of the act to join in defense of the action brought by Massachusetts in the Supreme Court. After a conference on the morning of November 17, with representatives of the Kentucky League of Women Voters, the Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers Association, and the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, Governor Edwin P. Morrow telegraphed headquarters of the National League the splendid news of his decision, a decision which millions of women will rejoice to see adopted by all the governors on whom Kentucky has called for co-operation.—A. W.

The 1923 Convention

THE next annual convention of the National League will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, in the week of April 9, 1923. The Board of Directors decided on place and date at their meeting in Chicago, November 12-14, and plans are already under way to make the convention even more successful and valuable than all its predecessors. If the Board had not already felt that Iowa is the most suitable place for the next meeting the invitation from the governor of the state would have convinced them that their choice could not be bettered.

"As the chief executive of the state," Governor Kendall

wrote," I tender to the National League of Women Voters a most cordial invitation to locate its next convention in the city of Des Moines. If you will come to us, you will encounter a welcome as broad and deep and high as the great Commonwealth itself; as broad as her expansive corn fields; as deep as her inexhaustible coal mines, and as high as the beneficent heavens which canopy her generous citizenship. I voice the sentiment of the entire state when I ask you to accept our hospitality."

Social Hygiene Has Right of Way

WHEN Congress convenes, the bill upon which the National League will concentrate its efforts as its "right of way" piece of federal legislation, will be the measure providing for the transfer of the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice. At a recent meeting, the executive committee voted to give the social hygiene bill precedence over all other federal measures, and was unanimous in agreeing that the closing of the important work of the Board, in June, precipitated an emergency calling for action.

A subcommittee, composed of seven national organizations of women, is working on plans for the campaign to be undertaken in the coming session of Congress and upon the subcommittee responsibility for success will rest. Mrs. Maud Wood Park has been quoted as saying on numerous occasions that in her belief, next to the subject of children and their interests, women generally have the subject of social hygiene most at heart.

"Women," says Mrs. Park, "furnish the larger number of innocent victims of infection; it is they who have the responsibility for the welfare of the family, and for these reasons women have keen concern in this legislation."

The importance of the work which has been carried on by the Social Hygiene Board for the protection of the army and navy forces has been set forth in statements made by the Secretary of War and the assistant secretary, the three surgeons-general, and many other officials who have had occasion to observe the agents of the Board at work. In a recent letter to the Board General Pershing wrote:

"The venereal disease rate is now increasing. Conditions in the city have become serious and in spite of all the efforts of the army the situation is getting out of hand. It is of the utmost importance in my opinion that action be taken promptly to provide for continuance of the Board's work in order that this and other situations may be met."—A. W.

With Leagues and League Officers

IF IT had not been for the women of the League, not a voter in Radnor precinct, Radnor township, Pennsylvania, could have cast a vote. On the eve of election, the entire election board, with the exception of the minority inspector, resigned. The reasons for such action were severally and collectively economic. As carpenters, plasterers, workmen of divers and sundry kinds, the members of the board were receiving more wages for their regular day's work than they would be paid for a much longer day at the polls. Extra money, such as had been contributed in other years by wealthy residents to double or treble the regulation fees, was not forthcoming this year. The canny board resigned for the sake of its several pockets.

News of the matter reached Mrs. John Kent Kane, political chairman of the Delaware County League, at the eleventh hour. It was too late, of course, to circulate petitions and have candidates elected in the usual way. Mrs. Kane immediately consulted the county commissioners' office and learned that a curb-stone election was the only legal method open. Accordingly, she secured the promise of the women to serve in the emergency, instructed them and other residents of Radnor to be on hand before seven A. M. on November 7, and made generally sure the carrying out of the program.

Promptly at seven o'clock on election day the assessor announced to the group assembled that there was no election board to open the polls and that curb-stone election was in order. In less than five minutes a judge and inspector were elected, the new judge had appointed the clerks, and the women were ready for the business of the day. The minority inspector was sent for to swear in the judge, and did it, though he refused to sit with the women. His bashfulness or prejudice removed the last male official from the polls and left the women to carry on alone. Women manned the polls that day in Radnor. From the opening of the voting-place at seven until the vote was duly counted and tabulated and the lights turned out a little past eleven P. M. women performed all the functions previously held sacred to the men of Radnor.

The Republican committeeman in whose office Radnor votes, was delighted with the new-fashioned election day. It was a wholly peaceful time. There were no fights and no arrests. Election day was like a friendly gathering of neighbors. When the returns were taken to the county commissioner's office it was discovered that Delaware County had been saved the usual expense of a constable to keep order at the polls. The women had not asked for him.

It should be added that 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the registered men voted in Radnor precinct while 50 per cent. of the women voters cast their votes. League women saw to that. At noon they telephoned every woman who had not voted to come out and do her duty and if she did not come it was because she had some unassailable reason.

ONE of the many things the Minneapolis League did to arouse the interest of voters was to secure the distribution by the public library of book-marks on which appeals to everybody to vote were printed. Another Minneapolis idea was carried out through the local superintendent of schools who had the importance of registration and voting taught in the regular classes in English and in civics on the Friday preceding election. One Minneapolis League woman hopes that before long school arithmetics will teach the obligation of voting along with the science of numbers. The problem about the man who had four sons and left his property to them in such extraordinary ways, the problem about the man who left Trenton some time before another man who had a faster horse, and the problems of the several gentlemen who bought this and that, will be superseded by problems which concern local government and the duty of exercising the right to vote. The child of to-morrow will not waste time on such things as, "If it takes a man three days to plough eighteen acres, how many acres can he plough in one day?" He—and she—will exercise their minds, instead, on, "If it takes one person two minutes to vote how long will it take five hundred persons?" and other questions calculated to keep the idea of voting before the youthful, habit-forming mind. The Minneapolis League is not known to have the preparation of such a textbook actually in hand, but Minneapolis is not given to telling all it intends to do till the doing begins.

MRS. CHARLES ELLICOTT and Miss Madorah Donahue will represent the Maryland League on the newly organized Criminal Justice Commission of Baltimore. Ineffective methods of dealing with recent crimes made the Baltimore Board of Trade realize that there are defects in the police system and the Commission has been formed to make a survey of the entire field of criminal justice. The organizations, each of which was asked to send two representatives, include only one woman's organization beside the League.

THE convention of the West Virginia League, at Parkersburg, in late October, received hearty applause from the state press. It is one editorial opinion that the League is "probably the best organized body of women in the state and the one most calculated to carry through with a whirl any measure decided upon."

Rebecca West will be thirty on Christmas Day, 1922. She is the daughter of Charles Fairfield of County Kerry, and her mother was a Mackenzie, of a family noted as musicians. She writes so beautifully of Edinburgh in her new novel, "The Judge," because she grew up in the Scottish capital. Like her heroine, Ellen Melville, the "wee typist," she "took her mind by the arm and marched it up and down among the sights of Edinburgh" when "The Judge" was to be written.

She began to write in her teens. She had been educated at George Watson's Ladies' College in Edinburgh and in 1911, a young and ardent suffragist, she joined the staff of *The Freewoman*. Her work, from the first, has been noteworthy and noted. For fully ten years now she has attracted attention on both sides of the Atlantic as a critic and reviewer—one of the best-equipped in London. In "The Judge" she has written upon the motif, "Every mother is a judge who sentences the children for the sins of the father." And she has accomplished a novel that no reader can either keep silence about—or forget. The gamut is extraordinary. A story of young lovers with many idyllic pages changes with the suddenness of a summer sky to black clouds and a fateful horizon. Many of the chapters are pageants of personal emotion. External action is not lacking, is swift, is fully prepared for and adequately explained. Though outwardly tragic, the ending of the story really expresses that "victory of the spirit" which is perhaps the only immortal theme in all fiction. So much is clear from the short, perfect phrase in which we are told of Richard Yaverland, the hero, that he spoke triumphantly, "as if he had found a hidden staircase out of destiny." This novel of Rebecca West's is not "the novel of the year." It is bigger than that. And she says: "I feel I have many books in me, and mean to write them all."

**DORAN
BOOKS**

World News About Women

Two Women M.P.'s

AMERICAN admirers of Lady Astor, —whose name is legion—were delighted at her re-election to Parliament at the general election held on November 15 in England. Mrs. Wintringham was also re-elected—and these were all out of a list of about thirty candidates. But Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham are both admirably fitted for their parliamentary task and are representatives of whom all women may be proud.

Lady Astor's whole-hearted devotion to sane measures directed toward improving conditions for the great mass of human beings and her quick wit and clever tongue combined with genuine kindness, make her a valuable member of the governing body of England.

Not Yet in France

AS WAS expected, the French Senate said no to woman suffrage, though the vote was not overwhelming—156 to 134. By a technicality, this vote was not directly against the granting of suffrage, but against discussing the suffrage measure. As the last feminist bill had less than 100 votes in support of it, some gain was evident. Meantime, the French suffragists are continuing the fight, and Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger, President of the French Suffrage Association, says the battle is not lost, even in the present Parliament.

Before long the *Citizen* will publish a summary of the Senate arguments from a correspondent in France. From this distance they look pretty primitive.

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* reports that the Senate voted to make women eligible to Chambers of Commerce.

All About Women

A WOMEN'S WORLD YEAR BOOK, to be published at 30 East 42nd Street, New York, is one of the first tangible evidences of the work of the Women's News Service, Inc., which is soon to be inaugurated. Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke of the *Pictorial Review* is the founder of this service, the object of which is to secure, develop and market news which will serve the interests of all organizations of women. It is all-partisan in its policy and scope.

New Jobs

THE *Woman's Leader* (English) reports that a number of girls in Toronto are laying hardwood floors, and one is working at bricklaying—thereby disturbing the serenity of the building trades industry. They are taking advantage of a shortage of la-

bor in the building trades in Canada. In another issue this paper records that there are from nine hundred to a thousand women magistrates in England and Wales, and that most of them attended a special course in their own subjects held in connection with the summer school of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Official Play Director

SPECIAL service in the field of recreation is announced by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, with the appointment to its permanent staff of Martha Travilla Speakman, recreation expert. Miss Speakman was in charge of the organization of play in the schools of Porto Rico, during the "Children's Year" campaign recently concluded by the Children's Bureau. She has also served as head of l'Espérance, a home for French war orphans, and participated in the Friends' Relief Work in France and Austria. She has directed and organized recreational centers, playgrounds, and summer camps in various parts of the United States.

A Dean's Fund

THE Washington College of Law recently established a scholarship in memory of Belva A. Lockwood, who procured the admission of women to practice before the United States Supreme Court. The founders have started a Dean's Fund of at least \$50,000, in order to insure the incumbent of that important office at any rate a living wage. It is hoped the chair will always be occupied by a woman. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Miss Emma Gillett founded the school, beginning with but three pupils. Already \$6,000 has been collected toward this fund.

French Honors

THE French government has again honored an American woman. This time it is Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, who was presented with the Medaille d'Honneur on November 23, the Consul General for France, M. Gaston Leibert, making a special trip to her home, 26 East 63rd Street, New York, to present the decoration.

In making the presentation, M. Leibert said: "It has been a long time on its way but France never forgets," and paid tribute to Dr. Morton's work in the words: "If all her good deeds were recognized, many governments would repeat the honor France gives to her." He referred specially to her work under the Service de Santé on the Sa-

lonica front and on the French Hospital boats in the Mediterranean.

Dr. Morton did not cease her good work when the war was over. In addition to her practice she is busily engaged in furthering a big piece of international educational work.

Lady Astor's Gift

LADY ASTOR has made a gift of \$1,000 toward a Hall of Politics at Radcliffe College, which she hopes will become a center for instruction in political economy. Mrs. True Worthy White, Civic Director of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, says that the gift was inspired by Lady Astor's interest in the highly successful School of Politics recently conducted by the League and Radcliffe.

The Massachusetts League has just held a School of Politics and Government in cooperation with Clark University.

Missouri's Monument

ON November 5 a monument to commemorate the soldiers of the State of Missouri who fell during the world war was dedicated at Cheppy, France—the first state monument to be erected. The sculptor is a woman—Nancy Coonsman Hahn of St. Louis.

A Woman in the Royal Academy

NEW YORK newspapers report that Mrs. Annie L. Swynnerton has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in London—the first time that a woman has been chosen for more than a century. Mrs. Swynnerton has exhibited in the Royal Academy for many years.

AT THE First Anniversary Dinner of the League of Women Voters of Zanesville, Ohio, which has grown in one year from 25 to 425 members, the Woman Citizen was boosted and twenty subscriptions were taken. Quite a sum for the League treasury resulted from a few moments' work. Write to the Woman Citizen, 171 Madison Ave., for details of subscription offer.

Portugal's Woman Treasurer

THE Municipal Council of Cabacos, Portugal, has a woman treasurer. This is the first time that a woman has held such a high administrative office in Portugal. From *La Française*, Oct. 21, 1922.

An Emergency Conference

WOMEN'S organizations all over the world—43 in the United States—are being asked to send delegates to the Women's International Conference, convened by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at The Hague, December 7-9, 1922. Here the immediate summoning

of a World Congress of all the Powers to discuss a new peace will be urged. Jane Addams, as president, will preside at the conference. She says: "The members of the International Executive Board have called this emergency conference, because they have seen week by week utter despair coming upon the people of Central Europe and upon the other nations who are helpless to disentangle themselves from the economic disaster which the existing settlement has brought upon them all."

Polish Women to Meet

PRELIMINARY to the convention which Polish women are planning to hold in Warsaw early next year, for the purpose of organizing women's activities, information on every phase of women's work in all parts of the world is being gathered by delegates. Plans for this convention, which will be known as the Women's Work Congress, were begun about a year ago by a Committee of twenty-eight women comprising the most prominent women in Poland and representing all branches of activity. It is hoped that women from other countries will attend.

First on Engineering Staff

MISS VIOLET DRUMMOND, whom Citizen readers will remember as the first British woman to serve her full apprenticeship in an engineering shop, recently sailed on a long cruise as tenth engineer. She will wear the ordinary overalls of the marine engineer and is supposedly the first woman to sign up in such a capacity.

The Little Grandmother (By A. S. B.)

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY'S many friends in America are always eager for news of "the Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." She has been for some time in Prague and Amy Woods, of Boston, last summer visited her there. Miss Woods writes:

"I called upon her and had a delightful talk, in a beautiful great garden, full of flowers and trees and young people playing tennis. She looks so well, with a fresh pink in her cheeks, and a lovely soft bright light in her eyes!"

Miss Woods says that Mrs. Katherine Weller, a benevolent American woman who has lived with Madame Breshkovsky since last May and tended her like a daughter, had just come back from a visit to the schools that Madame Breshkovsky established in Russian Carpathia, when she found herself unable to return to her own country. Several hundred poor girls and boys are fed, clothed and sheltered in them. They are taught various useful trades, and they work while receiving their education. These schools are the joy and pride of Madame Breshkovsky's heart. In letter after letter to me, she speaks of the good work that they are doing and urges her American friends to keep

Some Striking Gift Books

For Children and—Every One Else.

To be ranked with "Alice in Wonderland"

THE ADVENTURES OF MAYA the BEE

By WALDEMAR BONSELS

Superbly and profusely illustrated by Homer Boss

Maya was not a bee like other bees. You thrill with her adventures. You love her. This book will surprise you by its charms. It is steeped in beauty. It has a delicious humor.

New York Tribune:

"You have only to read it once aloud to any child you know, and then the sole danger I can foresee in this book is in being compelled to repeat it too often."

Chicago Daily News:

"I can only suggest that if you are a little person be very good and Santa will surely bring you Maya, and if you are a big person with pennies enough to spend, buy Maya, for you will love her, this little Maya, this bee." \$3.00

ESCAPE

By JEFFERY E. JEFFERY

N. Y. Herald:

"A substantial book—a curious mingling of the most up-to-date frankness and progressive ideals with those that still give promise of being everlasting—love and 'service' combined in a thoroughly modern setting. The manner of it is excellent and all its characters are well conceived. It is a moving story, and its moral, if it has one, is the value of sanity, using the word in its widest possible sense." \$2.00

The FRUIT of the TREE

By HAMILTON FYFE

N. Y. Herald:

"Mr. Fyfe contrasts two kinds of up-to-date women: one who refuses maternity, declaring that she 'can't stand that sort of thing,' and another who is something of the eternal Madonna, but is not a bit old fashioned about it. The result is a triangle of a surprisingly new variety. Mr. Fyfe presents the situation with fine artistic restraint." \$2.00

WHAT Became of MR. DESMOND

By C. NINA BOYLE

The famous English Suffragette

San Francisco Journal:

"The season's knockout in mystery tales. It will keep many a night light burning." \$1.75

WOMEN IN LOVE

By D. H. LAWRENCE

At last this great masterpiece, formerly in a limited fifteen-dollar edition, is accessible to all booklovers in a new, unabridged edition at \$2.50

Casanova's Homecoming

By ARTHUR SCHNITZLER

Heywood Brown: "A glorious piece of work." Formerly \$10. Now the price is \$2.50

A Young Girl's Diary

With a Preface by Edmund Spenser. \$5.00

Judge George W. Simpson

rendered the following verdict upon the above three books attacked upon the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice:

"I have read these books with sedulous care. And each is a distinct contribution to the literature of the day. Each deals with one or another of the phases of present thought."

THOMAS SELTZER

5 W. 50th Street New York

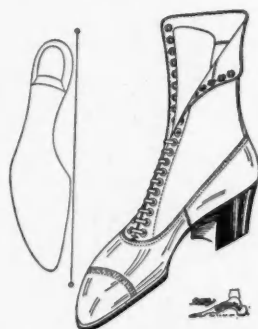


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up the supply of money to maintain them—for they are supported almost wholly by American help.

Madame Breshkovsky wrote me last summer:

"Mrs. Weller wonders how we can bear to have our children so poorly installed in small houses and without any comforts. There is certainly no comparison with what you have in America. But we should be glad to conserve even what we have obtained, and to have more such poor settlements, only to give some instruction to the young generation."

Madame Breshkovsky's personal address is Praha Bubenec, Zahradna 44, Prague, Czechoslovakia. But she asks that money for her schools be sent to Mr. A. A. Beskida, President of the School Fund, Civil Administration, Uzhorod, Karpato-Russ, Czechoslovakia. The best way to send it is through the American Express.

General Federation News

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE national board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in Washington January 9, 10 and 11, and devote first consideration to the development of the National Headquarters at Washington and to the completion of the required sum of \$150,000. In connection with the board meeting there will be a formal reception to open Federation Headquarters, and possibly an audience with the President.

MOTHERCRAFT DAY, arranged by May Bliss Dickinson, R. N., founder of Mothercraft, will be observed December 5 at Boston, where the new Mothercraft film will have its first showing. More than state-wide interest is centering in the program, and Mrs. Elmer Blair of New York, public welfare chairman in the General Federation, and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood of Chicago, General Federation chairman of child welfare, will be among the speakers.

MORE than \$1400 toward the equipment of the new high school building has been raised by the school committee of the Oberlin (Ohio) Women's Club, through a canvass of alumni, together with cooking-school lectures, a rummage sale and plays. Spontaneous self-expression has been promoted to a high degree among members of the same club through their play-reading course and their study of the "Little Theatre Movement" in America.

DETROIT clubwomen are taking an active part in the campaign throughout the country against the exhibition of motion pictures that encourage gambling, lower moral standards, and reflect upon proper Sabbath observances and ministers of any faith.

THE American Red Star Animal Relief, 287 State Street, Albany, New York, founded by the American Humane Association on the suggestion of the United States Secretary of War, to do for suffering animals on the battle field what the Red Cross did for soldiers, has extended its work to the relief of suffering domestic and wild animals, and is now making war on the present cruel system of trapping fur-bearing animals. The Red Star calls on the clubwomen of America for help. Those interested may receive full information by addressing Dr. W. O. Stillman, director, at the above address.

THE executive board of the Georgia State Federation of Music Clubs has almost completed the necessary fund for the Georgia room at the McDowell colony at Peterborough, New Hampshire, which they volunteered to furnish.

WHEN clubwomen in Oregon shop they ask for "Made in Oregon Products" first.

THE Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 820 Tower Court, Chicago, has plans for the construction of a new \$1,250,000 club house.

THE Texas Division of Citizenship Training is offering a prize to the town with a population over four thousand that put on the best Citizenship Day program on July Fourth this year. Another prize is being offered for the best program put on by the town under four thousand.

Who Is Responsible?

(Continued from page 17)

people who are highly competent to be entrusted to do work carefully, honestly, and with dispatch. An inspector receives \$8.00; a warden, \$11.00, and a clerk, \$13.00. On November 7 the day extended from 5:45 A. M. to 1, 2 or 3 o'clock A. M. the following morning. An interim of one hour was allowed for lunch at noon, and after that no officer was permitted to leave the polling place for refreshment. It is a question if people so fagged by continuous strain can do their best. I myself was glad to go to one booth and take coffee and cookies at half past ten at night.

I believe this condition has been brought about by the fact that many people do not visit the polling place save to mark their ballot, and know very little of the conditions after the closing hour. Is it not worth while for us to doubly guard our ballot, "the greatest gift of democracy?" Would it not be well to have our officers so appointed and instructed that they shall receive suitable compensation, and like our jurors be compelled to serve when thus appointed or pay a required fine?

A Call to Rome

(Continued from page 8)

Capri, offers a delightful entertainment for five or six days. There will probably be a decided reduction in railway tickets tendered by the Italian Government to the delegates and free admission to the museums. If so, a payment of 20 lire (about one dollar) must be paid for the ticket allowing these concessions, but there will be a considerable saving over and above this small outlay.

In Rome a long list of hotels and pensions, to be provided later, with a variety of prices, offer to delegates any kind of accommodation they may want.

The National League of Women Voters is now the auxiliary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Naturally only members are eligible for delegates. The United States is entitled to only twelve delegates, the same number as the smallest country. These twelve delegates have full tickets to entertainments, have a vote and the right of the floor in the Congress. There may be twelve alternates but these must buy their tickets to all social functions where admission is charged and can neither speak nor vote in the Congress unless they fill vacancies created by absent delegates. They will be provided with seats and may attend all the functions held in connection with the Congress. Visitors are welcome, and although they are given no special privileges they have every necessary opportunity to see, hear and enjoy.

All may march in the procession. Twelve delegates, twelve alternates and twelve visitors will make a presentable American section. Send your application for appointment as delegate, alternate, or visitor to the National Headquarters of the League of Women Voters, 532 17th Street, N. W., Washington, where all your questions will be answered. Come to Rome—you will never regret it.

Why They Fought Their Senator

(Continued from page 11)

the House, not in the Senate, and the only amendment offered by Reed proposed that the title of the bill should read: "A Bill to create a board of spinsters to teach the mothers of the United States how to raise babies."

Again, the women of Missouri hold Reed responsible, more than any other one man, for the rejection of the League of Nations, participation in which we believe to be essential to world peace and prosperity. And we hold him accountable for fighting this ideal after he had voted "Yes" on the Naval Appropriations bill, August 29, 1916, which bill empowered President Wilson "to invite all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a

conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration, or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between the nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective governments for approval." Why did James A. Reed change from an advocate of this idea to a bitter opponent?

Lastly, we hold Reed responsible in large part for the physical and mental anguish of that great statesman, Woodrow Wilson.

These are the reasons why the "Rid us of Reed" Club in the primary, and the Women's Division of the League of Loyal Democrats in the election campaign, gathered thousands of women into their ranks. In both campaigns there were women's organizations opposed to Reed in each of the 114 counties and branches in most of the townships. Circular letters, explaining that "It does not make you a bolter to vote against a bolter," were sent out, and literature and sample ballots showing how to vote for the entire Democratic ticket except for Reed, were distributed. The objective was to reach as many



Miss Cora Witherspoon appearing in "The Awful Truth" wearing a Molyneux tea gown imported by Bergdorf-Goodman.

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doubtful voters as possible and to urge rural Democrats to go to the polls to offset the pro-German Republican votes for Reed that threatened in the city.

In view of the fact that the minority of the Democratic party, led by Reed, has been able, with the aid of Pro-German Republicans, to thwart the will of the majority of Missouri Democrats, the League of Loyal Democrats has decided to continue its existence and to work for the passage by the next Legislature of a more definite primary law which will prevent in future the invasion of one party's primary by the other party.

Path-Finders

(Continued from page 12)

nomination in either political party of this state, no man can say a woman can not campaign as strenuously as a man. Yes, and keep faith politically with the people as well as a man.

I hear complaints from some that the women of the United States did not vote for women. Let not that fact concern us—we are candidates as citizens, not as women merely, and over and over again I told my audiences I asked no favors as a woman, but I pleaded with them not to vote *against* me because I am a woman.

Political justice is all we ask, nothing more. The asking for privilege is un-American. Women should always vote as citizens and not as women. The crying need right now is for every woman who is called to be a candidate for public office to go out and do the best she can as a candidate, and accustom citizens of both sexes to vote for women as well as men, and then we will have a fairer proportion of women in office.

The *Woman Citizen* desires a statement from me—a so-called defeated candidate. My message to any woman who may read this is: America needs women in public office—get into the game. One is a better citizen who has campaigned for an ideal, and there is no bitterness in defeat when one has done the best one can. I thank God for the chance I had to meet the people of my state and for the joy that came to me out of my campaign.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

Fund" to be derived from all tonnage duties, ten per cent of customs, etc., for the following purpose:

"In order to aid the development and maintenance of the American Merchant Marine, to promote the growth of the foreign commerce of the United States, to contribute to the national defence and to carry out the policy set forth in the Marine Act," the Shipping Board is authorized to use the Merchant Marine Fund for the payment of compensation to American ship owners.

Compensation is to be computed at the rate of from one-half of one cent to

two and one-tenth cents per ton per hundred miles, according to speed of vessels. (This rate increases sharply toward the higher speeds—to encourage the building of swift, large ships which can be converted into auxiliaries in time of war.)

Authorizes the Shipping Board in its discretion to double the rate of compensation paid whenever it is deemed necessary to "promote the welfare of the United States."

Any vessel under contract to receive compensation may be requisitioned by the United States for national defence.

The owner of any compensated vessel must pay back to the United States fifty per cent of his profits in the operation of that vessel in excess of ten per cent of his invested capital, up to the amount of his compensation.

Requires all Government officials, civil and military, to travel in American-owned ships whenever practicable.

Requires all Government supplies to be shipped in American vessels wherever practicable.

Comment in Washington long since has threshed out pros and cons of subsidy in its application to shipping and is more concerned now with the general policy of subsidies—whether it is a wise thing either to continue to add to such subsidies as we have now, which the President says are exemplified by national aid to roads and highways and other national welfare—or to stand out for a principle of no national subsidies for industries. Otherwise, where will the subsidies end? some think. Moreover, they argue, because the President says that the country has been paying subsidies unknown as such, for years, is not a convincing reason for starting another. But in Republican ranks the ship subsidy is not a thinking proposition, but a party and administration pledge. The President, in his address, was appealing to Democrats and Independents. Republicans have been told what the Administration wants.

This was the first public appearance of importance of the President, when he has not been accompanied by Mrs. Harding as an intent listener. In the seats reserved for the presidential party was Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, wife of the proprietor of the *Washington Post*, the President's friend and confidant. Mrs. McLean, attired in a white fur coat lined with emerald green and a fiery red hat, sat next to Mrs. Votaw, the President's sister, who made a sombre contrast. General Sawyer, who always looks as if he could right-about-face in his uniform without disturbing his coat, tripped down the steps to sit beside them. But the truly dramatic picture in the opening of the extra session of Congress was the entrance of the "Senator for a day," Mrs. Felton, completing as odd a trio on the floor—Miss Alice, Mrs. Huck and Mrs. Felton—as sat in the President's row.

The House stormed in applause as Mrs. Felton appeared in the doorway in the procession arriving from the Senate. She leaned on the arm of Senator Harris of Georgia. He escorted this frail politician with the delicacy of a gentleman with a flower. Mrs. Felton was the picture of quaintness, with sparkle, and with that rare mellowed age which retains a balanced sense of humor with the wisdom and experience of a full life.

She walked slowly up the aisle bowing slightly and smiling, until she espied Uncle Joe Cannon, when she held out her hand, and the two veterans in life chatted a moment. Then there was the stalwart Miss Alice over there, looking as grim as a life sentence, and farther on, young little Mrs. Huck, clapping and giving Mrs. Felton such an enthusiastic whole-hearted welcome that those around her caught her infection. Any woman would have been proud of the restrained and able appearance of the elderly Mrs. Felton, and her own eagerness to take her seat in the United States Senate, if only for a day, should rightly be interpreted as the reaction of a normal person proud of the honor, but sincerely interested in further political participation of women. She said on the steps of the Capitol afterward: "I am here to represent all women, and I am proud for the sake of women to establish a precedent which will surely be followed by many in the future."

"Mirrors" and Other Books (Continued from page 9)

President can be a success unless he takes the position of a real party leader. The theoretical idea of the President's aloofness from Congress is wrong because it is ineffective." He calls the United States "the most backward and conservative of all the democracies," but his criticisms of the machinery of government are full of constructive suggestions.

It is heartening that a man of such integrity and statesmanship should have given everything in him to serve his country for some years. But that a man of simple tastes should have been obliged to resign his office because it did not pay him enough to live on and he had spent all of his savings, is a reflection on the country. His intimate personal letters are full of fancies and are written in picturesque and vivid English. The book reveals a lovable human being, a delightful friend, a devoted public official and a sincere patriot.

No farther back than the November 4 issue of the *Citizen* you will find a good list of children's stories in an editorial by an authority on children's books, Ruth Sawyer. To these must now be added, on our own, *Maya the Bee*, by Waldemar Bonsels (Seltzer), with alluring illustrations, some of them in color, by Homer Boss. If one

objects to the "pathetic fallacy" form of nature faking, Maya should have a wide berth. Because Maya is a person—a person of temperament, and every fly, grasshopper, beetle and granddaddy long legs in the book is equally human. It has charm, a marvelous sense of the beautiful seen through Maya's eyes, and humor.

The Tocsin of Revolt, by Brander Matthews (Scribner, 1922):

Essays on literary and other worlds in the elder manner by an older critic. The title should have been spelled *The Toxin of Revolt*. Mr. Matthews prescribes an anti-toxin.

Ditte: Toward the Stars, by Martin Nexö (Holt, 1922):

The last of the harsh "Ditte" trilogy. Less beauty of material things than the second volume, but flooded with the divine loveliness of Ditte's boundless generosity, which shines through the terrible poverty and brutish surroundings, illumining even the utter tragedy of the end.

More Women Who Won (Continued from page 11)

make them a mighty power in politics if they could persuade themselves to 'get in the game.'" Mrs. Woodbridge says she had a hard fight, with the long distances in her mountainous district, and the heat, hindering personal campaigning, and she isn't quite sure yet why she won.

Two Democratic candidates in Oregon, Mrs. Alice McNaught, and Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, blame the religious question introduced in the state for their defeat. This was the so-called "Compulsory Education Bill" for the suppression of private schools which was backed by the Ku Klux Klan and the Masons. Mrs. McNaught says: "As I believed this bill to be unfair, unjust and undemocratic, I took my stand against it." And Mrs. Hidden: "I was not defeated on personal grounds. . . . I received a splendid vote, and am sure that if this most irreligious question had not been injected into the election, I would have won."

It's a large country—and no great matter for marvel if reactions are different in different sections. Mrs. Frederick McCausland Braddock, of Stockton, California, a defeated Democratic candidate for Congress who escaped our net two issues ago, said: "I suppose it will be some time before women are offered the nomination in a district where election is sure." But she was talking of Congress. In the states one can not be so pessimistic—with that doubled roster of names. Generalizing, it seems safe to say that the women are on their way, though there's a long journey ahead.

And a good remedy for any tendency to discouragement is to recall the election of Judge Florence E. Allen to the Supreme Court of Ohio.

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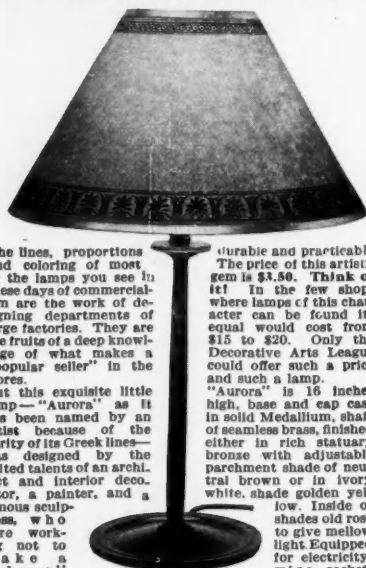
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Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

QUANTITIES of worthless stock and other securities are sold every year, and it has been estimated that as high as two billion dollars are annually wasted in this way by investors. While no one can lay down any general rules as to how to detect a bad investment, the following are apt to be earmarks of worthless promotions:

Promise of enormous income return in the form of dividends, or of profits due to rise in price of the securities. Don't forget that it is practically impossible to obtain higher than 8 per cent. on an investment with any degree of safety.

Selling the stock at some absurdly low price, such as 10 cents or \$1.00 a share. Frequently the value of the share is stated as inconspicuously as possible, or if it is, "no par value" share, attention is not drawn to that fact. Many high-grade corporations issue stock of no par value, but so do a great many worthless ones.

Offering only a small number of shares to any one person, and saying that the company has decided to limit the amount of investment which any one may make. If you wanted to buy ten times the amount they would undoubtedly accept your order.

Urging the withdrawing of money from savings banks or the sale of Liberty bonds in order to invest in the new stock. You may not get a high interest rate from the savings banks or United States Government bonds, but you are, humanly speaking, absolutely sure of getting your income regularly and your principal when you wish to withdraw from the bank or at the maturity of your bond.

Statements to the effect that no Wall

Street backing or bank backing will be allowed, the inference being that it is after too large a share of the profits or is too speculative. As a matter of fact, some of the most conservative and disinterested financial interests in the world are in what is colloquially called "Wall Street," meaning the money markets of the United States.

Attempts to hurry up the sale by a statement that the stock will not be sold after a limited period of time, such as the next day or two. Just remember that there are literally thousands of excellent investments always ready to be sold to you by responsible banks, trust companies and bond houses, so you can well afford to miss anything that you have not time to investigate.

Calling attention to the large profits of some other company in a similar line of business, but making no mention beyond promises and general statements concerning their own. This is practically a sure sign of something wrong in the stock offered.

Common sense is, after all, the best guide and one of its first pieces of advice is to consult responsible financial experts, such as the officers of your local bank, an acknowledged high-grade bond house, or reputable newspapers or magazines which maintain an "Investment Service."

As a general thing, there are certain types of stocks which cannot be classed as investments, regardless of how honestly they are financed, due to the fact that the enterprises are rather speculative, though perfectly legitimate. Among these may be classed mining and oil companies, many real-estate concerns including truck farmings, orchards, etc., new insurance companies, moving-picture companies, organizations to finance new inventions, and in general, most newly organized companies. Their bonds may be fair investments, where the property itself is valuable, but their stock is necessarily speculative, since no one knows how successful they will be.

I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the WOMAN CITIZEN. To me it furnishes an epitome of the work of American women.
Mrs. LEE JOSEPH,
President Texas Federation of Women Clubs, San Antonio, Texas.

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A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

THIS is No. 1 in a small department of moving-picture reviews. We start it in the hope of helping you to improve "movie" quality. It will not only comment on good plays but warn against bad ones, for your guidance.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN "ROBIN HOOD"—produced by Douglas Fairbanks—is by far the best thing that has ever come out of a motion-picture studio. A stirring story, combined with some breathlessly beautiful settings and pieces of photography. Douglas Fairbanks and Wallace Beery head a cast of superlative merit. The picture is the work of an artist whose only goal has been perfection and the result is representative of the very best of American dramatic art.

"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER" (Cosmopolitan Productions)—A colorful rendition of Charles Major's story—a delightful fairy story for young and old. Marion Davies, starred, surprises everyone by acting as though she had been doing it all her life. Lyn Harding as the English king does a fine bit.

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"—produced by and with Mary Pickford. A pretentious photograph of Mary Pickford marking time. Grace Miller White's novel has been put on with maximum effectiveness, but it is nevertheless nothing but Miss Pickford moving energetically about in the same place. Tess—Miss Pickford's first big success some eight years ago—was hardly worth her talents in a second production. A trifle long but should furnish real entertainment, as Mary Pickford is more so than ever.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"—Anthony Hope's story, produced by Rex Ingram for Metro—The spirit of romance, petty kingdoms, zounds and have-at-you, screened with unusual intelligence. Ingram's direction is at all times better than the slapstick comedy he injects into the picture now and then, and Lewis Stone and Alice Terry are pretty much the Rudolph and Flavia you imagined. You ought to see this picture as part of your screen education.

"OLIVER TWIST"—produced by and with Jackie Coogan Pictures. Young Mr. Coogan stands head and shoulders above everything else in this picture, including production, direction and grown-up actors. The producers were more successful in bringing out Jackie's talents than the dramatic values of the Dickens tale. Fear of censorship may have had something to do with it. The picture is tame, which Dickens never was. Not a well-constructed drama, but good entertainment of sorts, lacking the blood and thunder of the novel. Young Mr. Coogan, a native artist, is worth going miles to see.

IN an effort to improve the quality of moving pictures, the Better Films Committee of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations issues a list of endorsed films, and through its state and local committees asks exhibitors all over the country to show them. Mrs. Hilda D. Merriam is chairman.

We reproduce here about half of the current list:

Robin Hood; Nanook of the North; Harold Lloyd—Grandma's Boy; When Knighthood Was in Flower; The Prisoner of Zenda; Thomas Meighan—The Bachelor Daddy; Wallace Reid—Across the Continent; Marion Davies—The Bride's Play; Heidi (Prizma, in colors); Mary Pickford—Little Lord Fauntleroy; Douglas Fairbanks—The Three Musketeers; Jack Holt—The Call of the North; A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court; The Iron Trail; Bus-

ter Keaton—The Boat; Black Beauty; Come On Over (excellent); Thomas Meighan—A Prince There Was; George Arliss—The Ruling Passion; The Silent Call; Harold Lloyd—I Do; Turn to the Right; Charles Ray—Two Minutes to Go; Wesley Barry—Penrod; Jackie Coogan—My Boy; Fred Stone—Billy Jim (splendid scenery); Jackie Coogan—Oliver Twist; The Old Homestead; The Valley of Silent Men (adults, for wonderful scenery); Charles Ray—Smudge; Mary Carr—Over the Hill; Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush; Thomas Meighan—Cappy Ricks; The Little Minister; Jackie Coogan—Trouble; Fred Stone—Duke of Chimney Butte; Charles Ray—Gas, Oil and Water; Constance Talmadge—Woman's Place; William Russell—Desert Blossoms; Poverty of Riches; Wanda Hawley—Her Face Value; Tom Moore—From the Ground Up; Thomas Meighan—A Prince There Was.



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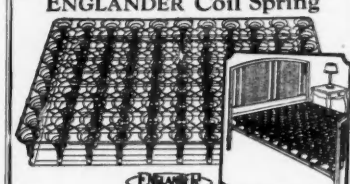
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OUR OWN DINGBATS

NOW that election is over, here comes Christmas. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have a mental picture of a lot of campaigning ladies who tottered home from the polls to their beds on November 7 clambering out to "do their shopping early." ♦ ♦ ♦ Well, we hope they do, and with a lot of kind-hearted common sense, too, considering what sort of world it is we have this year. ♦ ♦ ♦ But the Citizen doesn't have to make a list of Christmas presents as well as women candidates. ♦ ♦ ♦ How about it? Between sixty and seventy women in our state legislatures! Who steps up and offers to tour the country studying them, all expenses paid—by the tourist? ♦ ♦ ♦ Which reminds us how excited we are on hearing that the National League of Women Voters Convention is to be in our next-to-native state, though we understand Des Moines won't look natural to one who saw it last in war times—(Spanish). ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of geography, we are going to try once again to say, slowly and distinctly, that it is the University of South Carolina—SOUTH—that objected to having its law school listed as closed to women. The official list of law schools sent to us had it wrong, and in correcting we were so distressed that we said North and South in the same breath and sentence. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's more about that list too—anon. We've just got to have a little rest from lists. ♦ ♦ ♦ Reading letters in response to the question, How do you like the Citizen?—or don't you? is a dizzying business. ♦ ♦ ♦ Just for instance: A recent one scolded us (kindly) for using so many photographs and such good paper. ♦ ♦ ♦ And, having a touch of Polonius about us, we were thinking, There are lots of pictures, for a little magazine—when right along came another letter ending: "When it comes to physical qualities, there is absolutely no comparison between [business of making you curious] and the Woman Citizen, which appears in good paper, with clear type and excellent illustrations." ♦ ♦ ♦ Illustrations do help, don't they? Just speak up and say—can't hurt our feelings either way. ♦ ♦ ♦ We're about to mention Lady Astor for the third time in this magazine, and without apologies. ♦ ♦ ♦ When she found her new seat in Parliament was next to her chief opponent on the liquor question, she said: "I hope you don't mind my sitting here." He gallantly said he didn't. ♦ ♦ ♦ Later, Lady Astor said: "Nemesis will overtake all those who come out for drink and against women." ♦ ♦ ♦ The New York Times—"special cable and copyright," so you have to believe it—says that in Vienna all bachelors with apartments have been coldly told that there are only enough apartments for married people, and that they must marry or move. ♦ ♦ ♦ That will be men marrying for a home with a vengeance, won't it? ♦ ♦ ♦ Some one tell Mr. Hutchinson's "Rosalie." ♦ ♦ ♦ Here's where we leave a whole row of dingbats to express our opinion of that A. B. See man who said (when asked for money by a college) that all girls' colleges ought to be burned down. We wouldn't waste any regular alphabet on him. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ With this issue our right-hand woman is leaving us—neither in anger nor (we fear) in sorrow; but for that great goal of modern womanhood—something On Her Own. All join in good-luck wishes for her and sympathy for us. ♦ ♦ ♦ But don't apply for the post—it's taken.



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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1879 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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Contents of December 16, 1922

A Christmas Page.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
A "Home of Happiness".....	7
By Sheila Laurie	
The Fascisti in Italy.....	8
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
Healthy Christmas!.....	10
Your Business in Washington.....	11
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
The Sand-pile Lady.....	12
By Martha Bayard	
Editorially Speaking.....	14
Organize Yourself, by Carrie Chapman Catt	
The New Old Ideal, Our First Woman Diplomat, Why Not Ask the Women? Other Countries Please Copy Voteless D. C.	
What the American Woman Thinks 16 In Praise of Santa, by Marguerite Wilkinson—Should Children Work? by Grace Abbott—A Christmas Letter Needed, by Mary Gray Peck	
The Woman Voter.....	18
The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner	
World News About Women.....	22
Including General Federation Notes, by Lessie Stringfellow Read	
Your Investments.....	26
By Eleanor Kerr	
The Children's Bookshelf.....	27
By M. A.	
A Line on the Movies.....	29
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
Our Own Dingbats.....	30

Contributors in This Issue

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MARY GRAY PECK—Former suffrage worker, and special writer.

LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ—Chairman Press Department, G. F. W. C.

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No. 15

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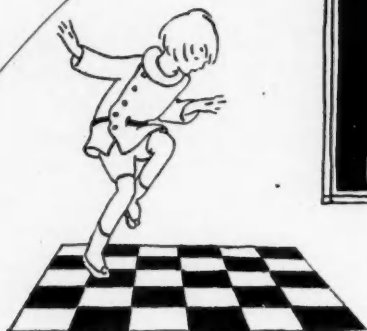
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THROUGH Julia Daniels we wish you all a Merry Christmas. She drew these children, who are clearly feeling Christmasy. Some of them appear also in a book of children's songs, some are borrowed from a nursery frieze. And before long others of this family will be cheerful mural decorations for a children's hospital.

Julia Daniels is an American, but it was in far off New Zealand, as a child of twelve, that she made up her mind to be an artist. And the first money that enabled her to have "real drawing lessons" she earned by lettering and illuminating the text: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."



Simcoe Pub. Co.



The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

DECEMBER 16, 1922

Number 15

News Notes of the Fortnight

The Straits Debate

AT THE end of the third week of the Lausanne conference on the Near East there is promise of a settlement of the Straits controversy. Though there is nothing official and final about it, the Turks have practically agreed to the Allied demand that there shall be no fortifications on the Straits, that they shall be open in peace and war to the commerce ships of all nations and that warships shall pass under restrictions. The original Turkish claim was that they should be allowed to control the Straits themselves under promise to keep them open—a position in which they were supported by the Russians. The latter are much chagrined over the Turks' change of attitude, while many in Europe and America are distressed over the weakening in the Allied position from the uncompromising attitude taken in September.

The Turks are, apparently, to have their way with the non-Turkish populations—it is to be Turkey for the Turks; and though again no final conclusions have been reached it is clear that all the Greeks in Turkey outside of Constantinople must leave—and maybe those inside as well. Huge uprootings of whole peoples are to take place.

Enter the Irish Free State

WITH its Constitution approved by the English Parliament, and signed by the King, the Irish Free State is now fully and formally in existence. And where less than two years ago there was a titled Viceroy General there is now an Irishman of humble birth as the first Governor General of the Irish Free State. Tim Healy (he has been called that so long that the name Tim needs no quotation marks) is generally considered a very wise choice on the part of the British for the post; and the fact that his appointment went into effect without the requirement that he should kiss the King's hand is tact or caution, according to the way one looks at it. Tim Healy of Cork was himself almost a Sinn Féin in the early days of the movement. For the past four years or so he has had little to say, but back of them is a long record of public life. Beginning as Parnell's secretary he



Mrs. Maud Fangel couldn't use her favorite model for the lovely child on our Christmas cover. Because that favorite model is her son, photographed above. Just when Mrs. Fangel was feeling her way toward being an artist, this young person came along and determined the line of her work. She not only became a children's artist, but she made a specialty of the tiny baby—and that is a very rare specialty. To make the trio complete, the boy's father, Guy Fangel, is a painter too. Mrs. Fangel, who comes of fine old New England stock, studied in Boston and New York, and has exhibited in New York galleries. She likes best to work in pastel and red chalk.

was himself elected to Parliament at twenty-six, and from his first speech on was to be counted on for biting, witty, fearless support of Irish freedom. He broke with Parnell, and with many others that followed, and had a reputation for stormy speeches and actual fights. He is sometimes likened to Roosevelt for energy of personality and the type of admiration he won. Friends of the Free State rejoice in his selection for the new place.

It is by no means a happy Ireland yet, and the present policy of revenge is not likely to bring any good. After the execution of the Republican leader, Erskine Childers, by the Free State, the Republicans retaliated with the assassination of a Free State general. And in

return the Free State has executed four more prominent Republicans, explicitly "in reprisal."

Ship Subsidy

THE Ship Subsidy Bill passed the House promptly enough, with a good majority, and is now before the Senate for action. A number of things happened to it in passing through the House—most conspicuous among them an amendment that would require an annual appropriation to meet the cost of the subsidy. This was a change not pleasing to Mr. Harding, who has a compromise ready to offer. But meantime a filibuster is blowing up in the Senate, and the fate of the President's pet measure is highly uncertain.

Reparations and Debts

THE reparations conference that opened in London on December 8 started off encouragingly, with Premier Bonar Law's indication that the cancellation of the French debt to Great Britain might be considered, on condition of French consent to a moratorium sufficient to allow Germany to restore her credit and finances, a reduction of the indemnity, and French agreement to take no military action of any sort against Germany. This suggestion is of course similar to that made by former Premier Lloyd George a few months ago, which was ditched by the Balfour note saying that the British could not remit the French debt since they had themselves to pay theirs to the United States. It is understood now that our own government may be asked if it will cancel the French debt to the United States, along with the British action.

The conference ran into difficulties by the third day—over the familiar difference of opinion between Great Britain and France as to what would constitute "force" in the Ruhr District. M. Poincaré's proposal was for a two-year moratorium for Germany in case the French were allowed economic control of the Rhineland industries and partial occupation of the Ruhr district, with a division of soldiers to collect customs on the coal output. This he does not consider a measure of force, while the British Cabinet does. The plan has been

rejected, and at this writing the conference is on the point of adjournment for three weeks, to avert an open break between Great Britain and France.

In the same connection, France is much stirred over a recent statement by Premier Lloyd George that it is the secret intention of France to annex the left bank of the Rhine, using the reparations as a pretext.

Tariffs are passed but not forgotten.—*Boston Herald.*

The King-Crane Report

DURING the Peace Conference when the question of mandates in Turkey was under discussion, an official American Commission headed by Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College, and Charles R. Crane, recently ambassador from this country to China, was sent from Paris to investigate and report the facts on conditions in the Near East. It is a pity that their report, which was first given out last week,* should not have been made public at once. It might have changed the recent history of that part of the world, as well as the entire attitude of the United States toward its own international responsibility.

The Commission took testimony impartially of the wishes of the peoples themselves. Their conclusions were (1) that none of the countries in question could carry on their governments successfully without the help of a mandatory power; (2) that the Turks, who, they admit, because of their agreeable personal qualities, are the best liked people of the Empire, have proved their incapacity to govern even themselves, while their hideous misgovernment and massacres of subject peoples make it obligatory to liberate minorities as far as possible from their rule. To this end the Commission recommended that Syria should be placed under a mandate for a limited term, with a certain autonomy for Lebanon, which is predominantly Christian; that Mesopotamia should be treated similarly, not colonized, as Mesopotamians desire to retain their Arabic civilization; that a small Armenian state should be created, half from Russian and half from Turkish Armenia.

They accepted the figure of one million as the Armenian losses by massacre during the past thirty years, but rejected the desire of the Armenians for a large Armenian state, as they believed the Armenians should not be permitted to rule other people. If such a state were created they believed many would be repatriated.

Because Constantinople lies where the two continents join, and is a connecting link between Europe and Asia, they recommended that an international Constantinopolitan State should be created.

They recommended that the Turkish

Empire should continue, including Anatolia, Cilicia and the rest of Asia Minor, with ample outlets to the sea, with guarantees given for the rights of minorities remaining under Turkish rule; that Turkey should not be dismembered for the benefit of the Allied Powers, but that these other regions which have different languages, customs and civilizations and which long to be free from the Turkish yoke should be separated. This would still leave Turkey an area larger than France, with a population of ten millions, of which eight millions are Moslems.

They found the Greeks in minority everywhere in Asia Minor with the possible exception of the region around Smyrna, and recommended possible local autonomy in this region under the general mandate for Turkey. They concluded that modern Greece cannot be trusted to rule over people of different race and faith.

They recommended considerable modification of the Zionist program. As for mandates—they found an almost universal desire for an American mandate, even among many Turks. They strongly recommended a single mandate for Armenia, Anatolia and Constantinople, under the League of Nations, and they placed the obligation to accept such a mandate, under certain conditions of approval and cooperation by the Allied Powers, squarely on the United States although they disapproved of the United States accepting a mandate for Armenia alone. They reasoned that such a mandate would meet the wishes of the people concerned; that the United States is the only great power which is disinterested; that the other Allies are already

loaded with colonial responsibilities; that the Syrians and Turks believe in the idealism of the United States, and do not suspect us of trying to exploit her; that the Turks themselves would be willing to accept a mandatory supervision by the United States; that if the United States accepted the responsibility it would go far to save the world as it would revive men's faith in one another, and would also help to save America herself from a disastrous reaction from the high aims in the war.

They foresaw the violent retaliation which would be visited on all Christians in the entire region about Smyrna if conditions were allowed to drift, and the report predicted that if selfish motives persisted, further wars and massacres were inevitable and that in that event the Allied nations must share the blame.

Well, it's nice of Turkey not to demand an indemnity from the Allies.—*Shreveport Journal.*

Shantung Restored

WITHOUT fuss or flourish, Japan has restored to China the much discussed Kiao-Chau, Shantung. For the first time in twenty-four years the Chinese flag flies over the province, held first by the Germans and then seized by the Japanese early in the war. At the close of the war, the Japanese promised to return it—and the controversy that raged over Mr. Wilson's acceptance of the promise is well remembered. Japan has made good.

Moscow's Disarmament Plan

EASTERN Europe is having her limitation of armaments conference too. It was proposed by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin of Russia and assembled at Moscow, with delegates present from Russia, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, Rumania being represented by proxy.

The Russian proposals were for a 75 per cent. cut in the Red Army, reducing it to 200,000 men; strict limitation of the military budget to a certain sum per soldier; a neutral zone on the frontiers between Russia and her neighbors—all these being conditional on proportionate reductions on the part of the small states. In response, the small nations brought up the fact that a reduction proportionate in numbers would not be proportionate in effect, and would pretty well wipe out some of the smaller armies. Yet the reduction has been accepted at any rate in principle. The Russians admit that Poland, in her position between Russia and Germany, cannot be expected to adopt a sweeping disarmament program instantly. In addition to these clauses, there was agreement on certain matters to be settled by arbitration, and on the whole the conference promises to be a success.—*December 12.*

Very Briefly

Mayor James Couzens, of Detroit, has through appointment taken the seat of former Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, who resigned. Mr. Couzens is a man of fine reputation, and a mayor whom Detroit was sorry to give up.

The nomination of Pierce Butler, of St. Paul, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was not confirmed by the Senate. President Harding sent it in again. Mr. Butler is being opposed strenuously by the progressives of the Northwest, led by Senator-elect Shipstead of Minnesota, on the ground that his twenty-five years as a corporation lawyer would inevitably color his decisions.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as League of Nations Commissioner in relieving the starving populations of Russia and Asia Minor.

Major General Clarence R. Edwards, at the age for retirement, after forty-three years service, has said farewell to his New England command and been succeeded by Brigadier-General Mark L. Hersey.

More than a hundred official delegates, representing thirty great communities, are expected at the annual meeting of the Executive Council of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America which meets in Indianapolis December 13 to 15. Foremost on the program will be the discussion of international cooperation.

* Editor and Publisher (N. Y. World Bldg.), Dec. 2.

Hansel
and
Gretel

A "Home of Happiness"

By Sheila Laurie



A WIDE airy corridor with lines of children waiting eagerly outside closed doors, with a teacher or two perhaps keeping a watchful eye on the ranks.

"What is it?" we ask curiously and the answer makes us still more curious. "It's movies today—not a play." We are about to ask another question when the door swings open and silently we fall in line and move forward with the children.

We are always interested in movies for children, but this time we pay them no attention—it is all given to the place itself. For this is no ordinary playhouse. Quite obviously it is a real Children's Theatre, and an exquisitely beautiful auditorium—all soft blue and gray and gold in its decorative scheme, with a finished perfection of upholstered seats and carpeted aisles and nicely graded levels. We wait until the performance is over and we can prow around by ourselves—except for the movie man. And we murmur, "Castles in the Air" as he switches on the lights and two miniature castles suspended from the roof are suddenly illuminated; or we grin appreciatively at the circus parading around in the stained glass sections that form the skylights.

Next we clamber to the balcony to get a better view, and there, sinking into the comfortable, cushiony seats, we go straight to fairyland with the famous artist, Mr. Willy Pogany, who has brought to life in full color and size twelve of our childhood friends. Back, back we slip to the days when we longed to look like Red Riding Hood but were glad our grandmother wasn't a wolf. For there to the right stands the little maid herself, in scarlet hood and cape, while grandmother wolf in bed shows all her teeth in the smile which says—"The better to eat you with, my dear."

Just as we begin to feel that we must go to her rescue, Jack waves at us across

the way from the top of his miraculous beanstalk and, turning to greet him, we meet Mistress Cinderella tripping down the Castle stairs, leaving her slipper behind her as the clock strikes twelve. We recognize the Sleeping Beauty, with our old friend, the King of Swineherd fame, not far away, and Hansel and Gretel wandering ragged and barefoot in the woods on the other side. The Pied Piper lures us on and in following him we meet the Frog Prince and the man on the Flying Trunk. On the left Mr. Puss-in-Boots makes a bow aloft, while a little below the Goose Girl sorrowfully tends her geese; and lastly as we go down the balcony steps Snow-White sits up in her bed and smiles good-by.

And we find ourselves back in the same wide corridor, which somehow

seems a little more friendly, although the doors that led us to fairyland are shut tight behind us. This time it is the corridor which lures us on, making of itself a main street from which we can start on a tour of inspection of a most fascinating building known as the Heckscher Foundation—of which the Children's Theatre is but a part.

As it stands, six stories high, in all the pride of newly finished brick and concrete, steel and fireproof construction, the Heckscher Foundation seems on the outside merely another New York City building; but a tour of inspection inside makes it easy to believe the Foundation's claim that it is "the best equipped plant in the world for the promotion of child welfare work." For in this building, as soon as sufficient funds are procured to carry on the work planned by the Foundation, four hundred children, drawn from the ranks of the destitute and friendless, will be housed and cared for, living in happy, healthful surroundings, with play enough and work enough and good food and air and sunshine and warmth and love and the other ingredients necessary to build up the future citizenry of the world. Except, of course, normal home life.

At the beginning, we demand to be told how such a wonderful building came to be built, and find that it goes back to a Wall Street broker who decided to give up money-making schemes and became instead a "Gerry Cop"—that being the children's name for workers of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His name is Rudolph D. Degener. The Society sent Mr. Degener to work at their Temporary Shelter at Inwood, and he promptly discovered, among the Society's lacks, a most urgent need for a motor-bus. He asked his millionaire kinsman, August Heckscher, for the bus

(Continued on page 26)



The King pursues the Swineherd

From the original paintings by Willy Pogany
Photographed by J. Wesley Allison, N. Y. C.

The Fascisti in Italy



Where the Fascisti gathered—at the Victor Emmanuel memorial—to seize the government

By
Carrie
Chapman
Catt

STRANGE things are going on in Europe—things the meaning of which no one appears to understand. Yet these manifestations are so pregnant with grave possibilities that no one regards them as inconsequential. The most talked of is the Italian Fascisti. It is clear that all central Europe at least finds in them a disturbing factor to continental peace, and fears the movement will spread to all other European countries carrying with it various forms of disaster.

We were in Rome when the city was closed and declared in a state of siege as the Fascisti marched upon it. We had opportunity to see the effect upon Italy and since then have found this movement the subject of liveliest interest to politically minded people in Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Germany. The movement is certainly unique in world history and an understanding of it is worth an effort.

Young Soldiers Began It

Some two years ago, although no passports from Russia into Italy were allowed, a considerable number of active agents of Soviet Russia found their way into the forbidden land and were conducting an effectual campaign for a communistic revolution. A few abortive attempts at an uprising were undertaken. The government was weak and divided by conflicting personalities and the population was thrown into a consequent state of panic. At this point a band of young soldiers set upon a communist newspaper office, destroyed the plant, burned the papers and thus closed the business. Like wild fire the movement spread from village to village, and province to province. The weak national government, unequal to the situation, tolerated the self-appointed defenders of Italian traditions and the Fascisti (organized bands) continued their campaign without interference. In the beginning the bands were composed of young soldiers only and

the army has not yet been disarmed in Italy. They carried guns. Soon meetings were held and orators converted older men and women. The Fascisti called themselves patriots and set forth their sole aim as a return of Italy to pre-war conditions. When an election took place, they became a political party and elected a few members to Parliament.

They campaigned and propagated their ideas with insistent activity month after month, and employed such curious and undemocratic methods as in the United States would have placed their leaders in jail. They marched about the country in armed groups and they were not only supplied with ammunition, but they used it. Train loads of young Fascisti armed with guns amused themselves by snapping them off as they passed through towns. One American girl, traveling on such a train, was thoroughly frightened by this careless handling of guns. She spoke Italian and with great presence of mind asked one of the young soldiers if his comrades knew a certain Italian song. In an instant their young voices were raised in somewhat boisterous proof of their knowledge, their guns were forgotten, and for two hours they thought of nothing but song. However rasping to nerves the soldiers' chorus may have been, the American girl found it a comforting contrast to gun play.

Thus behind their campaign has lurked a covert threat of force from the beginning and, although governments came and governments went, no one of them was strong enough to deal with these bands composed of "the flower of Italy's manhood." No one officially rebuked them and the "black shirted" army grew ever larger and more menacing. Some one bought ammunition for the guns, some one supplied money for food and railroad tickets.

The public asked itself the question, "Who?" and the public answered

"Who indeed?"—for no one knew.

The first week of our arrival, there was a great gathering of Fascisti from all southern Italy in Naples. A feeling of dread was frankly expressed throughout the country. All kinds of calamities from wild violence to revolution were predicted. Some fifty thousand Fascisti were alleged to have met at the great gathering, yet none of the dark prophecies was fulfilled and the stock of the Fascisti rose in popular estimation.

The Cabinet's Resignation

This semi-political and semi-military army had been clamoring long for a change of cabinets, declaring that the country was now theirs. The King, however, whose prerogative it is to dismiss premiers who no longer serve popular sentiment and to create those who do, did not look upon this armed demand with favor and the Fascisti consequently defied the government and ordered all their forces to march upon Rome. To strengthen the position, a Fascist minister resigned from the coalition cabinet and other ministers in sympathy were forced to follow, and thus Premier Facta was also compelled to hand in his resignation. Meanwhile the Fascisti in companies and battalions, in straggling groups and by twos and threes, were marching steadily on to Rome. No one knew what they would do when they arrived, but armed soldiers without the discipline of organized order are a menace to democratic government at all times and it was an uneasy Italy that watched this proceeding. At Florence, these bands took the famous Pitti Palace in the name of the King and there took up their abode. Yet they did it no harm and marched on next day.

The King tried a compromise and appointed Signor Salandra Premier. He had been a Premier of the war and was generally popular, but the Fascisti made such loud protest that the appointment

was quickly withdrawn. The young "patriots" continued to converge from all directions upon Rome. Nothing quite comparable to it could happen in the United States, but should young armed Democrats march upon Washington while demanding a change of Congress it would not be an example far afield.

On Saturday, October 28, Premier Facta, acting as head of the government until his successor should be appointed, declared the city of Rome in a state of siege. All the usual rules of war were applied. No trains entered the city nor left it. The Paris-Rome express was stopped at Pisa by the removal of rails from the tracks and the station put under military guard. In Rome no trains, taxi-cabs, nor carriages moved. Private vehicles occasionally got permits for an hour's use. Workers trudged resignedly to and from occupations while the everyday business of the people was cheerfully set aside and attention devoted to the all-absorbing discussion of that delectable subject—politics. Frequent special editions of the newspapers appeared, each announcing some new development and making predictions which were promptly denied by rival papers. The explanations of the causes which led the Premier to place Rome under military control were numerous and gave ample food for the political caucuses held on every corner. Meanwhile the city was shut as tight as a drum.

The Taking of Rome

Sunday came and the only new developments were that more marching men arrived. Impatient travelers with baggage packed and bills paid could not budge. Nothing moved upon the street except pedestrians, and all Rome seemed to have donned its Sunday attire and to have prepared for a holiday. The Fascisti marched upon four newspaper offices and destroyed them, carting many tons of paper to a public square where a huge bonfire was lighted in each corner and fed by the continual arrival of more paper. There the Fascisti congregated. They made speeches, bands played and they sang all day. Small groups wandered out for marches through the city. They went sightseeing in orderly quiet fashion and at night the Coliseum furnished a hard bed for many of them.

The Italians have a pretty custom of stretching forth the outspread hand as a welcoming salute. A few hands here and there could be seen on Sunday morning but they were the hands of young men like the Fascisti. Rome was taking notes and not revealing her sympathies.

At two p. m. Benito Mussolini,* leader of the Fascisti, was proclaimed Premier by the King. Immediately screeching

airplanes dropping printed announcements, flew hither and yon, and all Rome had the news by three p. m. Yet wild rumors chased each other up one street and down another. The Fascisti were said to be in control of every road into the city and to have machine-guns at all the strategic points. The groups continued to march. They were everywhere, quiet, orderly marching boys. One wondered how so many managed to get away from their mothers. I thought of cradles and of apron strings when I looked upon many thousands of them.

HAVING had your Christmas present in this article by Mrs. Catt—written in the very midst of the Roman drama—you may look forward to a New Year's gift of the same sort—Mrs. Catt's absorbing account of her Austrian experience. Watch for it in the next number.

It is said that every boy in Italy between ten and twenty is a Fascista and a very large number of these marchers appeared to be between sixteen and twenty-two. Many were armed, but these were probably the ex-soldiers. Many carried no weapons. Yet they were boys with fine earnest faces and in all the time they were in virtual possession of Rome, I did not see one drunken Fascista.

Where was Mussolini? When would he come? These were the questions uppermost in every mind. On Monday he came by special train with a great guard of volunteers to escort him to the King. Yet the trains did not move and Rome did nothing but talk politics. All day the streets were again crowded and all day the Fascisti with their black blouses, their only regalia, marched up and down. On Tuesday, October 30, the inhabitants of the city awoke to find the stone walls plastered with printed placards, announcing the news and declaring a holiday and a great parade. The placards were printed on many colors of paper and thousands gathered to read them and to pass the news on to their neighbors, just as they did in Pompeii two thousand years ago! The schools and most business places were closed and Rome prepared for another play day. Italy accepts a holiday as a matter of course and no personal duties are allowed to interfere with its enjoyment. The day was charming with blue and sunny skies and all Rome in holiday dress was in the streets ready to be entertained. There was little novelty in the procession, since it was only a combination of all the little marches which had been in endless procession for a week, but there was a difference. Each group bore at its head a banner announcing the place from which it had come and all Italy was represented, as were all classes. Black shirt or blouse does not make a picturesque costume, but the Nationalists, not long since frank enemies of the Fascisti, had been

won over and they were nearly as numerous. The Nationalists wore bright blue blouses with helmets to match when the regalia was complete and they added the brightness the picture needed.

Soldiers of the regular army in green khaki were on guard and, young as they looked, they seemed matured and seasoned compared with the average marchers, for the Nationalists were as young as the Fascisti. The day passed with no incident to disturb its order—blue skies, marching armed men, music and thronged streets—nothing more.

Wednesday came, the trains were running and thousands of Fascisti took them, but alas for the tourists, it was a bank holiday and no money was to be had! More, a holiday for five days had been proclaimed. Thus did the government celebrate its own inauguration. Imagine Mr. Harding declaring a holiday to celebrate the recent election victories! At ten o'clock Premier Mussolini and the new cabinet went to the Quirinal to take the oath, accompanied by a marching army of their black and blue-shirted young followers. Mussolini and all his cabinet appeared in "black coat and top hat," according to custom, but the new Premier had to call upon a friend to purchase these symbols of his promotion before the ceremony, as he had none.

Another workman, another "man of the people," has been elevated to the highest post of authority in a great nation. Mussolini began life as a mason and before the war was editor of a Socialist paper. The war aroused his patriotism and he became an ardent loyalist. In his cabinet all parties are represented except the Socialists. That even he did not feel certain of Fascist success is evidenced by the fact that for some days before the King yielded to the Fascist demand, editors and composers in the offices of the *Popolo d'Italia* (Mussolini's paper) were armed and the building transformed into a sort of military fort. The Royal Guards marched upon him, but rifle in hand he parleyed with them and finally persuaded them to postpone their intended attack.

What Is the Answer?

With arms to the right and arms to the left, the unhappy Italians for many months did not know where lay their refuge. Three significant observations the onlooker may be permitted to make with assurance of support by many facts: 1. The Fascisti have gained national power by wholly unconstitutional methods in a land which has a constitution and the procedure for representative government. They have made their way by a curious combination of loyalty to a King and to law in general with violence, without scruple when in their judgment it threatened Italian security. They possess the

(Continued on page 28)

* The correct spelling.—C. C. C.



By courtesy of the Child Health Organization of America

A glimpse of the Healthland Exhibit, in which many organizations cooperated to teach children health happily at the National Dairy Show in St. Paul

Healthy Christmas!

THE happiest Christmas is the children's, and the happiest children are the healthy ones. And so many things are brewing and bubbling among the people who are concerned in making all children healthy that the tale of them seems to be a real Christmas story, full of warmth and friendliness.

Of course these people are banded together in great organizations, and in 1920 six of these organizations drew closer together so that they could accomplish more. These were the American Child Hygiene Association, the American Red Cross, the Child Health Organization of America, the National Child Labor Committee, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and the National Tuberculosis Association. Together they form the National Child Health Council, which acts as a clearing house for the six.

One of the first jobs the Council undertook was the demonstration on a large scale of how children can be kept well, and how a community prospers when they are. They wanted to find out for themselves and the public just how sturdy a plant community health is under intensive cultivation.

They selected Mansfield and Richland County, Ohio, as their experiment station, because together they are a community typical of the average of American life. Mansfield has about thirty thousand inhabitants, among whom no single racial stock greatly predominates. Its industries are varied. The surrounding county is largely agricultural and

has a population nearly equal to that of the city. For five years, under expert direction, the children of that chosen town and county were to be weighed, measured, charted, examined, taught, and inspired to active health. The American Red Cross made this possible with funds that will be supplemented by the community.

In charge of the experiment is Dr. Walter H. Brown, best known as health officer of Bridgeport, Connecticut, but also distinguished for service with the Red Cross and later with the American Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France. His first step in Mansfield was to secure complete co-operation from the schools, the doctors, the parents. To the children of the third and fifth grades came the first opportunity for full health examinations, including weighing and measuring. Parents were invited and came in large numbers to witness these new ceremonies. Doctors and dentists gave their time willingly. The demonstration's director of health education has been appointed to the same official position in the schools, which means getting the right start on health habits. And a nursing and nutrition service has been set in motion which not only covers the city but reaches out to the far corners of the county, carrying expert advice to mothers before their babies come and at every stage of the children's later development.

The Mansfield idea grew. And last March the Commonwealth Fund pro-

posed to finance three child health demonstrations that would be even more comprehensive. Three cities, typical of different conditions and in different parts of the country, the first in the upper Mississippi Valley region, will be chosen as demonstration stations. For five years these cities will have the benefit of a program of community health which ranges from safeguarding expectant mothers to teaching sound health habits to children until they have finished their school days. Although other organizations are cooperating, the demonstrations will be mainly in charge of the American Child Hygiene Association and the Child Health Organization.

Working together on child health seems to make friends of organizations as well as of people. News has come of the merging of the two organizations managing the three-city demonstrations. Together (and this is an actual merger, not a plan of cooperation) they will call themselves the American CHILD HEALTH Association, and they will be "at home" on January 1, 1923. This step means economy, efficiency, and elimination of any possibility of overlapping. Mr. Herbert Hoover, as president of the American Child Hygiene Association, expressed the aim of the merger at the October meeting of that association: " * * * that the enormous activity in America for the welfare of children and mothers shall be directed in a scientific manner and by scientifically trained men and women," and shall drive toward the ideal that "there shall be no child in America that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from under-nourishment, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection, that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health."

Before it abandoned its separate identity to do a bigger work, the Child Health Organization cooperated with other organizations in putting over one more gorgeous demonstration of dramatic health teaching. It was called a Healthland Exhibit and was held at the National Dairy Show at St. Paul, Minnesota, in October under the auspices of the National Child Health Council and financed by the National Dairy Council.

"Happy" conceived and designed it—"Happy," the famous health clown, otherwise known as Clifford Goldsmith. (Any one who wants to freshen up on this organization's pleasant ways of teaching health has only to refer back to Mildred Adams' article in the *Citizen* of December 3, 1921.) It was "Happy" who thought up and carried out the Child Health Railroad map, by which the ordinary business of a child's day—eating and washing and sleeping—is made into a delightful game, lasting all the way from Bathubville at 7 a. m. to

Long Sleep Mountain at 8:25. "Happy's" idea has made a great hit and the health map, with directions for living by the railroad schedule, is circulated by thousands.

The Healthland Exhibit was executed by Martin Jenter of Mount Vernon, New York, and emerged into a regular village, acres large, in a huge exhibit building. Those who visited it make no bones of admitting it was fairyland as well as Healthland.

There was a castle, for one thing, with wonderful grottoes, in one of which a doughty Knight (mounted on a cow) was shown conquering a powerful poisonous snake with a toothbrush, while another knightly crusader did other deeds—in the interests of the National Tuberculosis Association. Not the slightest discrepancy was felt between that medieval note and the modernness of the exhibit made by the American Child Hygiene Association. They showed a Healthland Baby Garage, furnished with such signs as "Never tinker with your baby," "Equip your infant with fresh air." The National Child Labor Committee maintained child labor savings banks "specializing in Child Liberty Bonds" and guarantee-

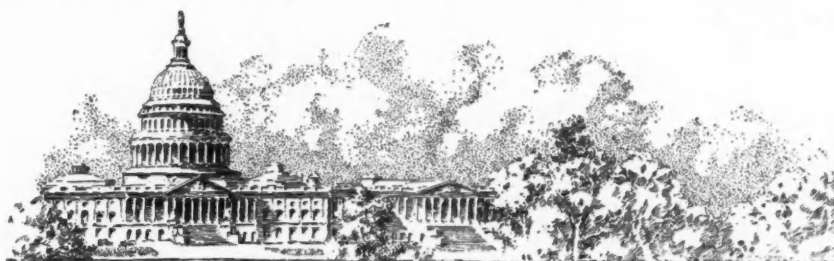
ing that "Children's rights deposited with us receive 100% protection." A bookshop spoke for the National Organization for Public Health Nursing; a theater with a drama called "From Cradle to College" represented the National Child Health Council.

It was the Federal Bureau of Education that installed the Healthland Broadcasting Station, with a truly amazing set of batteries made of milk bottles. All day long a loud speaker boomed forth such advice as: "For a good complexion apply one apple to the face daily and rub it until it disappears," and "A good complexion cream is cream"—while the United States Public Health Service maintained Ye Keepwell Tavern, with dinner served on the Keepwell Plan, and including such delicacies as the Oval of Youth (an egg), Stewed Smiles (prunes), and Gold Nugget (whole wheat bread). The American Red Cross was represented by Healthland Art Galleries filled with cartoons showing the different branches of the organization, and the Federal Children's Bureau by a huge jewel chest, with an allusion to the "Jewels of Cornelia," suggesting that other parents in displaying their jewels test

them to see that they are as nearly perfect specimens of boyhood and girlhood as may be.

And through it all ran the Healthland Railway operated by the Child Health Organization—with real engines—past Prune Bridge and the Vegetable House, with its picket fence of string beans, and all the Healthland wonders. The tickets for this trip had to be filled in with a child's name and weight, and what he ought to weigh. "Happy" was, very appropriately, the conductor, and the stations included all the places children had recognized on their school health map—now more real than ever. They were advised to "travel with a lettuce leaf insurance policy" and warned that "no fried potatoes, cucumbers, radishes or other explosives were allowed in the baggage car." Right in the midst of the village was a giant milk bottle, with an inner stairway and an outer slide—enough said. It was *used*—that milk bottle! On every side, by day and night, by sight and sound, the children were given the rules of the health game.

Important as are all these mergers, demonstrations, and exhibits, they are
(Continued on page 26)



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

December 7, 1922.

"OH, YOU will be disillusioned soon," said Miss Alice to Mrs. Huck. Mrs. Huck replied only with a defiant smile. Mrs. Huck does not want to be disillusioned before she begins. She puts on an old sweater and takes her golf bag out into the open, and there around the Potomac she spurs on her enthusiasm. That was a dangerous thought propagated by Miss Alice, and your correspondent went from it to an example of perseverance and hope notable in political history.

When he had completed his American tour, Clemenceau stayed a while at the house of Henry White, former Ambassador to France, in a secluded spot in Washington. Early in the evening, correspondents were invited to meet him. They nearly filled the formal dining room, representing newspapers all over the world. When the double doors opened and M. Clemenceau appeared,

he was surrounded by an inquiring host. He threw up his hands, neatly encased in his gray gloves, with a gesture of "At your mercy," and proceeded to answer volubly, but with some difficulty with English, questions pertinent and impertinent. And there were a few friendly impressions which your correspondent desired to pass on, notwithstanding the fact that we have heard little else but Clemenceau these last two weeks.

Clemenceau with all his years has not been disillusioned. At the moment when he is confronted by political dismay, financial instability and economic distress in an upset Europe, he puts on his old gray gloves and, carrying his eighty odd years like a man of thirty, crosses the ocean to see what he can do about it. You may not believe what he says; you may think he meddles, or dreams nightmares of German hordes, but take courage in his courage and in

his devotion to what he considers the need of the hour. Remember that a man over eighty, whom Napoleon threw into jail in the sixties, and who has been in politics ever since, hardly could be seeking personal notoriety, for he knows, a wise old man, that the longest piece that will be written about him from now on probably will be biography. And he has in his breast certain convictions that vitally concern us:

1—That the world cannot get along without the United States.

2—That this country will have to come to the rescue both for its own sake and for the sake of the world.

3—That the sooner the United States holds out a helping hand, the easier the task of rehabilitation will be. That help might be delayed until too late.

4—That Germany is still belligerent.

5—That America has quit before finishing the task for which she went to war.

6—That the League of Nations is not much of a guarantee of the peace of the world without the United States, and as now constituted. M. Clemenceau would rather have the word of the United States and the word of Great Britain, than the whole League of small nations.

And M. Clemenceau adds in his faulty but impressive English, that he did not come to Washington to call upon the Chief of the Government to tell him what to do, to "suggest" anything, or to "preach him." He came to America as a "conscience duty." He will go home having said his say with all his might, and "It is for you now to do what you will."

In a sentence, what Clemenceau wanted after all was: Revival of the old mutual respect, regard and friendship between the United States and France and—some kind of a military guarantee for France on the part of Great Britain and the United States.

Of course, there has been no direct answer from the White House. There was no direct appeal. Far from it. But the correspondent has learned to read the signs. This week, President Harding has become the old-school Senator Harding. He has been a bit testy—there are, he intimates, so many whims and political foibles afloat. After all, it is best to let the whims settle and pass over—and after all, it is best, and wise, to reaffirm the faith of our fathers. The founders knew what was best for the country in the long run when they drew up the Constitution and declared for no entangling alliances. America cannot rescue the world—and so on. Thus this week, whether as the result of the fervent appeals

of Clemenceau or not, we have the old conservative, "let well enough alone" Harding. Only a few weeks ago we had the Harding who talked favorably of a world association of nations; the Harding who would be gratified, too, if the conference of the small Central American nations now sitting in Washington to discuss, among other things, the reduction of land armament, could be extended to a greater land disarmament conference.

But what has disturbed the President this week has been the rumbling band wagon of the oncoming progressives in the Senate and in the House. They want change, change, and the President wants peace and solid Republican quietude. "It is well; it is well," he says, with the deliberation of a stressed mind, to let passing whims settle, referring specifically to the progressive movement for election of the President by popular vote instead of by the Electoral College, and for advancement of the date of the convening of Congress so that a new Congress would sit a short time after an election.

There are two propositions before Congress now embodying this change, which has passed the theoretical stage in which it has been discussed so long. The one coming from the Committee on Agriculture, headed by Senator Norris, one of the progressive leaders, is the most radical, changing the date for the assembling of the new Congress after an election from the December of the following year to the first Monday of the January after the election. And the inauguration of the President would take place the same month on the third Monday. Earlier

assembly of Congress after an election, as is the rule in England, has been advocated by the American Bar Association, the American Federation of Labor and other influential bodies. The Norris resolution in effect makes little change in the present method of electing a President, as it provides for taking the vote by states, merely doing away with the formality of electors. As the Committee on Agriculture contains a powerful progressive element, and by motion from the floor had received the commitment of the resolution to change the Constitution, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate immediately became active and reported, through a sub-committee, its own resolution amending the Constitution, not, however, changing the method of election, but providing for an earlier assembly of Congress coincident with the inauguration of the President on March 4.

The whole question has not sufficiently progressed to hazard a guess as to its fate. On the whole, legislation affecting fundamental government moves very slowly. Even more heated and determined discussion, it will be remembered, was aroused, over the disability of President Wilson and the fact that there was no provision in this country for an "Acting President," even in case of extreme need. Bills introduced along this line flared and petered out. So may this Constitution changing—but there is this behind it: that it is one of the first moves of the progressive group with its new strength, and under that enthusiasm it may make more than ordinary progress.

There is every indication that the
(Continued on page 24)

AS one turns the corner from big, bare St. Michael's Church, with its silvery chimes marking each hour, into stony, unkempt Blair Avenue, down in one of St. Louis' foreign districts, at first glimpse the faded red-brick houses in a row look drearily alike. Some of the tiny, hard-beaten front enclosures have more children in them than others; some have more, some fewer, broken, unpainted palings in their sagging wooden fences. It seems just another of the appallingly identical blocks, all dust and brick and grime, that mile upon mile, acre upon acre, cover large sections of our great cities. Then one suddenly notices a picket fence in good repair, a small yard where grass endeavors courageously, a house with a semblance of red paint, whose shutters hang straight and true—whose number happens to be "1320." But "1320" is best known by the name its children gave it, "The Sand-pile House," of which the indomitable soul and spirit is the Sand-pile Lady.

How many years is it since she moved

The Sand-Pile Lady

By Martha Bayard



The little building under the big tree is "The House in the Woods," where the sand-pile children have their outings

down there, a stranger in a strange land, without backing of any church or organization or mission? So many that the lads of her first "Tuesday Clubs" (the "cellar-boys") are now men helping her in every way to carry on; so many that the little girls who first buried their seeds in the stony backyard are now bringing their own babies to play in the famous sand-pile, under the morning-glories, the nasturtiums, the sun-flowers, blooming luxuriantly, that their mothers watered and watched. And meanwhile, in the neighborhood, Miss Helen Gregg (for every one in St. Louis knows the Sand-pile Lady's baptized name) has valiantly lived down her lack of lace curtains and plush furniture and gold frames; even of washing-machines and the fact that her own wash seemed, at times, to be done by herself—the social line in the street admits cooking and scrubbing, but is drawn tightly on laundry work!

When asked, in the beginning, what was her scheme of work, she would quietly say with that irresistible twin-

kle in her eyes, as they looked around the dreadful back-yard full of tin cans, old broken chairs, ashes, refuse of all kinds, "A garden!" Today it blossoms like the desert of Isaiah, that forlorn back-yard. The once decrepit gallery is gay with flower-boxes, tables and a hammock, shaded by an awning.



A glimpse of the "garden" at the Sand-Pile House, with a seeker after Pure Milk

There are swings, even a tiny croquet-ground, and in the center of the plan the cherished sand-pile, boasting its bright awning, too.

When the sand was first brought to the yard, the children's curiosity was unbounded—and it was generally believed that the strange new tenant was about to keep a pig! The equipment of the pile was primitive—some small watering-pots, a spade, rake and broom, and innumerable little pie-pans. During long days it has safely sheltered and occupied many a baby that would otherwise have been abandoned by a tired, over-worked mother to the chance mercy of the dusty brick sidewalks.

At four o'clock the sand-pile is officially open, when the children drop in from school, to weed and water their own garden-plots, or to gather round the Lady in the sand-pile, while she tells a fairy-tale, or some one reads aloud.

When the horn sounds at closing time, the children stand quietly and reverently while the flag flutters slowly down into the arms of the child chosen to receive it.

There was a Pure Milk Station established as soon as possible. A long queue of children would be found waiting in the dingy street by the very earliest milkman—and milkmen can be very early.

I remember the Sand-pile Lady laughing over one four o'clock line, among her many amusing experiences. And there was that story, twinklingly told, of the Italian neighbor, with the frequent offspring, who announced proudly a few years after Ellis Island. "No more babies. . . 'Merican now!" There was the story of the little girls' ill-disguised pity for her own appar-

ently hopeless spinsterhood—a pity which took the tangible form of a decorative wedding-cake; another—of the picnic, on a Friday, when she found herself far in the woods, supplied principally with ham sandwiches for a party who were either Jewish or Catholic. Knowing her illimitable resourcefulness, I'm sure she found a way safely and adequately to feed the flock of either faith. And there is still another story, which the Sand-pile Lady doesn't tell herself; how, when a National Charities Convention was held in the city, this leader or that from the outside world asked to be taken to the Sand-pile House, because it was an outstanding example of what they were all trying to do, hampered, as they admitted, by much red tape and many boards of directors.

For nothing is harder to believe than the plain statement of a plain fact: that a woman, with simply her own small income (an income that many women might consider adequate only for mere living, with all the corners trimmed) should decide to live in this particular way—and should conceive and organize a work so far-reaching—a work that is generally thought of as run by means of a "foundation," or by bequests, or by the aid of a larger, systematized charity.

If the Sand-pile Lady builded outside upon a garden and a sand-pile, she confesses that she took the dirty, smelly house because of a fire-place. Paint and paper worked a miracle. Simple book-shelves, at first harboring only seven precious volumes, soon overflowed with generous donations, a piano and a victrola were gradually acquired, a few prints of good pictures, candles were used entirely for lighting in this gas-less district, and polished andirons reflected the blaze of the open fire.

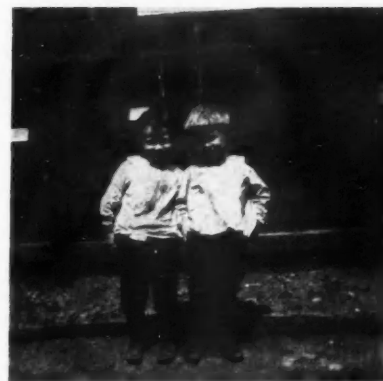
In addition to cooking classes for the older girls (volunteer teachers springing up around her), the dining-room is especially devoted to the children. They have learned how to lay and clear a table; where the best spoons are kept; and what china, and why lemons, are used with tea and refreshments. In the love they soon bore their new friend, they excused many of her absurd mistakes, her saying "dinner" for "supper" and what was even more ludicrous, "garbage" for "slop." Sewing classes were promptly formed, and from the first simplest teaching of plain stitches these have grown into dress-cutting and designing, with certain by-products, such as an Italian cut-work class, which has made charming and salable table linens. The older girls have taken up flower-painting, so that, in the words of Miss Gregg, "they may learn to look at things, and to learn something of color." From the regulated use of the early piano and victrola, the young people have advanced to an orchestra, under an excellent di-

rector. Books are freely circulated; and even pictures, simply framed, are loaned out for a certain period to the begging children.

The underlying principle has been that the children are guests of the house. "All fighting must be done in the alley" was one of the first rules to be laid down. No child brings another child uninvited. It is all formally and decorously arranged; they bring their friends to call upon the Sand-pile Lady and then, in their own vernacular, "it's up to them to make good!"

The boys discovered the cellar was dry and could be cleaned. With the Lady's cooperation, they organized a Club (the Tuesday Boys), whitewashed the basement, built benches, and in their first entertainment paid for the lamps. There are the "Thursday Boys," too, organized into various boyish activities; and the "Friday Night Girls," and the Sunday evening gatherings, when the children cluster around the fire in the soft candle-light, and listen to Bible stories, and choose their own hymns. The little house has seen many merry Christmas parties, many happy Easter ones, all given with the "joy of the earth," but underlying each the firm foundation of the Sand-pile Lady's spirit and belief.

In late years the work had reached out into the green foothills of the Ozarks, where a droll, tiny house hangs on a steep hillside over a running



These are two good samples of the children who frequent Miss Gregg's Sand-Pile

creek, with a superb view of the rolling, wooded country. "The House in the Woods," with its allotment of small gardens, and its croquet set, takes care of the children (during the long, hot summers) six at a time, for three to five days, and longer if they are run-down or ill.

Naturally, owing to its restricted size, as with the parent house in Blair Avenue, its guests must be limited. But, as the Sand-pile Lady buoyantly says, "The idea has never been to work with the many, but to keep in touch with the few."

It needed only eleven men to revolutionize the faith of a world!

Editorially Speaking

Organize Yourself

No. 5 in the series "How to Be a Good Citizen"

WHEN the Good Citizen has learned how to distinguish the main aim in the mad whirl of politics and has fortified himself with understanding the people as a whole and the psychology of politics, he should organize himself and enter practical politics as a positive factor. Despite his preparation and equipment he will be like a mere feather in a breeze if he isn't organized.

The citizen enters upon his practical duty as a voter in the Election District where he resides. The Election District is the unit of the entire political system throughout the United States. In the little Election District, therefore, where from twenty-five to five hundred voters cast their ballots and where even in the crowded cities the voters may learn to know the political leaders and many voters, all policies of government—local, city, county, state, national and international—are passed upon either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Tumulty in his book on President Wilson said that he made his entry into politics in a ward of Jersey City as a boy, but when he grew up he "found in politics that the great policies of a nation are simply the policies and passions of the ward extended." He is right—every phase of human nature is to be found in the Election District: the intelligent and the ignorant citizen, the dominating political overlord and the obedient servile voter, the patriot and the cheat, the idealist and the blind partisan, the chip-on-the-shoulder man, the ambitious and the jealous—they are all there, playing their little parts in the comedies and tragedies of the Election District. The state or national political drama is only that of the little Election District multiplied, and played upon a larger stage and in bolder fashion.

The Election District is the hope of democracy, the corner stone of the millennium. Here the rich and poor, high and low meet upon the same plane and together within their party councils, discuss the issues of the hour. Join your party here, and attend your Election District clubs, caucuses and conferences. It will stimulate your faith in democratic government and will teach you more of practical politics than you will ever learn from text-books and college lectures. Orders usually come down the line from the top to the Election District, and the good "hard boiled" obey them; but turn about is not only possible but examples are numerous.

When woman suffrage won in New York State it broke the back of the nation's opposition, and the New York victory was not attained through the forum or the press, bill boards, street meetings or processions, but through the Election District. The orders which for generations had been coming down from the top on that question, met others coming up. There is no prejudice, no opposition to righteous changes, which may not be overcome in the little Election District. There is ample field within these definite boundaries and fixed procedure for the highest intelligence and initiative.

Yet there is need of watchful care, for the drama of the Election District has its villains and conspiracies. A party captain here and there dreams of power as did Napoleon and the Kaiser, and soon shows signs of the coming boss. If he succeeds in organizing the voters of his party so that they will dependably vote as directed, and especially if he can make deals with the rival party captain, he is sure to rise in the empire of political bossdom—long the sorest peril of American politics. In the next higher sphere of political organization, the ward or assembly district incipient bosses wage war upon each other until one is acknowledged leader.

The triumphant one will keep on fighting until he becomes master of the city or state, and his power may go unchallenged for many years. Few states have escaped this unhappy experience. The place to nip bossism effectually is in the budding ambitions of would-be bosses in the Election District.

It is in the Election District, too, that plans for padding election returns, stuffing ballot-boxes and juggling votes are carried out. A favorite and successful evil scheme is to assign to trusty Election Districts the task of delivering a definite number of fraudulent votes. When returns from an election are largely in, these Election Districts for vague reasons have not yet reported. When the number of votes needed to change totals is finally known, a portion is assigned to each of these Election Districts and they then send in returns with the required number. An investigation reveals a claim of ignorance of the law, each man laying the blame upon another, and rarely is the bi-partisan board punished although it be a bi-partisan crime that has been committed, for the law in many states offers no adequate redress.

There can be no real government of the people unless elections are honestly conducted, the returns accurate and the voters independent, and the would-be good citizen who stands guard over the election within his district serves a worthy and great cause. One sharp pair of eyes, one understanding mind determined to keep the Election District clean, efficient and thoroughly democratic, can command the situation.

In the weekly or monthly party meetings every political issue can and should be discussed. Reforms are needed in many Election Districts and some of these are surprisingly overdue. The polling-places in the cities have usually been located in barber shops, laundries or similar small shops. The necessary table, voting booths, officials and numerous watchers and challengers fill these small rooms to suffocation. The November air is apt to be chilly and the door is kept closed and there are often no windows to be opened. The strain soon tells upon those at work and irritability and inefficiency are the result. From a physical point of view the polling-places are frequently wretchedly uncomfortable, although there is everywhere a moral improvement over the earlier system which located thousands of them in saloons.

I have seen long lines of voters standing outside in the rain waiting to get into such polling-places, and I have seen them come out after they had been in, holding their noses and showing plentiful signs of conviction that voting more closely resembles punishment for crime than the "sacrament of citizenship." School buildings are now being utilized and last year forty-three churches in New York City accommodated polling-places, but these reforms should be universal.

Here in the Election District the citizen may make a detailed study of the Primary vs. the Convention plan of nomination; the efficiency of the state election law as practically applied. Here he may gather facts upon which to base study and opinion concerning those proposed reforms whose advocates claim for them simpler or more democratic results, such as the Short Ballot; the City Manager; Proportional Representation; the Voting Machine and methods of taxation. From the Election District the citizen grown familiar with its functions, its strength and its weakness, reaches forth to examine and to understand each function of the town, city, county and state, of which it is a part.

No citizen can claim thorough preparation for political work who has not had intelligent experience in practical Election District work. What the training camp is to war, the Election District is to politics.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The New Old Ideal

PEACE on earth, good will to men—two thousand years since the message was spoken and the ideal set. And today the world lies broken under the effects of the most appalling violation of that spirit in all history. Central Europe struggling for existence, the only difference among the countries one of degree; Russians by the million naked and hungry; other millions in the Near East destitute, exiled, or threatened by exile, with massacre the likely alternative. Misunderstandings and selfish conflicts among the nations, hate along the borders. America alone safe—aloof, reaching out generously with charity, but unwilling to put her shoulder to the wheel. Where is the peace—where the goodwill? Yet the one way, the one hope, lies in the realization of that ideal and of the Christmas spirit of world brotherhood. And the light streaked through the darkness is the evidence here and there that the sense of the world's oneness is growing; through the League of Nations, however imperfect; through all the world conferences, however discouraging. It was there all the time in terms of the internationalism of Christianity, gradually leavening. World commerce, world war, the effort after world peace are driving it home year after year. And no amount of kicking against the pricks by the isolationists and the extreme nationalists will ever make it untrue. Despite its two thousand years it is a new truth—new at any rate in its manifestations and in the visions it opens before us of a new world. As then, it must be proclaimed—and every affirmation of the world's common interests, whether the motive be religious, commercial, or economic; every word that tends to make good will grow in the place of hate and selfishness—all count toward the goal.—V. R.

Our First Woman Diplomat

IT is a satisfaction that the Senate did not delay in confirming the appointment of Miss Lucille Atcherson to the diplomatic service. Miss Atcherson's name was sent by President Harding to the Senate during the last session but in the press of business the appointment was not confirmed. He sent it in again, and Miss Atcherson has become the first woman member of our diplomatic service.

Merit and the civil service now protect members of the diplomatic service in all the lower ranks, but the pay is still so low as to make it a practical necessity for a person entering the service to have a private income. According to an article in *Our World* the Department of State costs each individual in the United States an average of less than ten cents a year, compared to the army cost of \$2.00 per capita. Yet the Department of State is not only responsible for maintaining peaceful relations with the world but is the chief medium for gathering information necessary to the business relations between the United States and foreign countries.

Permanent appointments in higher ranks of the service and salaries sufficient to enable men in the diplomatic service to marry and bring up a family certainly should be afforded by a country as high and important as the United States.

Meanwhile, it will undoubtedly be a great comfort to many American women travelling abroad to find a member of their own sex in an embassy, to whom they can talk freely, and who will be in a position to help them in ways quite impossible for a man in the same position.

Voteless D. C.

ELECTION time pressed hard on the sore spot in the minds of the people ("not citizens") of the District of Columbia. With a population of four hundred thousand people, it is the only disfranchised spot in continental United States. "It is with a feeling of shame and discouragement," writes the President of the "Voteless District of Columbia League of Women Voters," "that we listen to addresses telling of women's political activities, and realize that we alone are still

wards of the nation, still forced to use the wornout methods of indirect influence which we suffragists combatted for so many long years." She reminds the *Citizen* of point one in its policies—"the removal of women's disabilities," and begs the help of women everywhere in getting the Jones bill through Congress to enfranchise that big group.

If anyone can think of a real reason against it, we'd like to know what it is.

Why Not Ask the Women?

FOR some years the government of France has been deeply concerned over the decrease in the French birth rate and the prospect of a constantly decreasing population. In 1700 the population of France totaled one-third of all Europe; this decreased until just before the war it was about one-ninth of Europe. The average number of children per marriage, which in 1865 was 3.3, dropped to 1.66 in 1920, and has been even lower since then. If this birth rate is not increased France sees her productive power and consequent wealth materially diminishing and her importance as a nation dangerously menaced.

Over and over again the matter has been seriously discussed in the French Parliament, measures have been enacted to encourage marriage and large families, bonuses have been voted when the number of children in a family reached a certain figure, conferences have been called and endless proposals considered for increasing the birth rate. Every possible suggestion has been considered except one—that of inviting the women of France to an equal part in the discussion.

After all, the problem does concern them somewhat. They may not know the answer—probably they do not; but it is a striking commentary on the man-run world of France that in all the discussion in the French press and among public men for increasing the number of children born, no one apparently has ever thought of inviting women to take a part and contribute their ideas.—G. F. B.

Other Countries Please Copy

WOMEN have been surprised to find that there is some criticism of the measure recently passed by Congress making it possible for an American-born woman to remain a citizen of her own country even if married to an alien, and requiring foreign-born women to become citizens in their own right instead of through their husbands. One of the most amusing complaints is credited in newspaper despatches to American Consuls abroad who find new complications arising from the new law in the case of women who apply for passports. One is said to have remarked: "Well, they have got what they wanted—but one can't help but reflect that they are hoist by their own petard."

Everyone knows that it is always difficult to frame a law that will be uniformly just in its application to all individuals. In this case the law only applies to the United States. In Great Britain a woman is still required to take her husband's nationality, so that an English woman who marries an American is no longer a subject of Great Britain, and she is not an American citizen until she qualifies in the United States and takes out citizenship papers. In the same way an American woman who marries an Englishman under English law becomes an Englishwoman. It is obvious that there are complications, but the blame is not to be placed on the United States for recognizing the right of a woman to choose her own allegiance, even if married, as a man does; it is for England and other countries to follow the example of the United States and permit a woman to be a citizen in her own right.

Although the new law went into effect too late to make it possible for many women married to aliens to qualify in time to vote at the recent election, we have yet to hear from one of them any expression except that of satisfaction at the right the new law has given them.—G. F. B.

What the American Woman Thinks

In Praise of Santa

By MARGUERITE WILKINSON

SANTA CLAUS, fairies, and the poetic imagination—when we think of children we think of these things. What are we going to do about them?

Certain moralists would have us put them away from children's lives because they are related to life in ways not literally factual. Frankly, I am as much afraid of such moralists as Shakespeare was of Cassius. No matter how plump and kindly they seem, for me they wear his "lean and hungry look." They may have been well fed with ordinary food, but they have never tasted nectar and ambrosia. Something in them is starving. They would take our Olympian fare away from us. They would attempt what all the ages of man's travail have been unable to achieve, the conquest of the spirit by literal crudity and specious utilitarianism. Shall we follow where they lead?

On the other hand, most of us simply disregard the growing imagination, with the result that many people raise crops of worry for themselves who might be seeing visions of a lovelier future for mankind, creating chimeras instead of works of beauty and of mercy. Shall we continue in our negligence, or shall we work for the enrichment of life by the cultivation of the imagination in children?

We are sometimes told that Americans have no imagination. The statement puts us on a level with our cattle. And in spite of our faults, we Americans are still human! Nobody ever thought, said, or made a new thing without a certain amount of poetic imagination. Nobody ever loved without it. For things must be known by their innate qualities before they can be used and people must be claimed by insight before they can be loved. The golden rule merely commands us to apply imagination to ethics. It was by his august imagination that Plato interpreted Socrates. Before man left the cave for the hut and the hut for the castle and the castle for the cathedral he had to imagine the nobler edifice. The imagination is always a great pioneering force in civilization, leading men to the invention of engines, the mastery over disease, the measurement of the stars, and the revelation of God's mysteries. If we study American history and American life, we shall find, I think, many evidences of powerful imagination, nobly used in our sciences and in the development of our mate-

rial resources, but most imperfectly used in our arts, our recreations, and our religion.

Our slang, our advertisements, our humor, our capacity for extravagance and exaggeration all reveal an exuberant power of imagination badly in need of discipline. Given a chance to grow with the growth of youth, given the right food to feed upon, this luxuriant faculty made manifest in these lesser ways would blossom with beauty and bear fruits of mercy for generations to come. People whose imaginations have been well fed and disciplined will be keen and sensitive enough to work out our social and industrial problems and bring in an era which will "moralize" the last and least and lowest by according him his full dignity, his righteous opportunity as a personal soul. They will not allow prisons to be places where individuals are punished to the point of degradation for sins for which society as a whole is partly responsible. They will demonstrate the value of immaterial goods. They will offer America to the world in books, music, pictures, buildings, games, prayers, and personalities—in countless new forms of beauty and mercy.



What can we do for children's imaginations? We can begin by giving them more Santa Claus, more fairies, more poetry! If I had to choose for the children today between the tradition of Santa Claus, fairies, and poetry, and the tradition of Magna Charta, I should give up the tradition of Magna Charta, proud as I am of it. For the children brought up on Santa Claus, fairies, and poetry would be wise enough to get Magna Charta for themselves. But children who had no Santa Claus, no fairies, no poetry, would be too dull and tame to achieve political liberty. The child that has the good things of the imagination in his life can afford to subsist on plain bread and milk and do without "party clothes." The future is his.

Three modern books of poetry should be in the hands of all children on Christmas morning if they are not already on the home book shelf. They are Kipling's good old *Jungle Book*; Walter de la Mare's *Peacock Pie*, and Sara Teasdale's admirable anthology, *Rainbow Gold*, in which are many of the finest poems ever written in our language. After breakfast on Christmas morning, when the first excitement of the great day is beginning to abate, father or mother should sit down and open *Rainbow Gold* at page 203 on which is Christina Rossetti's glorious lyric, "A Christmas Carol." Quietly, but not stiffly, not too solemnly, father or mother should read it through to its lovely ending:

What can I give Him,
Poor as I am?
If I were a shepherd
I would bring a lamb,
If I were a wise man
I would do my part,—
Yet what I can I give Him,
Give my heart.

Should Children Work?

By GRACE ABBOTT

THE movement for the prohibition of Child Labor began in the New England States and New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, before 1860, but real progress was not made in the protection of working children until the latter part of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century.

From the beginning, the extent of child labor and the conditions under which children work differed from state to state and from district to district in the same state.

In spite of great diversities in the child labor laws of our forty-eight states, the developing tendencies in the United States are clear. In general, the laws set up an age, an educational, and a physical standard, which the child must attain before he can be employed in a specified list of occupations; they regulate the hours during which he may work during the first few years of employment and prohibit him from certain hazardous occupations. The enforcement is through a work-permit system usually administered by the public schools and through inspection of the place of employment. But the details of these laws are so different that they fit together like the pieces of a crazy quilt.

Discussion of the importance of greater uniformity among the states reached Congress about sixteen years ago. There were several reasons for resorting to what is for the United States

the unusual method of national legislation in this field. Perhaps the most important of these were: the slow progress made in the protection of children in states in which an industry was locally so powerful as to prevent state legislation or defy state-enforcing officers; conscientious consumers objected to the products of child labor becoming articles of commerce; and manufac-



turers objected to the competition that lives on the labor of little children because it is cheap. The individual state found it could protect neither its consumers nor its manufacturers; it could not protect its citizenship from the effect of the premature employment of children since the children of the state which permits children to work may later migrate to any state in the Union.

In 1919 the first Federal child labor law, which sought to close the channels of interstate and foreign commerce to the employers of child labor, was passed; in June of 1918 the United States Supreme Court held that this law was not a valid exercise of the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and therefore unconstitutional.

In 1919, the Child Labor Tax Law was passed, which sought to discourage the employment of children by a tax on the net profits of child-employing industries. This law was also held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in May of 1922.

Women are, therefore, face to face with a new emergency in their program for the protection of working children. The action of the Supreme Court seems to settle finally that Congress does not now have the power to regulate or prohibit child labor. We must therefore either abandon all hope of a Federal minimum, or we must give to Congress, through an amendment to the Constitution, the power which it was believed to have when the first Federal child labor law was passed.

Both the first and second Federal child labor laws sought only a minimum national standard. State laws that were higher were still operative and were enforced by state machinery. Only in a relatively few communities was Federal enforcing machinery necessary.

The Census of 1920 showed more than a million children between ten and fif-

teen years of age employed in the United States. At the time that this census was taken a period of industrial depression had just begun and the Federal Child Labor Tax Law was discouraging their employment. If the same census were taken at the present time, it would undoubtedly show a very much larger number of children employed.

All the reasons for urging a Federal minimum still exist. Only thirteen states measure up in every particular to the standards established by the Federal child labor laws which were held unconstitutional. An amendment giving to Congress the right to establish a Federal minimum and leaving to the states the right to raise and not lower standards, would secure to the children all the advantages of our Federal form of government.

A Christmas Letter Needed

By MARY GRAY PECK

ATTENTION has been called in the press and magazine periodicals to the plight of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and we are told that if public sentiment does not come to their rescue they are doomed to extermination in the near future. It is hoped that every reader of this article will write to her Senators and Congressman, asking them to oppose the Bursum Bill which passed the Senate last September and which has just been recalled to that house.

This bill gives the present possessors of water rights and of land which have been gradually usurped from the domain of the Pueblo Indians a legal title to their holdings. The Indians have been reduced to the verge of starvation by reason of these encroachments. They have protested against them for many years to the Washington government, and four years ago the latter instituted suits to compel the invaders to withdraw. The change of administration or something has led to the abandonment of the ouster proceedings and the adoption of the present policy of giving good titles to unlawful claims. Secretary Fall has endorsed as an administration measure the bill introduced by Senator Bursum of New Mexico and passed by the Senate, which deprives the Pueblos of lands which they reclaimed from the desert by irrigation long before America was discovered, which they have occupied ever since under Spanish rule and treaty with the American government, and which are necessary to their existence.

The Indians are not voters and their spoilers are. It is too much to expect that they should get a square deal if they rely on nothing more popular than ancient rights which have been respected by a conquering race for three hundred years. No small people gets jus-

tice from a powerful and covetous neighbor unless the latter is convinced that more is to be gained by being just than by being unjust.

But that is just the case in the present instance. If New Mexico could but see it, it is overwhelmingly to her permanent interests that the Pueblo Indians should be protected and their invaders ousted. If New Mexico does not yet see it, a free expression of public opinion elsewhere throughout the country should show that the nation takes an interest in one of its unique and most interesting features. For the Pueblos are the great show feature of New Mexico, as the Grand Canyon is of Arizona, the Missions of California, Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and Niagara Falls of New York. They are more than that—they are the most impressive historical survival in the Western Hemisphere, if not in the whole world. As such, they are of peculiar interest to the entire country and we should lose no time in making Congress aware of that fact.

Who are the Pueblo Indians more than other Indians that we should bestir ourselves in their behalf at this busy Christmas season? They are part of a prehistoric, New World civilization which managed to survive unchanged and to function down to the present time. There is nothing like them anywhere else. The Cliff-dwellers of Arizona have vanished, the civilization of Mexico and Peru has been lost uninterpreted. But there are eight thousand Pueblo Indians, speaking five



distinct languages but living the same kind of life, inhabiting some twenty stone or adobe pueblos or villages, who are like a moving-picture out of an archaic world that has gone forever. They withdrew into New Mexico nobody knows how long ago, irrigated the desert and lived there protected by the wilderness and surrounding mountains.

They are different from the nomadic tribes of other parts of the country. They are industrious, the men as well as the women. Their communal life is exceedingly interesting in the light it throws upon the history of social experiments. They have some customs which intrigue the imagination strangely. They are a wonderfully gifted

(Continued on page 28)

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

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The Problem of Inter-Allied Debts

Miss Margaret Spahr, instructor in history at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., reported the Williamstown round table led by Mr. Crosby and her summary has his approval.

THE ROUND table on the problem of inter-Allied debts has undoubtedly been one of the outstanding features of the second session of the Institute of Politics. It might almost be called the storm-center of the Institute, for the conference leader, Mr. Oscar T. Crosby, formerly assistant Secretary of the Treasury, constantly kept argument at a high pitch by his outspoken disagreement, not only with the committees of his own conference, but also with the leaders of the round table on the rehabilitation of Europe. Mr. Crosby's experience as president of the Inter-Ally Council on War Purchases and Finance, in 1917-1919, made possible the illumination of many dark corners of the debt problem, but his technical information was eclipsed by his oratorical denunciation of conditional loans or other financial or commercial entanglements with Europe. Mr. Crosby is not an advocate of American isolation; on the contrary, his ideal is an international tribunal with an international army and navy to enforce its decrees; but he believes that nearly all half-way co-operation leads to inevitable misunderstanding, conflict, and war.

The distinguished foreign lecturers at the Institute frequently visited Mr. Crosby's conference and contributed English, French, and Austrian opinions on such vexed points as reparations and currency. There was also ample discussion by "average Americans," if that term may be applied to members of the Institute. In the opening days the conference considered numerous suggestive questions relating to the constitutionality of cancellation, the relation of inter-Allied indebtedness to political considerations and territorial acquisitions, and various other phases of the many-sided debt problem. Later three committee reports were presented, on the Allies' ability to pay their debts, on the means and effects of payment, and on the effects of cancellation. As every committee enriched its report with a constructive program for action, a wide variety of plans was presented for discussion.

But one suggestion was conspicuously lacking—namely, a recommendation to carry out the terms of the present law requiring that the inter-Allied debts be funded within three years into bonds bearing interest of not less than 4¼ per cent and payable in twenty-five years. All students of the question agree that an annual payment of five hundred and fifty million dollars (interest and sinking fund on approximately eleven billion dollars) cannot be made to America in addition to payment on about six billion dollars of private claims. Almost all the gold of the world is in the United States, not in the national treasuries of Europe. It is incom-

ceivable that European industry can secure so huge a balance of international payments or that European governments can take such sums from their citizens in taxation; moreover the making of such payment would disorganize American industry for a generation. The funding commission created by Congress is making no endeavor to carry out an impossible law, and meanwhile the Allied debts remain in the form of demand notes—notes payable with interest at the demand of the United States. Fantastic as is this situation, it is preferable to the plausible but impossible arrangements required by Congress. The first step in the untangling of the web of inter-Allied indebtedness is to arouse American public opinion in favor of modification of the law of 1922.

But in what way shall modification be made? One committee of the round table recommended that all the Allies be assessed for their total war expenditures on the basis of their pre-war wealth, with modifications in consideration of such elements as risk and territorial gains; by such a calculation of proportionate share of cost for a common aim, all inter-Allied indebtedness could be wiped out. A second proposal was to adjust or cancel claims at an international conference at Washington, where sympathetic consideration of all elements now making for economic instability would lead to industrial revival and international good-will worth far more to the United States than any financial assets she might sacrifice. The third round table committee desired to avoid the evils of cancellation and the evils of payment by providing that debts be scaled down and that then all money paid by Europe be handed to trustees (representing both creditor and debtors) who should use the funds in loans for the rehabilitation of Europe; after the passing of the European crisis the money would ultimately reach the United States.

To all of these proposals Mr. Crosby rejoined by attacking the assumption that the debtor countries in Europe desired cancellation. He held that national credit should be preserved by provisions for the ultimate return of value received, while the evils of excessive payment could be avoided by reducing or eliminating interest, by scaling down the principal in proportion to the fall in prices, and by taking payments in the form of annuities extending over a long period of years. America should not in the "unconscious arrogance of conscious wealth" assemble a conference in order to dictate terms to sovereign states. War and not peace would result from American undertakings liable to invalidation by the Senate, from American governmental encouragement of loans to disorganized countries, and from American stipulations for the curtailment of European military expenditures. Europe's need for capital is less intense than her need for rest. Let the United States appoint a commission to report in two years on all aspects of the indebtedness problem and let her announce to her European debtors that no interest will be demanded during this period. Such a stand might lead to the granting of a two-year moratorium on German reparations and also to a vigorous effort in both allied and enemy countries to re-establish currency and balance budgets—an effort that will not be made while there are dreams of loans and cancellation. According to Mr. Crosby, plans for repayment are not inconsistent with sympathy for Europe, and his program, cold and harsh as it may appear, is the best step toward international credit, friendship, and peace.

MRS. JOHN O. MILLER, chairman of the Pennsylvania League, who talked to the November convention of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce on state aid to charitable institutions, is the first woman ever asked to address that body.

Adventures of a Local Chairman

CHRISTMAS literature among League members will not be complete this year without the engaging fairy tale, "Just Suppose," lately issued by the Women in Industry Committee.

"Once upon a time," it begins, as all real fairy-tales should, "there was a chairman on Women in Industry in a local League of Women Voters. She sent for a copy of the program of the national committee. She got together a small committee, a group of interested, earnest women, and then she assigned to each of these women one of the standards in the program."



At this point the plot begins to thicken to such a degree that it would be unfair to the anonymous author to reveal any more of it. It is enough to say that the adventures of the chairman's deputies are so thrilling that no reader can possibly turn out the light and go to sleep till she has followed the fairy-tale to its end. And after she has followed it to the end she is likely to lie awake a while devising means to make work for women in industry effective in her neighborhood.



The moving tale is amply and adequately illustrated and persons who have no real reason for saying so insist that text and drawings are both the work of Miss Amy G. Maher, chairman of the National Committee on Women in Industry. The first illustration makes it clear precisely how one member of the sub-committee set about informing herself ("She studied the reason") as to why women need the protection of a special bureau in the Department of Labor and the text makes that "why" entirely clear. The second illustration shows a well-informed sub-committee member explaining the Federal Employment Service ("She told them in her own words"). By special arrangement with the owners of the plates the *Woman Voter* is able to present them to its readers and feels sure that not one single reader will rest until she has sent for a copy of the leaflet and found out just how the fairy story ends.

In 1921 Connecticut had more women in the legislature than any other state in the Union.—*The Woman Voter's Bulletin*.

La Tribune, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, is announcing the formation of a unit of the United League of the state there, in October, hopes "que toute femme qui éprouve le besoin d'éducation de citoyenneté prenne avantage de cette occasion," adding, "La Ligue croit aux différentes partis, mais elle maintient qu'ils sont un moyen d'arriver et non une fin et que la citoyenneté prime tout."

What Has Been Done

"WHAT Has Been Done," the new pamphlet the Publication Committee has just issued, has several points in common with Jack Horner's Christmas pie. It is so full of plums that a casual thumb poked in anywhere cannot fail to bring one out and the woman voter who pokes is certain to feel a more than slight temptation to cry, "What a great thing the League of Women Voters is!" The full title of the thirty-page booklet is "What Has Been Done in Conformity with the Program of the National League of Women Voters to Remove Legal Discriminations Against Women and to Establish Equality of Rights," and the compilation of new laws passed in many states is the careful and scholarly work of Mrs. Carina C. Warrington, attorney-at-law, of Indiana.

The summaries of new laws, all of them passed in 1921 or 1922, are grouped under eleven sections with a statement of the League principle each set of laws embodies quoted at the beginning of each section. Independent citizenship for married women, as the "most distinctive achievement and the most significant in the national field since the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment," is treated first with a clear and concise digest of the epoch-making enactment.

Specific legislation enacted to remedy specific injustices in common law disabilities comes next. In Georgia, women by the 1921 law, are now eligible to hold civil office and to perform civil functions precisely as men are, except that they cannot be called upon for military, jury, patrol, or road duty. In Illinois, married women are now as free to make contracts as unmarried women. Rhode Island has set about giving women equal rights with men by the appointment of a committee to report to the General Assembly of 1923 on the extent to which citizens' rights are abridged, on account of sex, and on the statutory amendments necessary to remedy the situation. Virginia has abolished injustice in regard to rights of inheritance and West Virginia in 1921 decreed that a husband shall have only such rights in his wife's estate as a widow is entitled to in the estate of her deceased husband.

Equal guardianship laws (Section 3) have been passed in Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Arkansas, in providing that there shall be no preference between father and mother, living apart, in respect of guardianship of children, stipulates that the welfare of the child must be the first consideration. In Mississippi the new law expressly states that the liability of the mother to support, maintain, and educate her children shall not be increased by the act of 1922. New Jersey will no longer permit a father, separated or about to be separated from the mother, to remove a child from her forcibly, and assures her protection in the custody of her child unless the court finds her an unsuitable person. West Virginia, also, in making father and mother equal guardians, considers possible separation and leaves choice of guardian in such case to the court. Much the same provisions are in the Wisconsin law of 1921.

Section 4 has to do with jury service. Kentucky, considering the comfort of jurywomen, provides in its 1922 law that when a jury consists of both men and women they shall be permitted to separate during the trial, each sex being kept together in charge of an officer of like sex, as if two separate juries. Minnesota has removed sex discriminations by providing that grand and petit juries shall be composed of men and women or of both. New Jersey restricts jury service not to one sex but to citizens of the state between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five. All citizens in North Dakota, with some restrictions applying equally to men and women, are compelled to serve on juries, but a woman who files proper application five days before the term of court is called shall be excused. South Carolina exempts women electors from jury service and Wisconsin's law is like North Dakota's.

New age-of-consent and marriage laws are treated in Sec-

tions 5 and 6. That marriage with a woman under eighteen, without consent of parent or guardian, is a high misdemeanor on the part of a man and that such a marriage is void, is part of the 1921 law of New Jersey. Florida (1921) puts age of consent at eighteen, Iowa, South Carolina, and West Virginia at sixteen, and Kentucky at eighteen, with provision for hearing testimony in mitigation of the charge if the complaining witness is over sixteen and the defendant under twenty-one.

Mothers' pension laws fill Section 7. Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin are the states listed. Wife abandonment, in Section 8, sums up the 1922 amendment to the Kentucky law, making abandonment of a pregnant wife a felony for which extradition can be demanded. The old law made desertion of children only, a felony.

Removals of legal disabilities, summarized in Section 9, include the abolition of all bars to holding office in Arkansas and Kentucky, with provision in the latter state for women members of the board of the state university. Massachusetts throws elective and appointive offices open to women but reserves to department heads and to the civil service commission the right to select male employees when "special qualifications of sex are required." Missouri, in giving women the right to hold office, exempts them from the provision that an office holder shall have been a qualified voter for a certain number of years. This, however, is only temporary and will cease to operate when the Nineteenth Amendment shall have been in effect an equivalent number of years. New Jersey's 1921 laws allow women to serve as overseers of the poor and as members of the state board of education. In West Virginia, an unmarried woman, acting as a personal representative, does not give that right to her husband when she marries nor does her marriage extinguish her authority.

The miscellaneous laws treated in Section 10 concern legislation in several states to make the Nineteenth Amendment the law of the state in detail, matters of equal representation of men and women in political parties, and commissions on which women are now able to serve. Section 11 deals with bills women have defeated and these bills include "blanket legislation" in Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia. The League's attitude toward "blanket legislation" is outlined in the Appendix. The booklet is invaluable to League women (the Organization Department at Peru, Indiana, will supply it at ten cents the copy) and not the least satisfactory thing about it is the two-fold index, an index by states and an index by subjects, so that every bit of information it contains is immediately available.

The New Chairman

MRS. JOHN JAY O'CONNOR has accepted the chairmanship of the Child Welfare Committee which ill health has made it wise for Mrs. LaRue Brown to resign. Mrs. O'Connor is a native of Chicago and a graduate of Wellesley, class of 1899. It was while she was in college that Mrs. O'Connor, or Miss Louise McFarland, began to develop, under the inspiration of Miss Vida Scudder, her inherited bent for philanthropy. Her mother, an Englishwoman, was a grand-daughter of "Benevolent" Russell, the London friend of the poor, and her father's family, old Quaker stock, had long been distinguished for welfare work. Her grandmother is remembered in Chicago as one of the founders of the Children's Home and of the Lucy Flower Industrial Home for Girls.

Miss McFarland was reference librarian in the historical and geographical collections of Newberry Library in Chicago for a little time after graduation, but soon returned to her first interest, settlement work, carrying it on actively in spite of her early marriage and the birth of a son now a student in the University of Michigan. She was a worker at Hartley House, New York, a member of the governing board of the Consumers' League of New York state and of

the national organization, and a little later in Chicago, began to study welfare work from the ground up, beginning as a district visitor for associated charities and becoming in time superintendent of the lower north district. In 1918 when Mr. O'Connor headed the relief commission to Guatemala after the earthquake, Mrs. O'Connor went with him to make a relief survey for the Red Cross and to carry on Red Cross work. She lived for eight months in a tent and had many unusual experiences. During a year spent in Detroit she was one of the managers of St. Agnes Home for Girls and has lectured on welfare and social work in many different places. The "Good Neighbors" movement in Chicago was her idea and is indicative of the kind of viewpoint she brings to the problems of child welfare. Mrs. O'Connor is essentially an out-door woman, a splendid horse-woman, a good shot, a more than fair tennis player, and excellent at golf.

The directors of the League feel sure that the reputation for efficiency the Child Welfare Committee has won will not be lessened in the slightest degree under Mrs. O'Connor's leadership. Mrs. O'Connor's home for the past year and a half has been Washington, where her husband, an authority on international finance, is head of the department of finance in the United States Chamber of Commerce.

A Few Citizenship Schools

MEMBERS of county committees of both parties, 246 of them Republicans, and 176 Democrats, attended the school for women political workers conducted by the New York State League at the high school in White Plains, November 17-18. Mary Garrett Hay, president of the New York City League, gave a vivid talk at the first session on do's and don'ts for political speakers; Miss Harriet May Mills, vice-chairman of the state Democratic committee spoke on political parties, and other women speakers were Mrs. Caspar Whitney, Mrs. Katrina Ely Tiffany, of the League; Mrs. William H. Ives, of the state Republican committee; Mrs. J. B. Colbert, of the Albany County Democratic committee, and Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, of the Greenburgh Republican committee.

On the same day of November, Mrs. True Worthy White, civic director of the Massachusetts League, presided at the opening session of the two-day civic school held at Clark University, Worcester, and Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president, at the second session. The Worcester League did its very successful utmost to make students' stay pleasant, and because of the scope of the program and the authority of the lecturers, the school is generally considered to rank exceedingly high.

The Cincinnati League brought Miss Emily Kneubuhl, of Minneapolis, to Ohio early in November to conduct a ten-days' school of which splendid reports have been made. The general arrangements were in the capable hands of Mrs. Robert Taft and Miss Agnes Hilton.

Two schools of citizenship will be held this winter at Northwestern University through the efforts of the Illinois League. Political science and economics, international affairs and the history of present political parties, are some of the subjects which it is expected will appear in the program.

With Leagues and League Officers

TWO advance steps in child-welfare legislation and a change in the method of amending the state constitution will be sought by the Indiana League in the 1923 general assembly of the state. The legislative program in its final form, was outlined at the November meeting of the League board of directors at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis. The legislature will be asked to accept for Indiana the Shepard-Towner law. Governor McCray has already accepted the act pending the meeting of the legislature, so that the League asks merely a confirmation of the governor's action.

Through his acceptance, the law has become operative, and Indiana has received, and is spending through the infant- and child-hygiene division of the state board of health, its quota of federal aid for 1922, amounting to \$20,700. By accepting the law, the legislature will not be obligated to make any new appropriations but simply to continue the appropriations it has made in the past for the infant- and child-hygiene division. No new department will be created, but the existing department will be enabled to use federal funds. There was a strong feeling in the meeting of the board of directors against asking for legislation which will entail increased taxation.

New legislation which will be asked by the League in the interest of child wards of the state, is an amendment to the mothers' aid act which will make it mandatory on counties to carry out the provisions of the act and provides further that in case no special fund is allowed by the county council for payment to mothers, money may be taken from any funds already existing for the care of orphans in the county. As the law now stands, it is optional, not mandatory, that county boards of children's guardians be appointed and it is left entirely to the judge having juvenile jurisdiction whether mothers' compensation shall be operative. The effect of the proposed amendment will be to keep children with their mothers in as many cases as possible.

An amendment to change the method of amending the state constitution will be proposed by the League at this time, as no amendments are pending. Under the present system, a proposed amendment must pass two sessions of the legislature and must then be submitted to vote of the people. All votes cast in the election at which the amendment is voted upon are counted for or against that specific amendment. If a person votes on other questions in the election but does not vote either way on the amendment, his vote is counted against it. The League proposes that only the votes cast for or against an amendment shall be counted for or against it, believing that this is a fairer method of procedure. Literature has been sent from League headquarters to all newly elected legislators, explaining the League's reasons for advocating the proposed measures.

THE Faribault, Minnesota, League made the campaign of this autumn memorable by arranging an old-fashioned parade in which one hundred women marched. It was a parade with a band and floats and decorated motor-cars and though the accounts omit the detail, no doubt it had costumes and perhaps a car with girls in white with blue sashes and state names lettered on the gilt paper crowns they wore, and maybe there were torch-lights and bright oilcloth capes and all the other things which made the campaigns of the past generation impressive to the young through their appeal to the eye. Perhaps the next campaign will see a revival of the old custom in more than one state through the efforts of more than one League. "Use Your Vote," the banners of the Faribault parade urged, and no community can see that admonition too often.

WITHOUT any formal action on the part of any League, the voter's prayer which the Florida League sent to the national organization seems on the way to becoming a recognized factor in League work. Just before the recent election Mrs. Sumner McKnight, president of the Fifth District (Minnesota) League sent copies of it to the clergymen of Minneapolis, not with a request that they read it as a part of pre-election Sunday services but with the hope that they would do so. The prayer has received informal commendation from many sources and will perhaps lead to the adoption by ritualistic churches of some fixed form of prayer for the Sunday before election. Leagues which have no copy of it can obtain one from national headquarters on request.

IN NORTHFIELD, Minnesota, where so many admirable ideas have originated, the local League in its pre-election

work provided every child in the public schools with a sample ballot and voting instructions to carry home, so that no parent had a valid excuse for failing to vote. Prizes were given in Northfield and in Farmington, to school children writing the best essays on "Voting as an Obligation of Citizenship" and the prize compositions were published in local newspapers.

MRS. CHARLES G. MILLS, president of the Wichita (Kansas) League, now conducts the column in the Saturday issue of the *Wichita Beacon*, in which League work and plans are made public, succeeding Mrs. Eugene Rafalsky. The column is one of the best in the country and in its extremely detailed "Know Your Town" questionnaire, compiled by Mrs. H. D. Lester, chairman of the Riverside District of the League, sets a high standard for many another League column to follow.

THE Nevada League held its annual convention at Reno, November 16, and one of the things reported was that the admirable pre-election bulletin the League published made \$90 profit. The new list of officers of the League has two lawyers in it. Mrs. Evelyn Gregory, chairman of the Uniform Laws Committee, and Mrs. Anna Warren, who succeeds Mrs. Edna Cavert Plummer as head of the Efficiency in Government Committee, are both attorneys at law. Miss Silvia Campiglia, who heads the Education Committee, is a member of the extension staff of the state university, and social hygiene work has been given to Dr. Alice Thompson, formerly with the United States Public Health Service.

CHRISTAL MACMILLAN, chairman of the committee on the nationality of married women, of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in writing to the National League her congratulations on the passage of the Cable act, encloses a questionnaire on its subject which has been sent to presidents of all the various national suffrage organizations and to committee chairmen. Accompanying the questionnaire in all letters except those to the United States is a copy of the new American law which it is hoped will serve as a model for similar laws in all civilized countries.

MRS. F. C. ALDINGER, president of the Michigan League, thinks that a movement among women to form a separate party is like moving out of the old house because it is dirty. Her advice recently given to the women of Kal-amazoo is to go to work and clean up the old house. The structure is sound, she thinks, and much hidden good may be brought to light when the cobwebs and dust are cleared away.

EIGHTY Vermont newspapers published the state League's call to voters to register and vote. To persons in many other states there is a quaint colonial flavor in the notice to every voter that the "Freeman's oath which can be administered by the county clerk, the town clerk, or any justice of the peace" must be taken before the voter's name can be placed on any town's check list.

MISS ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, secretary of the National League, has been awarded a prize of one hundred dollars in the Youngstown (Ohio) *Telegram's* all-Ohio short story contest. Her prize-winning story is a witty and nevertheless instructive account of a woman who "voted both tickets" in a primary election.

A "BETTER YARDS" contest was one of the civic activities the Fort Wayne, Indiana, League carried on this year. Yards were judged on weeds, flowers and vegetables, general appearance of front yard, back-yard, and house, and fire-hazard conditions.

THE Boston League has sent a memorial to the Senate and House of the Philippine legislature commending the reported action of the governor-general, in recommending woman suffrage for Filipino women.

World News About Women

Election Postscript

EVEN in two whole articles in successive issues of the *Citizen* since election day, not all the women elected to important offices were named. Since our last "closing day" we have had reports which add five names to the lists of women state representatives. In the issue of December 2 we reported that sixty-five women legislators had been chosen. With this addition the present total is seventy.

In *Alabama*, Mrs. J. G. Wilkins, Selma, was elected state representative on the Democratic ticket.

Kansas elected as state representatives Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, of Liberal; Mrs. Ida Walker, of Norton, and Miss Nellie Cline, of Larned.

In *Texas*, Mrs. Edith Willman (Democrat), of Dallas, was the only woman elected to the legislature.

Colorado elected a woman, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the fifth time. She was one of three Democrats elected on the state ticket, and ran many thousands ahead of the person receiving the next highest vote. Mrs. Bradford is said to be the only person in Colorado, man or woman, who has ever served four successive terms in the same state office. She has been president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, president of the National Education Association, and was the first woman ever elected and serving as a delegate in a major party's National Convention. This was in 1908. It is pleasant to report that Mrs. Bradford has consented to become one of the *Citizen's* Contributing Editors.

In *Iowa*, also, a woman was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction—the only woman elected to office in the state, where women are not yet eligible to House or Senate. She is Miss May Francis, a Republican; she ran against Miss Himena Hoffman, the Democratic candidate.

Oklahoma elected a woman State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections—by a plurality of more than a hundred thousand. She is Mrs. Mabel Bassett, of Sapulpa—the only woman on the ticket. In Oklahoma women are eligible only to the legislature and to this one office. Twice before Mrs. Bassett has run for this office and been defeated by a man—when there was still much opposition to a woman's holding such a post. This year her Republican opponent in the election was a woman.

Mrs. Bassett has been Humane Agent of the Creek County Humane Society since she organized it twelve years ago, and has also carried on many other lines of welfare work. Incidentally,

she has brought up three children, Mrs. Bassett reports that Oklahoma women worked hard in the recent election and she believes they will be very active in the state political life from now on.

A New Club

A WOMAN'S National Democratic Club is to be established with headquarters at Washington, D. C. The temporary organization committee is headed by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Among other names on the committee appear those of Mrs. Carter Glass, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mrs. Peter Olesen, Harriet May Mills, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Anne O'Hagan Shinn and Mrs. Borden Harriman.

Equal Pay in the Printing Office

EQUAL pay for equal work has just been made the rule in the Government Printing Office at Washington. "Unjust discrimination" has been removed, but not by the process of raising the women to the salaries established as proper pay for the men. Increases of from ten to twenty cents an hour have been given to 215 women, at least a part of the increase being gained by decreasing the salaries of about two hundred men.

A Y. W. C. A. Survey

MISS MARY DINGMAN, who heads the international industrial work of the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A., is in this country. She has just returned from engineering the first industrial school in England—to which she attracted students from sixteen countries. Miss Dingman is on her way to conduct a two-year industrial survey of the Far East; she will visit China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Afghan Women Study Medicine

A DISTINCT step has been taken in the progress of Afghan women. The International Woman's Suffrage Alliance News Service reports that a Woman's University for the study of medicine has been opened in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, with an enrollment of five hundred women students.

Endowment for Mothers

A MOTHERHOOD Endowment Bill has been introduced, by a representative of the labor party, in the New Zealand Parliament. Starting from the basic wage which was calculated for the average family consisting of husband and wife and two children, the bill proposes to give an endowment of ten shillings a week for every additional

child under the age of fifteen years. It also contains provisions relating to the maintenance of children who are not under the charge of their parents.

A. A. U. W. Headquarters

THE American Association of University Women opened its new National Headquarters and Club on December 6th. They are at 1624 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Woman Auctioneer

MISS LILLIAN G. LAGONARSINO, of Woodhaven, Long Island, is reported to be the first woman to receive an auctioneer's license; and has already conducted her first sale of household effects.

More Suffrage in India

WOMEN in another section of India have been granted the franchise. The Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa has passed a Reformed Municipal Act allowing women with certain educational qualifications to vote.

Mayor Pro Tem

MRS. C. H. NORRIS of Des Moines, Iowa, is acting mayor of that city in the absence of Mayor Carl Garver, and there is a movement on foot to nominate her for the office at the next primary, providing Mayor Garver does not run. The Women's Club of Des Moines is reported to be actively boosting Mrs. Norris.

Smaller, but Oftener

THE official publication of the National Child Labor Committee, which has been a quarterly magazine since 1912, is hereafter to be issued as a monthly four-page bulletin. The idea is that, in the present child-labor situation, the Committee can give better service through a more frequent and more concise organ.

START the New Year by having your subscription to the *WOMAN CITIZEN* paid in advance. It will relieve you of unnecessary correspondence and at the same time help us to get our books closed for the year.

Traveling Art

THE National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors is conducting a Rotary Exhibition under the care of the Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C. This exhibit, which includes the work of members of the Association from eleven states, will travel from Vermont to Kansas.

The Anti-Lynching Crusaders

A MILLION Women United to Suppress Lynching" is the aim of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders, whose immediate hopes have just been disappointed through the defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill by a filibuster and a "gentlemen's agreement" that it shall not be brought up during the short session. The object of this bill was to provide for the trial of culpable state officers and mobbists in Federal courts on the failure of state courts to act and to punish a county by fine in which a lynching occurs. The measure was the subject of the most heated party debate. The Anti-Lynchers, who were making a drive for the passage of the bill, will of course continue their campaign of education and organization. Introduced and managed by colored women, it has won also the enthusiastic support of white women, as well as of men of both races, and the lists carry many distinguished names. The idea originated when Representative Dyer said he believed if a million people in the country could be aroused to the horrors of lynching the crime would be stopped. In carrying on their campaign for a million names and a million dollars the women are making the terrible facts known. For instance, that there were 3,436 known lynchings in this country between 1889 and 1921. Of these, less than seventeen per cent. were due even to accusations of rape. The headquarters of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders is at 521 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Of Democracy, by Democrats

A NATIONAL School of Democracy will be conducted in New York City the last few days of January and the first few of February under the guidance of women of the Democratic party. The members of the executive committee for the school are Miss Annie Matthews, chairman, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Harriet May Mills, Mrs. John Blair, Miss May F. O'Malley, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, and Miss Virginia Furman. Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, of the Democratic National Committee, is chairman of the School of Democracy, and Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson is director. This school is the outgrowth and the culmination of seventeen courses of instruction which were given in eleven states by women of the Democratic party just before the last election. Besides pupils from Greater New York and up-state New York, representatives from other states are planning to attend. There will be eighteen lectures in the course, six on Democracy, six on Organization and Administration, six on Public Speaking.

Last minute P. S.—Still more women legislators to report next time—75 now.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

"SHALL the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico be Destroyed?" is the title of a booklet prepared and distributed jointly by the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs and the Indian Welfare Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs—Mrs. Stella Atwood, 904 Eleventh St., Riverside, California, chairman. It is a critical analysis of Senate Bill 3855, commonly known as the Bursum Indian Land Bill, which experts declare will practically destroy the Pueblo nation if passed.* Mrs. Atwood calls upon every one of the 2,000,000 clubwomen in America to urge her Congressman to see that the bill does not pass the House during the present session. Copies of the booklet may be had from her upon request.

Mrs. Atwood also calls attention to important articles on Indian problems in the November, December, January and February issues of *Sunset Magazine*.

THE Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs has established state headquarters in Copley Square, Boston, 585 Boylston Street, in the building known as the home of the New England Woman's Club. Massachusetts is the first state federation to report broadcasting news of its activities by radio. Each Tuesday through Amrad WGL station at Medford Hillside some phase of club work, representing various departments of the state Federation is sent out. It is estimated that thousands of clubwomen at home will thus be brought in touch with the Federation.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA ELEPHANT" is the name of a monthly magazine—issued for the first time in November—which will be devoted to the interests of Republican women. It is published at 1315 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, and lists the name of no editor. Contributors in the first number are Florence Riddick Boys, Lucretia Blankenburg, Harriet Taylor Upton, Sarah D. Lowrie, and Mrs. G. H. Lorimer. Mrs. Boys is publicity editor for women in the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Blankenburg was for many years a leader in civic affairs in the General Federation; Mrs. Lorimer is president of the Pennsylvania Women's Republican Club, and Mrs. Upton is first vice-chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee.

JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, has found a way in which to make better pictures talk in the language producers can understand, that of box-office receipts. The motion-picture committee called a better pictures conference to which were asked members of various clubs—Rotarians, Lions, Kiwanis, as well as representatives of

Chambers of Commerce, religious organizations and Parent-Teacher Associations. At this meeting dates for a Better Motion Picture Week were fixed. Preceding the week, prizes were offered to children for the best advertising posters, letters were sent to and answered by Will Hays, and much publicity was given. Exhibitors were taken into council and every exhibitor in the county was asked to cooperate.

At the close of the week, a standing committee was organized to review pictures before they are made public and a list of approved pictures is handed out each week by Boy Scouts as children leave school—which means that within forty minutes the list of "better pictures" is in every home where there are school children.

THE outstanding achievement of Georgia clubwomen at their recent convention was the raising, in one morning, of half the \$50,000 fund proposed by the trustees of the Federation's school for mountain boys and girls at Tallulah. This is the only mountain school in the United States owned and maintained by a federation of women's clubs. Mrs. John K. Ottley of Atlanta, president of the board and acting director of the school, is managing the campaign.

Reports of the student aid foundation showed that the Georgia Federation has a fund of \$23,566 at interest, which is providing loans to Georgia girls, and that forty-three girls in college are now enjoying the benefits.

HEALTH centers will be established in rural districts of South Dakota, according to plans of the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs, adopted at their annual convention held at Vermillion. A larger auditorium for their State University, a public health building on the state fair grounds, and a larger woman's building at the fair are among objects for which South Dakota clubwomen are working.

THE Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs, headed by the Seventh District, has launched a movement to complete the restoration of the Art Museum of the Chicago World's Fair. This building is said by architects to be the fourth finest piece of architecture the world has known. Lorado Taft was the first to call the attention of clubwomen to the fact that this building was falling into ruins. Inspired by him, the Seventh District restored one wing, and started the present movement.

FIFTY new clubs have increased the membership of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs this year, making a total membership of 60,000 women. So great has been the growth that two new districts have been added,

* See page 16.

which makes seven in all. At the recent convention all clubs in the state were automatically made members of the General Federation.

A Child Health Survey

A VALUABLE contribution to child welfare is "A Child Health Survey of New York State," reporting an inquiry conducted by the New York State League of Women Voters' Committee on Child Welfare, under the direction of Dr. S. Josephine Baker and Dr. Dorothy C. Kempf. *Citizen* readers are familiar with the early story of this undertaking; but the complete study has only recently been published.* The aim was not only to make the survey but to make it in such a way that it might create a body of intelligent and effective public opinion. The work, therefore, with a highly efficient central organization, was carried on by a large number of volunteer workers—and with remarkable success.

The survey brought to light deplorable conditions in the schools; nearly a quarter of the total number with an attendance of less than ten pupils; old buildings; superficial medical inspection; bad blackboards; bad light, poor water, little or no cleaning, poor heating, lack of paint, floor oil, drinking fountains. These evils were greater in the rural schools, and among the recommendations most stressed is the consolidation of rural school districts, and the adoption of the county as the unit of administration and taxation.

The second part of the survey covers provisions for maternity and infant care, making recommendations for the reduction of an infant mortality rate that is indefensibly high through the state.

The study insists on full community responsibility. It should be an incentive to other states to find out the needs of their own children.

THE Leagues of Women Voters in sixteen states have already taken advantage of the liberal subscription offer of the Woman Citizen for the benefit of their treasuries. Is your league or club one of them? If not, write for details of money making offer to the Woman Citizen, 171 Madison Ave., New York City.

A PIONEER suffrage leader in New Jersey, Mrs. Minola Graham Sexton, died in October. She was for six years president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and was a founder of the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges. Mrs. Sexton was well known for these and other public-spirited activities.

* New York State League of Women Voters, Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City. 15 cents.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 12)

progressives mean business. Senator La Follette has returned with battle in his eye. He has enlarged his office and the word has gone out to his staff that he will be a hard man to work for, with many demands. Senator Borah occupies a characteristic position, being in the progressive group, with it in spirit and principle, but not of it. He is a one-man politician and does not play readily with groups. When the progressive conference of Senators and Congressmen was held recently at the Capitol, Senator Borah strolled down the hall when it was half over, entered the meeting room, spoke a few words and reappeared in the hall in four minutes. He had a cardinal principle on his mind and he spoke it. That was all. The rest sat in the conference and rehearsed details. Senator Borah, consistent with his personal record, is firmly convinced that the right progressivism is that which works within the established parties. He refused to bolt with Theodore Roosevelt in the famous Republican break. If Senator La Follette strictly observes that principle, Senator Borah will be with him.

But this policy does not have to be unduly urged to be accepted. The present school of progressives individually has come into power by working through the old parties. The Non-Partisan League, the political Alma Mater of Ladd, Frazier and others, has strictly adhered to that method. It set out in an election to capture the Republican party, if it could, or, failing in that, to take over the Democratic stronghold, learning its lesson from most successful political movements. Did the Anti-Saloon League carry on its strong propaganda and maneuvering through a Prohibition Party? Did the Socialist Party, as such, ever get anywhere? Has the American Federation of Labor worked very hard to form a Labor Party? The answer is obvious. But Senator La Follette today is in the odd position of having to sit on the lid, and if he finds that he is unable to hold it down, some of his radical-progressive followers may start a third party movement. At present Senator La Follette is the conservative, balanced head of his fold. The group's discussions held here have been at times wildly radical. The dreams and schemes of political reform have been drastic. Then has come Senator La Follette with a sheaf of resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting—safe, conservative resolutions sober enough to entice mild-mannered progressives yet pregnant with hope for the radicals.

The new progressive members of Congress are confident in their strength. They believe the country has spoken and are impatient of the delay which the Constitution imposes before they can

take their seats and begin to wield their power. It roils the progressive temper to behold a Republican old-time majority putting through legislation, i. e., shipping bill, which they believe has been repudiated by the country in an election which cannot in truth be carried out for a year, that is, until next December, unless President Harding calls an extra session next March. Nor can much headway be made with the progressive platform, formulated at the conferences this week, until the new Congress can sit. Due mainly to Senator La Follette's guiding hand, the program itself is a mild request—"to drive special privilege out of control of the Government and restore it to the people, and to this end we will oppose all special interest legislation," upon which all shades of the progressive clan are united. Specifically, the efforts of the group will be devoted to agriculture, labor, railroads, shipping, natural resources, farm credits, taxation and the amendment to the Constitution abolishing the electoral college.

On the heels of the formulation of the progressive program, a conference was held at the White House with old-line Republican leaders, at which plans were made to extend farm relief. Coming contemporaneously with the progressive conference, it was the general comment that the White House conference was intended to show that the Republican party was ready to go as far in aiding agriculture as any newly formed bloc. As one Administration organ put it: "While self-styled farmers' friends have been prating of their needs, the Executive has been busy ascertaining them. And while those same self-styled champions of agriculture have been wasting words in discussion of quack remedies, the President has been working out effective cures." The "farm" program effected at the President's conference by the Administration leaders in outline was as follows:

Increase of the maximum loan limits of Federal farm land banks from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Provision for the voluntary creation of live stock and agricultural credit associations primarily to deal with loans on live stock.

Amendment of the Federal farm loan act to provide for the rediscount of agricultural production and marketing paper. Also to add two members to the Federal farm loan board.

Creating a division in the Federal farm banks to deal specifically with production and marketing credits, thus supplying a means of discount to the farmer on longer time notes than are eligible to discount by the Federal reserve banks.

This is so large an order that it would be impossible of accomplishment at this short session of Congress. With the Administration program set against that of the progressives, it looks like a

long-drawn out fight, the duration of which depends upon the continuance of the progressive strength. At the outset it has stirred up the capital, and the man who complains of political ennui here these days indeed is a mental lagard.

The capital is over-full, with the new national budget, which the President presented to Congress this week, the Central American Conference, the President's message to the regular session of Congress, the annual report of Secretary of the Treasury, and the fate of the shipping bill hanging precariously in the Senate, having passed the House. What Washington truly needs is a William Allen White, or a Will Rogers established here in winter quarters—somebody to keep the capital human, to play golf with the President, to take the Senate out to air, to pat Secretary Hoover, to be understudy for Secretary Hughes occasionally, to put to sleep the dream writers who report Secretary Mellon's daughter's engagement, and to get acquainted all over again with the Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, who has been away from Washington so much that his face is hardly familiar. He is not popular. Having failed to be chosen as the President's principal confidant, he has drawn within himself and has been seldom heard from. But Secretary Fall is not the kind of man to retire to inertia. His still waters are deep; his interests acute. They can be summed up in a few words—Indians, oil, Mexico, and his own extensive land holdings in New Mexico.

But the President has other occupations than smoothing out Secretary Fall, his former Senate colleague. He has had his hands full of budget. The Government budget system, now over a year old, has not yet settled down to routine operation. To talk of the "right spirit" regarding the national budget does not surmount all the difficulties. For instance, when General Lord, Director of the Budget, cut the Departments below what they needed to live, the capital was full of flying fur. Mr. Hoover called in his Bureau chiefs and, holding the allotted figures in his hand, scowled and swore, but when the President yesterday passed the completed budget to Congress, happiness was restored and the budget strategy became notable for its success. The story is this:

When the first departmental estimates for the budget were received by the Director, he found to his sorrow that the total exceeded the government revenues. Whew! said the Director, and after all my talk, and the President's exhortation about cutting down more than ever this year. Moreover, the estimates exceeded the total of last year's departmental budget. So General Lord looked over the lists submitted and blue-penciled items which he thought the Departments could get along without, eliminating enough to make the estimates

meet the revenue, and leaving him a little margin. Then he returned the estimates to the Departments, asking for a revision to come within the figure specified, allowing the Department chiefs to send in also a supplemental list of items which it would be nice to have after the absolute essentials had been taken care of. Next came the Chiefs before General Lord arguing for their lives—they must have this and that bare essential which he had eliminated. The burden of proof was on them. Then with the original estimates, the revised estimates, the supplemental lists and the information gleaned at the hearings, the Director of the Budget went into retire-

ment again, and the final budget has made everybody happy.

Why? Because the margin which General Lord allowed when he cut the Departments to the bone was sufficient to enable him to grant Departments an item here and there on the supplemental lists, therefore causing the applicants to feel that they had been generously treated, having been allowed not only the bare necessities but an extra or two. But what the Director allowed was not a titling of the blessings for which the Departments asked in the first place. Of course, when the national budget system settles down to routine operation neither the bluster of

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General Dawes, nor the strategy and psychology of General Lord will be so necessary. The one important result is that this year's estimates are now \$60,000,000 under those of last year.

Healthy Christmas!

(Continued from page 11)

really only a beginning. There must be much more work done. There will be more cooperation, and more head-achy names masking great living groups of earnest men and women. There will be more playful understanding of the things children love to learn. There will be more universal care for joyous health, until when Mr. Frederick Palmer writes again for Collier's (as he did in the issue of September 30 about the Mansfield demonstration) he will be unable to decide which are "The Luckiest Kids in America."

THE Index of the last volume of the *Woman Citizen* has been much delayed, but it is now in the hands of the printer. Libraries, clubs and individual subscribers may obtain a copy by sending to the Subscription Department, *The Woman Citizen*, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Your Investments

BY ELEANOR KERR

IN purchasing a bond it is interesting to know exactly what takes place. When an investor gives an order to a bond house or bank to buy a bond of a certain issue, the order is usually instantly executed. If it is a bond listed on the New York Stock Exchange, it is bought "on the board"; that is, the bond issue either directly, or through a Stock Exchange member with whom it does business, puts in an order to buy the bond on the floor of the Exchange. This order may be to buy "at the market" or a limit may be set, as for example "at 97 or better," meaning that it is to be bought only if obtainable at that price or less. It is usually better to buy the bond "at the market" if the investor is satisfied with the general price, as this means that the bond will be purchased at once, while if a definite limit is set it may be some hours, even days, before the price drops exactly to it. Meanwhile, the investor has lost the interest on his money for several days, the amount thus lost perhaps equaling or exceeding the slight saving in price of the bond.

As soon as an order is received it is entered on the books of the firm buying it for its customer, while the firm from whom it is bought enters it as a sale, accrued interest on the bond being figured to that day. This is because the coupons are for six months interest periods and cannot be divided as of the day a bond changes hands. The buyer will get a full six months interest on the next interest date when he cashes the coupon. Therefore, at purchase he pays the seller the pro rata amount of interest for the part of the six months during which the bond was owned by the latter, and in that way both get the full amount of interest due them. A statement is sent to the investor, usually in the following words—"We are pleased to confirm your purchase from us today of—

\$1,000 X Y Co. First Mortgage	
6% Bond, due 1943, at 82...	\$820.00
Accrued interest November 1 to	
November 20th.....	3.33
Commission	1.25

Total\$824.58

When a bond is bought by one dealer from another on the order of a customer, it is customary to give the name of the second dealer, and this is in fact required by the rules of the Stock Exchange when the transaction is made through it.

Payment is supposed to be made within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this statement, unless definite arrangements have been made for different handling. When payment is made the bonds are delivered to the investor, or if it is desired to leave the bonds in the safe keeping of the dealer

a receipt is given, stating that these bonds are being held in safe keeping for the customer's account.

Frequently the bond purchased is owned outright by the house selling it, in which case no second dealer enters into the transaction, the price is fixed and not subject to the fluctuations of the Exchange, and there is no charge for executing the commission.

Most bond houses keep a very careful record of what each of their customers buys or sells. This usually takes the form of a double system of card indexes, on one of which appear the customer's name and a list of all that he has bought through the firm, while on another set appear the names of every issue handled by the firm, on which are listed the names of each person who has bought any bonds of the different issues from them. In this way it is possible for a bond house to notify a customer should any bonds which he has purchased through them be called for redemption, or should it appear desirable to convert or exchange them. A record is usually kept on these card indexes, as well as on the daily books of the company, of the price, number, date of purchase or sale and other particulars relating to each transaction. This information can always be looked up for any customer, should it be needed for income tax or other purposes.

A "Home of Happiness"

(Continued from page 7)

—and got instead (1) a million-dollar lot on Fifth Avenue; (2) another million and three-quarters to put up a building; (3) another million and one-quarter for the equipment to start operations—a four-million institution for the children.

The building—which is really twins—has commenced to function. Planned somewhat like the letter H, with our friendly corridor connecting the two halves, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is carrying on its good work in one half, while the Heckscher Foundation has exactly the same amount of space in the other half, called simply the Children's Building. And the service to which each half is devoted is best illustrated by the needs of two children—one brought up in bad environment, perhaps taught to steal and lie, perhaps so cruelly hurt physically and morally that it will take years of careful tending to bring body and mind back to normal standards. This type of child is termed a "delinquent" and is the child the S. P. C. C. takes care of. The other child may be suffering only from neglect, perhaps because of poverty or because there are no parents. But this child is nevertheless a "good" child in the same sense that the other is "bad" or delinquent. The Society aims to make "bad" children "good" by supplying the proper home and school environment; the Chil-

dren's Building also supplies a proper home and school environment but is for "good" children only, including those who become good in the Society's care; while the ideal of the whole organization may be summed up in the words of Colonel Ernest K. Coulter, who is General Manager: "We want this to be a Home of Happiness."

The practical application of this ideal begins in the rule that the children in the building are not to be questioned about or in any way reminded of unhappy home conditions. Quite unconsciously we broke this rule, a chance question bringing the reply: "Yes, I like it here because at home my mother and father fight all the time." But no commiseration was allowed—the teacher in charge quickly changed the subject by referring to the holidays and the child expanded with sparkling eyes on the candy and toys and good things that came at Christmas-time.

Coming to the "teachers"—the Board of Education takes charge of the school work of the four hundred children who will make up the family of this miniature home. Under the competent leadership of Miss Olive Jones, Principal of Manhattan Public School No. 120, an excellent staff commenced work last September—all women specially trained for the difficulties ahead of them and possessed of abundant sympathy combined with a keen sense of humor and justice. Miss Jones is as well known to suffrage leaders through her active campaign work as she is to the New York public by her school and probationary record.

We could go on visiting indefinitely, for there is still the beautiful little chapel to be seen, with its folding altar, which can be arranged for different religious services—Hebrew, Roman Catholic and Protestant. One hundred and fifty children can be seated and Friday afternoon is devoted to the Jewish ceremony; mass is held on Sunday morning for the Roman Catholics; and Sunday afternoon is given up to the Protestant services.

There are also a kindergarten, and four large dining-halls, and a marvelous gymnasium, and a swimming pool, and to satisfy the "How many?" person we can tell you that the pool is sixty feet long by thirty-three wide, with a spring board giving a diving depth of ten feet while the pool grades from three and a half to eight feet deep. Also there is an all-glassed-in infirmary for the children who develop minor ailments, having two examining rooms with ten big beds and six cribs on each side; there are many bathrooms on each floor, all demonstrating the most up-to-date forms of plumbing and modern appliances, among them an automatic soap-pusher which squirts soap in the most delightful manner and one highly

approved by the youngsters. And—to come back to our starting point—the theatre holds seven hundred children and can be rented by schools, clubs and organizations who are looking for a place to give performances; and the funds thus obtained will help to furnish the various entertainments, ranging from ambitious dramatic productions to occasional "four o'clock movies," for the Heckscher children.

Take any bus going straight up Fifth Avenue—it will put you down at either of the two corners. One Hundred and Fifth Street means the S. P. C. C., and 104th the Children's Building, both under one roof—the Heckscher Foundation for Children.

The Children's Bookshelf

The Fairy Book, by Dinah Maria Mulock (Harper, 1922): The favorites of children in a new dress—well printed, with illustrations by Louis Rhead and Frank Schoonover.

A Short History of Discovery, by Hendrik Van Loon (McKay, 1922): Told in short stories and illustrated with childish pictures. For young children.

Little Women, by Louisa Alcott (Little, Brown, 1922): A new edition of this never-grow-old girls' book, made doubly charming by Jessie Willcox Smith's pictures.

Grimm's Fairy Tales (Penn, 1922): Another of childhood's indispensables, made more fairy-full by Rie Cramer's pictures.

The Children's Book of Celebrated Pictures, by Lorinda M. Bryant (Century, 1922): A charming collection of masterpieces appealing to children, with a simple story of each picture. An extra good picture book.

A Wonder Book, by Nathaniel Hawthorne (Doran, 1922): It is illustrated by Arthur Rackham, whose imagination is as fresh and miraculous as the stories he pictures.

Heidi, by Johanna Spyri (McKay, 1922): This story of a Swiss mountain child has become a classic, and Jessie Willcox Smith's pictures for it hold high place in it.

Blackbeard Buccaneer, by Ralph D. Paine (Penn, 1922): It is fatal to compare anything to "Treasure Island," but this is a story of piracy as that was, of a boy as that was, of treasure and fighting. The illustrations by Frank Schoonover are a joy.

Right End Emerson (Dodd, Mead) and *Coxswain of the Eight* (Appleton), by Ralph Henry Barbour—1922: Two more of the famous sport books, without which no child of twelve outdoor years is completely happy.

Winona on Her Own, by Margaret Widdemer (Lippincott, 1922): Another book of this merry girls' series, recounting the adventures of a live girl as counsellor of a girl's camp.

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The Bird-Nest Boarding House, by Victoria Reed (Dutton, 1922): Oliver Herford fell in love with its absurd rollicks and put his most joyous imagination into the merry drawings he made for it.

Down-a-Down-Derry, by Walter de la Mare (Holt, 1922): The most delicate fairy imaginings in cob-web poetry, illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop, whose brush holds scarcely less magic.

If you are considering Christmas book lists, don't overlook *Old Crow*, by Alice Brown (Macmillan, 1922); *The Cathedral*, by Hugh Walpole (Doran, 1922), and *Anne Severn and the Fieldings*, by May Sinclair (Macmillan, 1922).—M. A.

The Fascisti in Italy

(Continued from page 9)

national government as the result of military force, and the new government is frankly admitted by Mosolini himself to be a dictatorship supported by force. 2. On the other hand, the Fascisti have successfully suppressed communism and revolution and exercised a soothing constructive orderly influence in that they perpetually preached concord in the midst of the after-war discord. They have declared their faith in their King, their nation and its leadership and put fresh faith in a people sorely tried by after-war taxation and depreciated money. 3. These two conflicting facts have had a baffling effect upon the people, and confidence to this strange army was tardily given. But as nothing succeeds like success, the Fascisti have now won Rome, their particular point of enmity, by their good nature, their declared patriotism, their numbers and their fine, earnest faces.

It was an interesting study in human nature to note the gradual change of attitude of the Roman populace within three days. On Saturday few welcoming hands were extended, old men made no sign of approval or condemnation, and women looked on without feeling. On Tuesday all hands were outstretched and Rome gave its vote of confidence in a burst of generous emotionalism. Waving hands and glad shouts of approval met every marching group and flowers rained down upon them from every window.

It would seem that the pendulum of human destiny, having swung far to the left just after the war, has now swung as far to the right and that it is a heartening sign since a balance will later be struck. The war probably should be credited with these moves of the people as normal after-war psychologies. But the story is only begun. The Fascisti have promised nothing except to destroy communistic revolution, which they have already achieved. They have shown their suspicion of the more conservative Socialists by appointing none

in the cabinet, although in Italy as in all European countries at this time they represent a considerable party. Communists and Socialists naturally call them reactionaries, and in other lands dread a similar drive against themselves. Other groups find other causes for dismay, for these young patriots are bent on regaining Fiume and Dalmatia, and that may mean war. They are certainly in no sense pacifistic or conciliatory. They have given no evidence of standing for any phase of any progressive movement, although they have held out a friendly hand to the working man who is not a Socialist.

The Fascisti have enlisted many women—young women, and many marched in the great all-day procession of November 1st. Yet the Fascisti are anti-feminists. They stand sternly against the effort to keep women who need the work in the positions where the war placed them and demand that having done their duty to their country in its time of stress, they shall now disappear and cheerfully get out of the way of men. Mosolini is not only an anti-suffragist, but one with no open mind.

The Fascist movement is too big, too unique, too significant to be overlooked. It is a young man's movement and Mosolini, the leader, is himself young. It is also a soldiers' movement. At any moment it may take on a new program, and behind it is an armed political party which overnight may become an army. It may only be an infection which will sweep Europe, but the nature of that infection no one knows. One thing is certain, the Fascisti have caused more sleepless nights for the elders in Europe than any other cause since the armistice.

A Christmas Letter Needed

(Continued from page 17)

people artistically. Their weaving, basket making, and pottery are of high excellence. Their dyes are famous for permanence and effectiveness. Alice Corbin Henderson, writing in the *New Republic* of November 29, says: "In the art of pure design alone, their continuing and developing achievement is superb, comparable to the early Greek and Etruscan art and far surpassing the most ambitious achievements of American artists in this direction—as the American artists themselves are the first to acknowledge." They have developed a series of ceremonial dances of great antiquity and dramatic beauty, and like other American Indians, they are poets and idealists.

The Pueblo Indians have always been self-supporting, and they will continue to be so if they can retain their lands and waters. They are finding a market for their wares which is bound to grow. They will not degenerate if they continue their agricultural activities and ply their native crafts as hitherto. It

is too much to hope that they will remain unchanged indefinitely, but the change need not be a wanton destruction. Anybody who has witnessed a New Mexican sunset shining upon an Indian pueblo placed in the midst of a spacious plain surrounded by mountains, will be in no danger of forgetting how striking and intrinsic a part of the scene the ancient village was. It belongs there, and it is a priceless heritage in that its genius is still alive and creative, in that it can still reveal to the scientific investigator many of its secrets, linguistic, racial, sociological.

It was stated on the floor of the Senate that the Indians themselves were in favor of the Bursum Bill. On the contrary, they held a unanimous council of protest on November 5th. They realize what it means to them. The American people have spent a good deal of money sending archaeological expeditions to Greece, Mesopotamia, Egypt and elsewhere, to exhume the dead skeleton of a past civilization. We have a chance to save a past civilization alive and still contributing something of value to the world, if we tell our senators and congressmen we are deeply interested in having the Pueblo Indians protected in their immemorial and just rights, and it won't cost anything except the legal expenses of ouster proceedings. If this is not done, the Indians will become a public charge, and that will cost money.

There is plenty of land and water in New Mexico for all who want it, people who live there say. If our government will install storage and drainage facilities to be financed under the Reimbursable Act without expense to the tax-payers, there will be a more respectable way for settlers to get land than by stealing it. At any rate, please write a Christmas letter to Washington asking your representatives to oppose the Bursum Bill when it next comes up.

JUST as we go to press, we get this bit of official answer to inquiries about Mrs. Catt's health. It is written from London at the conclusion of her European trip.

"I have had many letters informing me of various dispatches in the American newspapers concerning my general state of health. For the benefit of anyone interested, allow me to say:

"First. I have not been in a sanatorium.

"Second. I have not had a nervous breakdown.

"Third. I did have a cold, a very ordinary cold which compelled me to go to bed for a short time in Berlin and prevented me from filling my engagement to attend an International Suffrage Congress in Paris.

"That was all the foundation there was for those dispatches. To my friends let me say,

"I am very well, thank you."—C.C.C.

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

"EAST IS WEST"—released by First National: An entertaining enough picture, thanks to the charming interpretation by Constance Talmadge of the vivacious China girl who was not really Chinese, and the amusing subtitles taken directly from the lines of the stage success of the same name.

"TOLL OF THE SEA"—produced by Technicolor: An interesting experiment in colored photography, with occasional beautiful scenes. But an unsuccessful attempt to make a five-reel moving-picture out of the hackneyed Madame Butterfly theme. All the acting supplied by the Chinese actress, Anna May Wong, who plays the deserted Lotus Flower.

"HUNGRY HEARTS"—released by Goldwyn: Story of a Jewish immigrant family, who after several reels of trouble in what they thought would be the "Golden Land," finally find that there "is justice in America." Unattractive people and squalor of tenements make it a picture that will not appeal to those who want aesthetics with their movies.

"SINGED WINGS"—produced by Paramount: Bebe Daniels and Conrad Nagel in a well-produced but not worthwhile picture, which would have been more worth while had it come to an end after a charming prologue of fairy creatures, a witch, and a prince and princess.

"TIMOTHY'S QUEST"—released through American Releasing Corporation. One of the most delightful little pictures of the year. Kate Douglas Wiggin's story interpreted by a splendid cast. The children are real and not movie children, and Marie Day gives an excellent portrayal of a repressed and hard old New England spinster to whose bitterness two children come as a loving solvent.

"LORNA DOONE"—released by First National: One of your favorite books beautifully put upon the screen, with Madge Bellamy a picturesque Lorna. Excellent entertainment for children as well as grown-ups. Distinctly good.

"BLIND BARGAIN"—produced by Goldwyn: Lon Chaney playing a dual role in an interesting melodrama. Those easily inspired to bad dreams will find this horror story of a maniacal doctor who sought to go one better than the grafters of monkey glands fine material for a restless night. For this reason the picture is not good for children.

"ONE EXCITING NIGHT"—produced by David Wark Griffith: In which Mr. Griffith turns his remarkable talent for moving pictures to the making of a rousing good melodrama, full of slinking and sliding forms, mysteriously opening and shutting doors, and gives his characters exactly what the title of the film suggests. Excellent cast, including attractive Carol Dempster and Henry Hull.

What Our Readers Say

AS you are advocates of "equal rights," will you give a coal operator space to reply to your article, "X. Y. Z. in Coal," in your issue of October 21?

In the article it assumes that troubles of any kind that are in any way related to the coal supply of the country, are chargeable to the operators. Yet the operators have never struck—they have never failed to produce coal when there were railroad cars to carry it away, and there were no miners out on a strike. I send you a Government report, issued weekly, which shows that the railroads have supplied the mines a car supply equal to only 15 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the coal the mines could produce from June to November.

Your position, and that of the public, seems to be this: "There has been a break-down in railroad service that ought to supply coal to the country; therefore, let the Government regulate or take over the coal mines." Could the Government get coal to consumers without an adequate car supply? Why not advocate a respectable supply of cars, and see how quickly that would furnish all the coal the country needs?

Please let coal operators enter a denial of the proposition, that coal producers are responsible for the fact that coal is wasted by consumers. Regulating coal mines will not stop the waste of coal under antiquated boilers, unless, by Government ownership, the price of coal will be increased so much that consumers will have to be cautious.

The proposition that a material saving can be made in producing coal, if the miners' work is constant, is a fallacy. If the mines can run ten months a year, regularly, giving the miners a change of occupation in April and

May, the miners would be better off. They ought not to be expected to spend eight hours a day, six days a week, fifty-two weeks a year under ground. They need the sunshine on the farms, in building trades, during these months when this kind of labor is in great demand.

However, the cause of irregular employment among miners is caused by the fact that railroads supply cars but two or three days each week.

Operators admit that it is "up to them" to use modern machinery. But compare any mine equipment to any railway equipment. The latter made a number of improvements as late as 1888. Have you ever heard of roller-bearing wheels applied to railroad cars? All mine cars are so equipped.

Operators admit that there is room for improvement in mine management; many are poorly managed, many become bankrupt, many are always on the verge of bankruptcy. But let us ask: "Is there any mine as poorly managed as is Congress?" It is plain that Government ownership and management of mines would result in bad management yet unheard of. And the cost would be increased. Uncle Sam knows absolutely nothing about coal-mine management.

In 1920 and 1921 a certain railway cleared less than 1 per cent., yet it paid stockholders regular dividends—not earned—but taken from the surplus. In 1922 it is woefully short of locomotives and cars to haul coal and other freight. Why should it not be required to buy equipment with the surplus?

LELIA B. GUNN,

(Mrs. Gunn is president of a coal mine at Middlesboro, Kentucky.)

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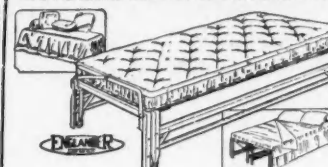
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Mrs. JNO. P. OCH, Cheboygan, Mich.
The WOMAN CITIZEN gets better all the time. MARY O'TOOLE, Washington, D. C.

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WE read the other day about the difficulties of writing Christmas stories for the big monthly magazines—working up a snowy, sleigh-bells Christmas spirit with honest summer perspiration standing on one's brow and with tennis and swimming engagements interrupting. ♦ ♦ ♦ Well, that isn't one of the CITIZEN'S troubles anyhow. ♦ ♦ ♦ Already we carve our way to work through crowds of Christmas shoppers, the windows are full of Christmas magic, the Red Cross seals arrive on every other letter, and there's a Christmas thrill in the air. ♦ ♦ ♦ So we don't have to work up an artificial state of mind to offer our greetings. We can say MERRY CHRISTMAS to you (as we are now doing), and not only mean it but feel it. ♦ ♦ ♦ And there's something else, too—with another magazine coming before January we can save over the HAPPY NEW YEAR till then and have it absolutely fresh. For the present, therefore, Christmas greetings only. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of next time reminds us of that second article of Mrs. Catt's which is coming to you for your New Year's specialty; and after that there's hopes of more—maybe from Germany or England and maybe from South America. (How in the world is a Northern woman going to celebrate Christmas south of the equator?) ♦ ♦ ♦ We are so glad this country is being reformed for spending more on something than it does on war. Here's Secretary Weeks scolding like anything because in a year we spend three times as much for chewing-gum and candy as for military preparation. (Anyhow Capper's Weekly says so—the Secretary didn't complain to us personally.) Now we are not proponents of gum-chewing by several long degrees (when it comes to candy, our house is partly made of glass); but it is a relief to find something on the list above guns and forts. ♦ ♦ ♦ We could nominate any number of better things for the place, though. ♦ ♦ ♦ Mrs. Million, of Des Moines, says she has a new argument for letting a woman have a career, at least after the children are grown—it would remove the curse of the mother-in-law. But she admits it wouldn't be kind after all, because the men would miss the old joke too much. ♦ ♦ ♦ We disesteem a filibuster as much as any one and more than some; but being a person of few-words-at-a-time, we confess to a secret admiration for a senator or congressman who can keep it up hour after hour. (What happens, by the way, if one comes to a long pause? Do they count ten and put him out?) ♦ ♦ ♦ During the recent disgraceful filibuster on the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill they were so hard pushed that they had the Journal of the preceding day read in full. And then one senator noticed that the opening prayer hadn't been read, and spoke soulfully about the dreadful effect on posterity if it should read that a motion to incorporate the prayer had been made and not supported. So the motion was passed, posterity saved, and the filibuster furthered. ♦ ♦ ♦ According to the Woman's Leader, Mme. Sarah Grand, the author, has undertaken a brand-new kind of a job—she is to fulfill the social duties of a Mayoress during the term of a new Mayor of Bath, who happens to be a widower. This arrangement, comments the Leader, is "said to be unique in municipal records." ♦ ♦ ♦ We find that easy to believe.

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Contents of December 30, 1922

Mrs. Wood, Interior Decorator	4
News Notes of the Fortnight	5
Austria Revisited	7
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
Your Business in Washington	8
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
Librarian Extraordinary	10
By Mildred Adams	
The Great Achievement (1st Prize Story)	11
By Elizabeth J. Hauser	
Building Homes for Business Women	12
By Marjorie Shuler	
How Much Prohibition for England?	13
By Dora M. Ford	
Editorially Speaking	14
By Politics, by Carrie Chapman Catt	
New Year's Resolutions, Hope Ahead, Nothing New, Lady Astor Scores	
What the American Woman Thinks	16
Is the Woman Vote Sentimental? by Cornelia James Cannon—Speaking of Freedom, by Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes—On Trial, by Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard	
The Woman Voter	18
The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner	
World News About Women	22
Including General Federation Notes, by Lessie Stringfellow Read	
The Bookshelf	24
By M. A. and A. S. B.	
A Line on the Movies	26
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
Your Investments	27
By Eleanor Kerr	
Know Your Own Township	28
By Mrs. Frederick S. Greene	
Our Readers Say	29

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VII New Style

No. 16

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WE hope you don't mind our wishing you a Happy New Year twice—we do it on the back cover, you know; and here we go again, up here in the pitiless limelight of this front page. Maybe it won't do any harm if they both take. ♦ ♦ ♦ But while it may be New Year's to you, it's still Christmas to us. Small boys are still earnestly trying out new speed devices in our street, and young parents going by toting new babies home from family Christmas parties. ♦ ♦ ♦ Our holly is still fresh, and our thoughts are still full of tinsel. ♦ ♦ ♦ One of the nicest bits of Christmas tinsel we had was an office visit from an out-of-town Contributing Editor, who dropped in on her way to tell Christmas stories to groups of down-town library children—in renewal of an old custom. It was Ruth Sawyer, who knows more about children, fairies and other magic than almost any half dozen people. ♦ ♦ ♦ She's going to tell us, sometime during the year, what we don't do about children's reading. ♦ ♦ ♦ Another very tinsely event was the cable which Miss Hay lets us tell you about—saying that Mrs. Catt has reached Rio safely. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of Contributing Editors, see that breezy bit on page 16 by Mrs. Stokes, whom we inveigled in for once to help answer that persistent Marriage vs. Career question? ♦ ♦ ♦ Well, we thought it would be a good chance to show you a picture of your esteemed ("esteemed" is a mild word, judging from recent letters) Washington correspondent, but the woman foiled us by not having any photograph. Which isn't fair to her family, either. (We like this—being personal about folks in the book, who can't answer back.) ♦ ♦ ♦ Have you done your New Year's Resolutions early? If not too late, we suggest that you include a large, firm one, viz., to boom your magazine all during 1923, beginning with the day you get this. And here's another—good for any first-class activity—which we picked up last summer and have been saving for winter use. It is, to "stick the match of enthusiasm to the fuse of energy." ♦ ♦ ♦ Of course, it must be done with some discretion. ♦ ♦ ♦ We don't, for instance, favor using up enthusiasm matches or energy fuses on carrying out a recent suggestion to have all the government go outdoors and swear to support the Constitution. ♦ ♦ ♦ Has any one a nice hobby not in use? For years we've wanted one, and the quest reawakes at New Year's. Book plates and china will not be considered. A suggestion in the *Living Age* for a Nonsense Library shelf appeals. ♦ ♦ ♦ A candidate for governor in a certain state which we positively will not name, in recommending himself to a certain League of Women Voters spoke thus: "I do not Smoke and I do not Drink and I am only 25 cents out for gambling." ♦ ♦ ♦ Mrs. North, of CLINTON County, the only woman judge of a juvenile court elected in New York State, got a Herkimer County label in our December 2 issue, where her picture was printed. She very properly wants Clinton to have the credit that is Clinton's. It was some comfort that both in November 4 and November 18 her county was correctly named—twice out of three times; but we claim a higher batting average than that. ♦ ♦ ♦ Wasn't it Diogenes who liked his tub? Well, the Dingbats like their cosy last-page column even so.

Interior Decoration as a Profession

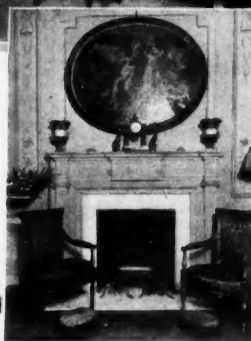
The Work of Mrs. Grace Wood



© Bradley & Merrill

MRS. GRACE WOOD had two distinct art careers; first as a painter and then as an interior decorator. Born in Cambridge, she studied there under a pupil of Corot until she went to Paris. Here she lived for twenty years, studying, at first at Juliens and in other famous studios, exhibiting in the Salon several times both miniatures and pastels. But after her husband's death she turned from painting to interior decorating and has become one of the leaders in her profession.

Love and knowledge of antiques are the special strain of interest in her work—an interest that began very early for her, since her mother delighted to collect antiques and they were part of Mrs. Wood's home environment. She was the first to introduce antique shapes in modern materials—pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster. She took antique models to factories in Italy and had them made up, and her first financial success came



© L. C. Crossman

through such undertakings as well as the importation of small antiques, in which she was a pioneer.

Mrs. Wood has been no respecter of drawing-rooms in her professional work. She has decorated offices and homes from the kitchen up—or out. The firm of which she is first-mentioned member did canteens and clubs in Philadelphia during the war, and they are interested in farmhouses as well as palaces. Her method and philosophy are the adaptation of surroundings to personality—first, study of the client's temperament and then particularly of his taste, with a view to evoking its best phases. Mrs. Wood has the pleasant belief that there is good taste in everybody, and the decorator must find and express it. And despite her passion for antiques, she is too broad-minded to think a house cannot be beautifully furnished in modern style. The firm—Wood, Edey and Slayter—has another woman member, Miss Louise Edey.



Mrs. Wood believes that there is good taste in everybody and that a good decorator can find and develop it.



© Bradley & Merrill

Though houses such as these are representative of Mrs. Wood's art, she is interested also in offices and farmhouses.

The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

DECEMBER 30, 1922

Number 16

News Notes of the Fortnight

An Economic Conference?

SENATOR BORAH, one of the leading isolationists, is now proposing an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the President to call an international conference to adjust European economic problems and the disputes growing out of the reparations question. It was Senator Borah who proposed, also via a Naval Appropriation bill, the limitation of armament conference, but this is a different matter, from the point of view of his isolation principles. Already a big discussion, maybe a big struggle is on. Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, one of Senator Borah's chief "irreconcilable" pals, has created a considerable sensation by refusing to accept the amendment and hinting broadly that Borah is leaning toward Woodrow Wilson policies. Yet there are some indications of weakening among other rock-bound isolationists, and the change of attitude may be contagious. Doubtless the farm bloc will support the amendment, Senators McNary and Capper having already expressed approval. The Administration's attitude is not yet manifest; but, however, convinced of the value of such a conference, it is supposed Washington will feel that the initiative should come from Europe.

In response to his protesting associates, Senator Borah says bluntly that America is involved in Europe, and the only thing to do now is to help solve the problem—in the interests of our own agricultural and industrial interests. "Millions are hungering and dying in Europe for the products which are rotting upon our farms? Shall we say that these matters do not concern us?"

The Straits Controversy

AFTER the Turks had practically accepted the Allied peace terms at the Lausanne Conference, they raised a number of detail objections. Among other things they wanted the Sea of Marmora exempt from the demilitarization plans and they wanted to maintain a garrison of five thousand men on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Russians came into the renewed discussion with fresh arguments for their project for



Babies—the most entrancing of subjects—are Brenda Putnam's specialty in sculpture. And she likes the wee ones best, for "their heads are as full of interesting modeling as octogenarians."

Miss Putnam, the daughter of Herbert Putnam—Librarian of Congress—first started to model when she was twelve, and her fame has continually grown. Her "Charmides" was shown in the Exhibit of Representative American Sculpture at the Metropolitan Museum, and each year she has exhibited at the National Academy of Design—which brings us to our point. The Sundial on our cover was awarded the Helen Foster Burnett prize for 1922 at the National Academy.

In addition to her American training, Miss Putnam has spent a number of years in Europe studying sculpture in various countries.

regulation of the Straits, which was again rejected as amounting to closing them. Ismet Pasha expressed the Turks' fear that the proposed commission for control of the Straits would interfere with the internal affairs of his country and thought there should be further guarantees for Turkey's protection. Minor concessions were made, but the tentative agreement stands essentially unchanged, with the Straits to be open under the supervision of an international Commission, controlled by the League of Nations.

Just before accord was again reached, Ambassador Child notified all the dele-

gations that the American Government disapproves the setting up of an international Straits Commission, the objection being to the assumption that Turkey can not be trusted with the Straits. This point of view has been expressed before, though not greatly stressed, and the fact is that the American position has not been regarded in arriving at a settlement in which America took no real part. Under the allied plan the United States, by ratifying the treaty resulting from the Conference, would obtain representation on the Commission. If, as seems likely, America refuses to ratify, a separate treaty between Turkey and the United States may be sought—which obviously would present endless difficulties.

In response to a demand for guarantees to secure the safety of Christian minorities—a suggestion having been made for a commission to watch the Turks—Ismet Pasha replied that the Turks would join the League of Nations after the peace was made, and give to the minorities the same guarantees accorded by the Central European powers to those within their borders—no more.

No Trial for "Bill" White

WHY did the State of Kansas dismiss its suit against William Allen White? As will be remembered, Mr. White was arrested last summer on the initiative of Governor Allen of Kansas for expressing by means of placards in his newspaper office windows opinions sympathetic with the striking shopmen. Mr. White had refused to heed warnings and was prepared to make this a test of an American citizen's free speech right. The suit has now been quietly dropped.

Governor Allen considered his friend Mr. White's act a violation of the law of his Industrial Court. Since the arrest a successor to Governor Allen has been elected on a platform including opposition to the Industrial Court. Possibly this has something to do with the matter. Possibly it is merely a case of discretion the better part of valor. The inconspicuous notices about the case do not reveal.

The Governors on Prohibition

WHEN the annual conference of governors finished its sessions at White Sulphur Springs, it adjourned to Washington for a meeting with the President. Here the principal subject was prohibition enforcement, concerning which the President had just made a very emphatic statement in his message to Congress. Of the governors present, only Governor Ritchie of Maryland reported that the great majority of the people in his state believed the Volstead law could not be enforced there; he declared for turning the whole question back to the states for individual settlement. Governor Allen, of Kansas, was the chief spokesman for the drys; he claimed for Kansas a higher degree of temperance enforcement than her neighbors "because we are in the second generation of men who have never seen the saloon." He advised tightening the prohibition laws. On the whole, the governors presented a good case for prohibition, while showing up grave defects in enforcement.

The President is expected to call another meeting of governors for a similar discussion early in the year.

The Greek Executions

THE more we hear of the Greek executions, the uglier the story grows. In defiance of all civilized practice, the revolutionary government condemned and executed former Premier Gounaris and several of his ministers, for their conduct of the unsuccessful Eastern campaign—labelled treason. Not only that—but there have come to light atrocities in the details of the executions which make them doubly abominable. For one thing, Gounaris himself, too ill to stand, was stimulated by drugs and propped up—to be shot. An admiral and a general, sentenced to life imprisonment when the others were condemned to be shot, have recently been degraded.

Russian Children Naked

MORE than one million Russian children are without clothes. The only food they get is through the American Relief Administration food kitchens, where they receive one meal a day. As the organization has no facilities for delivering food, unless they obtain clothing they will die, paradoxically enough, of starvation. This condition is not, of course, confined to children, but America feels a special responsibility toward these children, who are absolutely dependent upon us.

The American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman, is asking for immediate relief in the shape of clothing packages. Twenty dollars sent to the American Relief Administration at 42 Broadway, New York City, will supply a whole family. Relatives or friends in America may send clothing packages to individuals in

Very Briefly

Three hundred citizens of a town in India, according to the *Living Age*, recently broke through the centuries of caste tyranny by an act of public repentance for their prejudice against lower classmen. They volunteered to perform the city's scavenger service—"the most conspicuous repudiation of caste possible."

General Leonard Wood, our Governor-general of the Philippines, has decided to remain in that position. As will be remembered, he went to the Islands on a temporary mission, on a leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania, which had just elected him provost. He expected to return and begin his work at the university about January 1, but does not feel justified in leaving his program uncompleted. He has therefore resigned as provost.

Two days after the new president of Poland, Gabriel Narutowicz, took office, he was assassinated. Though his murderer was demented, the assassination was clearly the result of the violent partisan turmoil in Poland. Narutowicz was the first president, elected to succeed the provisional president, General Pilsudski. Hostile demonstrations were made at his inauguration by the Nationalists, who claimed that he did not represent them.

A plan for taxation of capital was recently voted on in Switzerland and overwhelmingly defeated.

Orders have been issued that bootleggers drumming up business in the Senate and House shall be promptly arrested.

Eight trainmen who deserted their trains in the desert during the strike last summer have been convicted of conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce.



This is a news picture—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt before the door of the Reichstag, from whose tribune she was the first woman, not a Reichstag member, to speak.

Russia through the ARA and receive assurance that they are received. If not assigned to an individual they will be given to the most needy cases.

The Arbuckle Pictures

MR. WILL HAYS'S action in giving Roscoe Arbuckle a new chance in motion pictures is causing a storm of protest. Last April Mr. Hays requested the producers to withdraw the Arbuckle films and to make no more of them. His present position is that Arbuckle, hav-

ing been acquitted at his trial in connection with the death of Virginia Rappe and having gone straight since, is entitled to a chance to redeem himself. Many women's clubs have objected strenuously, and the motion-picture committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is reported to consider that Mr. Hays has broken faith. Civic organizations have also protested, as well as mayors, preachers and educators; Dr. Charles S. McFarland, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, objects to Mr. Hays's failure to advise with him and other members of Mr. Hays's Committee on Public Relations. Mr. Hays has made a further statement to say that he is not "reinstating" nor endorsing Arbuckle, but merely will not stand in his way, as a matter of fair play and Christian charity. He would leave the rest to public opinion. The general opinion, even of those who approve his motive is that Mr. Hays's action is a mistake, committed as he is to clean up a business much in need of cleansing.

The Baltic Conference

THE Baltic disarmament conference turned out not so successful as it promised at first. So far as one can gather from the various accounts, a joint declaration was signed by Finland, Latvia, Esthonia and Poland demanding that a non-aggressive pact be made first and a technical commission of experts be formed to consider disarmament afterward. The Russians held that limitation of armament pacts were essential at the same time. Their proposal was that they would reduce their army drastically on condition that the Baltic states should reduce theirs proportionately. Poland was apparently the principal opponent of the idea.

The Government advises farmers to raise peanuts, but not to public office.—*Washington Post*.

The Next Move

AS this goes to press, several items of great interest in the European situation are filling the headlines. One is that for the first time Germany has been declared by the Allied Reparation Commission in voluntary default—in the matter of her wood deliveries for 1922. This is a victory for France; Italy and Belgium stood with her, Great Britain against.

Another significant possibility lies in the early accounts of a proposed four-power pact between Great Britain, Italy, France and Germany, with an agreement not to make war for thirty years. The suggestion is understood to have originated in Berlin, and to have come to the knowledge of our Government through Ambassador Houghton, the American envoy at Berlin.

December 27, 1922.

Austria Re- visited



© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
The great Rathaus at Vienna

By
**Carrie
Chapman
Catt**

EVERY one in Austria is a millionaire and wonders where his next day's food will come from. We arrived with the munificent sum of \$16,000 by pre-war standards and the last dollar was gone before we stepped into the hotel. Every porter and taxi-driver goes about with bulging pocket-books. We took a modest lunch and the bill was 250,000 kronen. We bought a ticket to our next point and the price was 1,300,000 kronen. At the bank we drew millions and carried away a satchel full of interesting paper. An ordinary small fee is 10,000 kronen, which before the war would have been \$2,000. Every bill paid means counting out the money as carefully as though of pre-war variety.

The only thing I found in Austria of comfort to the people is the fact that so strong a control of the landlord's profiteering instinct has been held that people have continued to live in their pre-war homes at a very modest rental. The landlords, unlike those in the United States, have had to suffer along with every one else. No one has money, despite their millions, to do more than provide a very restricted regimen of food for their family.

The New Poor

The story of the poor in Austria has been amply told. I was interested in the fate of those who were once well-to-do, for this was the class to which our suffragists belonged. Some of them are living in richly furnished, beautiful homes where the war had found them, but without fires. In this coffee-drinking country they substituted tea for coffee for breakfast, and then gave up tea. Meat, not too generous in amount, is served once a week; bread is brown and far from the pre-war standard and butter is an unthinkable luxury. Every woman accustomed since childhood to the luxury of having household service is now performing much of it herself. One woman

told me that of the suffrage pre-war circle every woman had household help and that now 75 per cent. of these women performed all the household tasks, even the most menial, themselves. It was noticeable that many dainty pre-war fingers bore the indications of this change in their lives. No one is able to get new clothing. The old must be turned inside out and bottom side up, and when there are no old things left, one must do without.

No one smiles in Austria. The depression of the people is manifest as soon as one enters the city of Vienna. Yet a walk along Gartner Strasse is for a moment misleading. The beautiful old shops seem more beautiful than ever. The windows are crowded with luxuriant things which only the rich, and the very rich at that, can buy, but there is no passing in and out of the shops. A few people linger to glance at some attractive item, but there is no buying. A few months ago foreigners flocked to Vienna and these shops for the rich did a flourishing business, but that is now past, for foreigners no longer find the capital of Austria a fertile field for their interest. Vienna is like a dead city, and the beautiful shops a monument of its by-gone glory.

Yet despite the cheerlessness of the environment, there is something impressive in the changes that have come: wonderful, permanent living things that will continue till Austria is in a happier mood. Just before the war I visited Austria. I spoke in Vienna for our suffragists. The law forbade women to join a political organization then and a suffrage association was therefore not legally permissible; but the law left a small loophole and a Committee on Woman Suffrage existed.

This Committee had secured a police permit to hold a meeting. Two policemen, one with a club, and one with a book, and both wearing metal helmets, came to take charge of us. Behind a

little table they sat, putting their helmets beneath it. The man with the book took notes of the speeches and had one said aught in criticism of militarism, the royal family, or the rights of autocracy, the man with the club would have dismissed the audience. I regarded that meeting as a curious excursion into the forbidden land of the Divine Right of Kings and Males.

A New Divine Right

A few years of tragedy have passed and I come again. Over the Parliament House floats the banner of three stripes, red, white, red—the flag of the Republic. I enter and sit in the balcony looking down upon the Parliament in session and lo! there sit eleven women! I met them afterward, all in early middle age, matronly, dignified, serious, high-minded, splendid women. Any land might well feel proud of such women to represent them.

We had come to Austria in a crisis. The Parliament was debating the acceptance of the loan proffered by the League of Nations in the hope of stabilizing the money standard. All parties want the loan, including the Social Democrats, it was said, but the latter oppose it on principle, so the debate was lively. These newly made responsible members of Parliament behaved so exactly like those in all other lands, that it seemed difficult to realize they had begun so recently. A Conservative spoke, eloquently, powerfully. He closed amid a burst of applause—strictly limited to the desks occupied by his party, which in a body came forward smiling to shake his hand and offer congratulations. Then a Social Democrat mounted the speaker's rostrum, whereupon the Conservatives went out to lunch, read their newspapers or sought whispered conferences with their neighbors. So does party oratory effect results in all lands.

A far more interesting phase of the loan question to women is in the stipu-

lation that 20 per cent. of all employees in public administration must be dismissed in the effort to balance budgets. The plans were already under way and those in charge found it an easy matter to determine who should constitute the twenty per cent. to go. To them that was obvious—women. So—as an American journalist put it—the order was issued “women and children first.” This order was not enforced without an attention-arresting protest. A leader of women in industry led the controversy in clearly expressed and vigorous fashion.

Said she: “There was a time when every woman in Austria had a dowry. The value varied according to the woman’s status, but what is any dowry worth now? Be it in stocks, bonds or hoarded kronen, it can buy no food. The dowry which now, as the result of the war, all Austria must regard as of highest and most permanent value, is the woman’s ability to earn her own living. Few husbands can earn enough to support themselves and a wife too. After-war marriage is based upon a wholly different understanding than that inherited from the centuries which lie behind. Now every marriage is con-

tracted with the understanding that the wife is willing and able to support herself. There could be no marriages on any other basis in Austria today.”

To this appeal the editor of one of the chief papers made reply. He did not deny the statement of fact, nor the necessity of women to have work to do. He contented himself with the finality that women might as well understand at once that a reaction in Europe against feminism had set in and that they could adjust themselves to it as best they might—no one would help them.

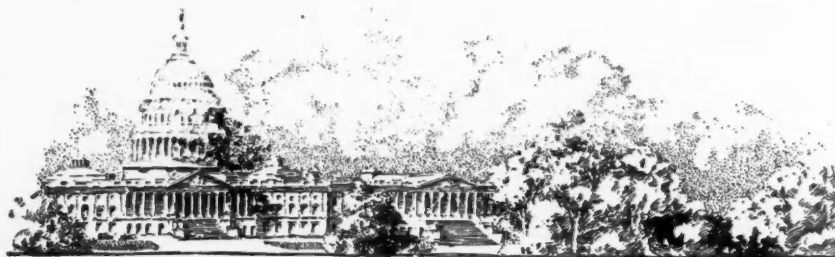
Indeed, throughout Europe the generous after-war gratitude to women so sincerely felt and frankly expressed has long been forgotten. The pressure of the direct imaginable economic necessity has made everyone forget what went before or what may come afterward—it is a present-day struggle where there is neither food nor work enough to go around and the “fittest will survive.”

The cruelest penalties of war have ever fallen upon women, but now it seems it is they too who must pay the hardest penalties of peace. I found the Friends doing helpful work in Vienna and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Zue-

blin spending some weeks there to study conditions. The possibilities to arise from the expected loan had awakened an amazing amount of fresh hope, but there can be no sudden or immediate return of prosperity. Imagine, if you can, that every source of income you possess suddenly ceases to produce, and your money in hand has become so worthless that it can buy little or nothing—and you can visualize the conditions under which every person in Austria, except profiteers, is living. No clothes to be anticipated, perhaps no food for next week, not enough for today—no hope, that is the fate of Austria, once so elegant and gay.

Yet there are some elements which make for content. Paul Hainisch, son of our good suffragist, Marianne Hainisch, for many years president of the Austrian Council of Women, is president of the Austrian Republic and is exceedingly popular. The people are satisfied, and there is little of the threat of upheaval which menaces the peace of mind throughout Central Europe. President Hainisch was not in Vienna during our stay, but he sent his box at the opera for the visiting suffragists.

(Continued on page 29)



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

December 21, 1922.

IN the spirit of Christmas in the United States Senate, Senator Pepper would present the Senate with a handsome hour glass, and Senator Smoot has almost forgiven Senator Simmons for insulting him “over twenty times.” Senator John Sharp Williams, Mississippi, asks the Senate to vote to erect a monument in Washington to the faithful old colored mammies of the South. And Senator Simmons, seeing the Republican ship-subsidy bill enmeshed to its ears in the fight to supplant it with farm legislation, loads it with an amendment which is nothing more nor less than the old bonus bill which President Harding vetoed. Senator Brookhart, of the new radical group, who sits in this Congress by virtue of having captured the unexpired term of Senator Kenyon, amends the ship subsidy by providing subsidies for agricultural and industrial producers.

Spirit of Christmas, attend! Thus begins the New Year at the Capitol.

Let us review the political stage.

First, in the field of foreign relations.

The extreme cautiousness of both the President and Secretary Hughes makes the United States Government appear more aloof, and less concerned, about the ills of Europe than it is. The Government is watching for the opportunity to aid when it will do the most good. An international loan at the wrong time merely would be sunk in a bottomless pit. Germany must show a spirit of integrity regarding desire to meet her obligations, and the Allies must stop bickering. In other words, the United States, in analyzing conditions, finds factors in the situation which it considers incompatible with any plan of constructive help. For instance, any desire on the part of France to crush the economic life of

Germany, or any intrigue to tie up the allied war debts with the reparations question. Until there is recognition in Europe of the only sound basis upon which American help could be offered, the situation stands *in statu quo*, with no definite moves. As Secretary Hughes said recently, there are the most distorted reports in the European press regarding the details of a great American loan to Germany. There is no such thing. But there is plenty of evidence here that the Administration is deeply concerned and plans are being discussed. As for the humanitarian side of our foreign relations, the Capitol has been importuned this week by those who want the immigration law amended to permit a larger proportion of the Near Eastern refugees to come to this country. Witnesses have appeared before the House Immigration Committee reciting the persecutions of the Christians in Turkey.

The Government and the Congress are thoroughly impregnated with the disarmament principle. And as a distinct part of the foreign policy, the United States recommends to the nations the Four-Power treaty negotiated by this country, Great Britain, France and Japan, to protect the Pacific, as a model of agreements which might secure the peace of the world in other regions. This inadvertently brings us back to M. Clemenceau and to remark that this to him would be a bonanza — but the United States is waiting for a change of heart on the part of France before such thoughts are entertained.

Congress follows the lead of the Administration by such propositions as that originating in the House, adding an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which requests the President to sound out the powers as to a further disarmament agreement which will affect small war ships and air craft. Senator King, in the upper House, wants another disarmament conference attended by all the nations having diplomatic relations with the United States. But Senator King usually wants the whole heaven when he looks at a star. It is a habit.

The Progressives Begin

Congress: Both houses will begin the new year with a fight which will not be over, many confidently believe, until after the ballots are counted at the next presidential election. All those in either house ever disposed toward radical sentiments have taken courage, banded together and are determined to have their say. They are introducing legislation of which there can be but one thing said; most of it is wild-eyed, and getting wilder every day. The strength of the group will be in exact proportion to how rapidly it makes itself ridiculous. During the first weeks after the election when announcements from some of the level-headed members assured the capital that nothing drastic was contemplated, particularly not the formation of a third party, many old-timers somewhat out of sorts with the Old Guard, were predisposed in the direction of the progressive element. But one wild move after another has discouraged the recruits, and the latest moves of Senator Norris have alienated, rather than added to, the progressive strength.

Senator Norris is a Nebraska politician, sincere, indefatigable, but erratic and illusory. Where Senator La Follette would express his objections to the present political order in a twenty-hour filibuster, Senator Norris would bring in a quick bill to take \$100,000,000 out of the Treasury to put the Government into the business of subsidizing farmers. Senator Norris has announced his retirement at the end of his present term in 1925.

But what the progressive group is really accomplishing is this: Delay in

CONGRESS during the fortnight has been working on the regular appropriation bills for the support of the Government, in the House, and the shipping legislation in the Senate, with the introduction of several bills carrying out the recommendations of the President in his recent message to Congress. Following is a summary of the developments:

Introduced in the Senate

Resolution by Senator Capper asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for information regarding excess earnings of railroads.

Bill by Senator Gooding reducing freight rates on agricultural products by one-third.

By Senator Harris, Democrat, legislation amending the Constitution so that the President would have a six-year term and be ineligible for re-election.

Senator Simmons, Democrat, introduced the bonus bill, formerly vetoed by President Harding, as an amendment to the ship-subsidy legislation.

By Senator Borah, legislation suggested by the President to penalize failure to supply information to the coal investigating commission.

By Senator Lodge, constitutional amendment giving Congress power to regulate employment of women and children under eighteen years of age.

By Senator Brookhart, amendment to the ship-subsidy bill providing a subsidy for industrial and agricultural producers.

By Senator Harris, Democrat, bill increasing the membership of the foreign debt-refunding commission from five to eight, making it non-partisan.

By Senator King, Utah, a bill abolishing the Railway Labor Board and giving its powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, following the recommendation in the President's message.

By Senator Ladd, North Dakota, a resolution for the investigation of the affairs of Nicaragua by the Foreign Relations Committee; particularly regarding American occupation.

By Senator La Follette, bill to prevent undue influence being brought upon the Interstate Commerce Commission in an attempt to affect its decisions.

Resolution by Senator Norris substituting his agricultural bill creating a \$100,000,000 government corporation to finance grain operations, for the pending ship-subsidy legislation.

Passed by the Senate

Appropriation bill for the support of the Treasury Department, increasing the House bill by \$300,000.

Annual appropriation bill for the Departments of State and Justice.

Introduced in the House

By Representative Cable, Ohio, bill granting citizenship to children of aliens upon the naturalization of either parent.

By Representative Steenerson, Minnesota, a bill providing for a bureau of wheat price insurance to protect farmers.

By Representative Lineberger, Republican, California, constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of the President and Vice President.

Passed by the House

Resolution introduced by Representative Frothingham requesting the Navy Department to furnish information regarding the number of warships scrapped by the United States and other nations, in connection with the arms treaties.

Appropriation bills for the Departments of State and Justice. Also for the Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Appropriation bill for the support of the Treasury, sent to conference.

Appropriation bill for the Navy, with an added provision that the President be requested to confer with foreign nations on the further limitations of small war ships.

the business of Congress. The group is not large enough without the new members elected last November—who will not take seats until after next March—to accomplish a constructive program, but it is effective enough by objections and interference in the routine, to hinder progress. The situation regarding the shipping bill is an example. Immediately upon the convening of Congress, the progressives began to vent their wrath upon the Administration's ship subsidy legislation. Nevertheless, it made progress; was passed in the House and taken to the floor of the Senate under the championship of Senator Jones, chairman of the Commerce Committee, an expert in the subject. The shipping bill, never popular, accumulated some opposition from the Democratic partisans and the progressives decided that it had gone far enough.

Senator Brookhart one day conceived the courageous idea of canvassing the upper House for votes in favor of displacing the shipping bill by some legislation for farmers. He, being extremely new, thought he had listened to an interminable shipping discussion and was heartily tired of it. "Go ahead, if you want to," was the rejoinder of some of his more experienced colleagues, who believed that the novice would not get very far. To their astonishment, he returned from the corridors and the cloak rooms with pledges of votes enough to make such a proposition very interesting. Senator Norris, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, did not have his farm credit legislation ready, but he quickly got to work and put in a resolution calling for the displacement of the shipping bill, and then hurriedly outlined rural credit legislation of a most radical type, including a proposition to create a \$100,000,000 government corporation for the financing of grain distribution.

Farm Relief—Two Kinds

The Norris farm legislation was nothing short of astounding. When the Banking Committee of the Senate, a staid and conservative institution, scanned the Norris bill, it sat in solemn conclave and decided to work immediately upon farm credit legislation which should represent the desire of the Administration to meet the farmers halfway, and at the same time take the wind from the sails of the Norris craft. In the meantime, Senator Norris by a hurried poll of the Senate piled up an amazing amount of support for his displacement resolution from Senators who were only too glad to get rid of the ship subsidy, and from other Senators perfectly willing to vote for the displacement resolution but utterly opposed to the Norris farm relief plan itself, if it came to vote.

(Continued on page 26)

Librarian Extraordinary

By Mildred Adams

"YOU see," she was saying with a sparkle deep in her nice eyes, "there are no women librarians in any European countries, so the idea that a woman should be head of the League of Nations library, which serves all the member countries, is a never-ending source of amazement to them."

She is Miss Florence Wilson, an American, and is herself that woman of whom she speaks, the Chief Librarian of the League of Nations. She started the library, which now contains some thirty-five thousand items, from just exactly nothing at all, and the story of its building is at once an evidence of her ability and a startling refutation of the theory that "after all, the League is nothing but a piece of paper."

Miss Wilson is used to being the only woman something or other. She was the only woman attached to the American delegation to the Peace Conference, and it was after she had finished her research work there that she went to London to start the League library.

In January, 1920, the League of Nations was housing itself in Sunderland House, the London home of the Duchess of Marlborough, and overflowing into an annex on Piccadilly. The only unoccupied space was a small room in the Piccadilly house, so there Miss Wilson established herself with only her brains, her personality, her experience, and the plans of the League as material.

"Most libraries, you know"—she smiled as though every one knew the histories and manners of the books they use as well as she does—"have years in which to work behind closed doors, collecting, classifying, and indexing themselves, getting ready for their public. Our task was exactly the opposite. We had to start right in as a working library before we had a pamphlet on our shelves, or shelves to put one on, for that matter. We did our classifying and indexing while the books were in use, and acted as a research department and a collector into the bargain."

Of course this procedure made the work very much more difficult, and the one bright spot in the immensity of the task was the fact that the scope of the library was so clearly defined by the Covenant of the League. Not that the Covenant mentions a library, but it states so definitely what matters the League shall be concerned with that it is obvious the library needs material only on those subjects.

For example, one article of the Covenant concerns mandates over disputed



Florence Wilson

territory and peoples. That means the library must have information on the history and distribution of races, the world's experience in colonial government, and detailed books on the various troubled areas. In the dispute over the ownership of the Aland Islands, the first thing the League asked its library was how deep the water was between the islands and the mainland, and second, what races had migrated there. The library collected all the geographic, ethnographic, economic, and political material available concerning those islands.

"Our books are all working books," Miss Wilson said. "We are interested in the past only as it concerns the present and the future. That is, we do not collect rare old books for their own sakes. Consequently we need less money for books than most libraries, and more money for our research and administrative staff. The Europeans find that hard to understand."

"You see, most of the big European libraries are not working libraries as we know them in America. They are collections of books, museums of knowledge. They house the biggest and the best collections in the world, gathered together for hundreds of years, and containing rare treasures. Because they are concerned chiefly with collecting, it has not been necessary to arrange them for the use of the public. For this reason library technique, which has been so extensively developed in America, plays a very small part in the libraries of Europe. It is quite as convenient for them to arrange their books by size or accession number, and the arranging by subject which is so useful

and familiar to us who are able to browse among the books is an unnecessary factor in a library whose public rarely has access to its shelves."

The whole theory of European libraries is in startling contrast to the modern libraries in the United States, lighted for long hours, serving their public eagerly, even advertising for more readers so that they may widen their circle of usefulness.

Miss Wilson believes that the United States has a definite contribution to make to the library world in methods which have been worked out here through long practice in the effort to have the book reach the public. Changes are taking place in European libraries, and librarians are becoming more and more interested in methods and technique. Many visitors come to the headquarters of the League of Nations who are vastly interested in the American library methods in use there. Librarians come from all countries and study in careful detail what is being done and how it works.

"Our staff is of the greatest help in making visitors feel at home." Miss Wilson's voice sounded as though she were speaking of a beloved family. "We really have a small League of Nations ourselves, with workers from America, England, Canada, Switzerland, France, Italy, Poland, Norway and Denmark. It is always a pleasure to find someone from your own country who speaks your own language and can explain in familiar terms what is being done. It gives you much more confidence in the explanation."

"Our regular 'customers'? They are many and very hard-working. First the Secretariat of the League, with over three hundred members. Within the Secretariat are the various committees, on Health, Transit, Disarmament, and so forth. By the way, the Disarmament Committee is basing its first reports on the public wealth of nations, which means they must have in the library all budgets, budgetary studies, and detailed information on the finance and economics of the world."

"The Assembly meets once a year. It is a world parliament, and it demands the service of a parliamentary library, national law, statistics on population, commerce, resources, all the thousand things a parliament considers. The Council has similar needs, while the various Commissions call for first hand, up-to-date details concerning their special business."

"In addition to these we have the tremendous body of journalists, and students and professors of political and

international affairs, who flock to Geneva. You wouldn't think of going to the capital of a government to study its affairs, but people from all over the world are coming to Geneva to study the affairs of the world.

"The League has succeeded in creating in Geneva an atmosphere that is absolutely international. Its effect is tremendous. Political leaders come there, with their national interests foremost in their minds, and it is fascinating to see them shift their whole viewpoint from national to international. Often a similar change takes place in American visitors who come with a prejudice against the League. The very air is filled with world affairs, and a spirit of cooperation, and nobody can withstand it."

She stopped, and the room was full of the vision of world friendliness, centering in Geneva, and being carried

to the farthest corners of the globe by that shifting mass of students who come, absorb it, and carry it forth.

Miss Wilson's mission here is to try to make sure that the library grows in usefulness in the future as it has grown in the past. In spite of the fact that they have been using it for nearly three years, they still do not see why it needs more money to be increasingly useful. As the work of the League grows, so the library must grow. And it is not only the political world, but all the people of all the countries that are benefited by the fact that the League has and must continue to have the best research material in the world. It is to the interest of everyone that the men who are running the affairs of the world shall have at hand all the facts concerning it. It should be possible for everyone who wants such information to find it there.

"They tell me"—Miss Wilson smiled as though it were a pleasant thing to hear, and perhaps true—"that I would work with a library as a big center and a small League surrounding it. Certainly a big League would be terribly handicapped if it had only a small library. The League supports us, but it can't do any more. And that is where America can help. American library methods, taught to an American, installed by an American, are furnishing the information which is helping to solve the worries of the world.

"But we must be more useful. We need an adequate building, and we need a permanent maintenance fund large enough to insure our growth along our present lines. I have come home to tell Americans who believe in the League of Nations what an opportunity for serving it is here."

The Great Achievement

First Prize Election Story

By Elizabeth J. Hauser

THE greatest and most important victory of the November 7th, 1922, election occurred in Ohio. It was not the election of Simeon Fess (Republican) over Atlee Pomerene (Democrat) to the United States Senate, nor the election of A. V. Donahy (Democrat) over Carmi Thompson (Republican) as Governor, nor yet the smashing blow delivered by the voters to John Barleycorn. It was the election of a woman judge to the Supreme Court of the state. That this incredible thing would happen was foretold last April by Miss Rose Moriarty in a speech to the National League of Women Voters Convention in Baltimore. "The women voters of Ohio, Republicans and Democrats, are going to unite to put Florence Allen on the Supreme Bench," said Miss Moriarty at that time. There is no record that anybody else, not even Miss Allen herself, had ever dreamed of such a thing. But Rose Moriarty was the original "Florence Allen for judge" person. It was she who first proposed her for Common Pleas Judge in Cleveland in the spring of 1920, several months before the nineteenth amendment became a fact.

And in the election that fall Florence Allen was elected to the Common Pleas Court, the first woman in the world ever elected judge of a court of general jurisdiction and by the largest majority ever given to a judicial candidate in Cuyahoga County. Two years later she is elected one of two from a field of five candidates to the Supreme Court of the State, again the first woman ever to be elected to a Supreme Court anywhere in the world, this time running 50,000 votes ahead of her nearest competitor, who is a

Before the fall election the Woman Citizen offered three prizes for the three best stories of the most interesting and helpful thing done by women during the campaign. There was a splendid response and we wish we had room to publish at least a dozen stories. The first prize was won, by unanimous vote, by Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, secretary of the National League of Women Voters, with the account of Judge Allen's campaign published here. The second prize goes to Mrs. Francis Todd H'Doubler for the story of the campaign that made Mrs. E. W. Bemis first woman commissioner of Cook County, and the third to Miss Sarah M. Gallaher, recently elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, for her story of "a political season in Cambria County." We offer our congratulations to all the contestants, winners and others, and our (and your) heartfelt thanks to the three busy women who so kindly served as judges: Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard and Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

sitting member of the court and who was a candidate of the dominant political party. That this could happen in Ohio two years after the vote was given to women is almost unbelievable. Those who know their woman suffrage history can't quite believe it yet.

Ohio has a non-partisan judiciary law which provides that the names of candidates for various courts shall be printed on one ballot and without party designation. But nominations are made in the party primaries unless a candidate chooses to be nominated by petition, which until Judge Allen's ad-

vent no candidate had chosen to do. Believing with all her heart that to be truly representative of the best interests of all the people the judiciary must be non-partisan and that it will not really be so until nominations as well as elections are non-partisan, she decided to become an independent candidate nominated by petition.

It required about 21,000 signatures of qualified voters to nominate and the petition must be filed with the Secretary of State sixty days before election. Early in September Judge Allen's sponsors filed twice that number, 60 of the 88 counties being represented. Bread cast upon the waters had returned after many days, for no one in Ohio had done more, few as much, to secure signatures to the initiative petitions for woman suffrage in 1914 as had Miss Allen. The petitions were circulated by all sorts of women's organizations. Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. A., Federation of Women's Clubs, the D. A. R., the Council of Jewish Women, Leagues of Women Voters, fraternal organizations, farm women's groups, all were active. When the petition work was finished some of these took active charge of the campaign in different communities. In others Florence Allen Clubs were organized. It was really the petition workers who formed the nucleus of the self-directing organizations that did the work in the campaign which followed.

What did they do? In some places they made a house-to-house canvass to get out the vote as they had done to secure signatures. Very largely they made an intensive campaign to "cover"

every women's organization with Miss Allen's literature. Men helped, of course. Three very eminent men sponsored her candidacy at its inception, men were on her campaign fund committee, some men circulated petitions, thousands signed them, but essentially it was a campaign of women, by women, for a woman.

About the middle of September the Secretary of State, finding Judge Allen's petitions sufficient, declared her a nominee. A small room in a Cleveland hotel was then rented as headquarters and a woman manager was put in charge and a woman director went into the field. From this office the campaign literature was sent out, of which there were exactly two pieces: 1, the usual small card, 2, a letter size sheet, one side of which contained a brief history of Judge Allen's career; no posters, practically no newspaper advertising. At the last an average of twenty-five letters were received daily asking for literature and inquiring how the writers (mostly women) could be of service. A trifle over \$5,000 was raised, the contributions being principally from women, and nearly all in comparatively small amounts.

Judge Allen's personal campaigning was confined to her vacation month, July, and to such speeches as she was

able to make evenings and Sundays, for her work as Common Pleas Judge is very exacting and she did not neglect it for a single hour. Her Sunday meetings were usually held in churches, sometimes being the regular service, when she substituted for the minister, sometimes a union service in the afternoon or evening. She did not make a single speech which might not well have been a lecture in a high-grade course in citizenship. The purpose of government, the purpose of the courts, the responsibility of women to their country, with Olive Schreiner's *Second Dream in the Desert* as a climax, constituted the speech as a rule.

About a month before election, definite, concentrated opposition from partisan sources began. There were of course two Republicans and two Democrats, nominated at the August primaries, all eminent gentlemen, contending with Judge Allen. Republican opposition was more pronounced because the Republicans had the better organization everywhere. How many votes this opposition held for party nominees it is impossible to know. But that it had the effect of making some women party workers and scores of independent women redouble their efforts in Judge Allen's behalf is beyond question. A group of Republican women represent-

ing largely the organization in various counties and the wives of candidates had a luncheon at a Columbus hotel and decided to go into the field against Judge Allen on the sole ground that she is an enrolled member of the Democratic party. Immediately protests began going to Republican headquarters from women members of county committees, and the independent women's Republican Club of Cleveland promptly endorsed Judge Allen. So that if the Republican opposition was greater, the favorable reaction among Republican women was correspondingly greater. The small strictly partisan group did not understand what the attitude and activities of the larger group made true, namely that while ordinary political methods may prevail against other ordinary political methods they cannot combat a crusade and this campaign *was* a crusade.

The three outstanding factors in the result are what make it a matter of nation-wide importance, the most significant event connected with November 7th, from the standpoint of that new day politics of which some of us dare dream. These factors are:

The splendid vindication of the principle of the non-partisan judiciary by the more than half million votes cast

(Continued on page 27)

Building Homes for Business Women

By Marjorie Shuler

WHEN you grew up choosing to play with tools and nails, rather than with dolls, why shouldn't you be a builder instead of a stenographer or a teacher or something else equally ladylike?

Perhaps Florence Kober never would have gotten farther in applying her building and architectural knowledge than to continue as a teacher of art in Pittsburgh schools—if it hadn't been for the war. We hear a lot about what the war did for men. It did just as much for girls, in Miss Kober's opinion. Not all of the younger generation figure out how it all happened, but those who were workers know that they are not going to be compressed into rutty jobs as they were a few years ago; while girls who have not worked before know that they are no longer satisfied just to put on clothes and adorn a ballroom.

Florence Kober was one of the lucky ones who got to France. She jumped right out of the schoolroom when we went into the war and got a job as mechanic of the first overseas unit sent across by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She got the job partly on the strength of having taken the evening course in building construction and electricity at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the only



Florence Kober

woman among nearly five thousand men students. Warned against entering the course because she would meet "rough-necks," she had not one unpleasant experience. That may have been due partly to her own impersonal attitude toward the men, as proof of which she offers the fact that today she cannot remember a single individual out of her classes. Perhaps those who were getting up the Overseas Unit thought that impersonality would be a valuable asset in a girl who was to work with thousands of soldiers. Anyway, she got the job and for months wore overalls and shouldered planks and bossed a gang of German

prisoners and their French guard, who put up the hospital barracks.

Then it was all over. The girl who had done that work couldn't go back to teaching in a schoolroom. First she tried to be an automobile saleswoman. Always believing in striking high, she went to one of the biggest and best manufacturers, but he said there were no women in the business in the East and he "couldn't afford to pioneer." She tried several building firms and was laughed at and told that "if we take the trouble to train you, you'll be married in a year." An architect told her that—"a woman in my office would completely destroy its spirit." Then she was almost accepted by one of the biggest electrical firms. She was to draw plans and color them and make them look pretty like the little pictures the foreign men send over to compete with our dull-looking blacks and whites. The chief executive had to confirm her appointment and he flatly declined. "A man would be so much more definite," he said.

When Miss Kober felt herself well on the way to the poorhouse, the Young Women's Christian Association offered her work and she soon became assistant building manager at the central branch

(Continued on page 29)

How Much Prohibition for England?

By Dora M. Ford

GREAT BRITAIN, this winter, is to be the scene of a strenuous temperance campaign amongst all classes of the community. Many influential British temperance societies, with their hundreds of local branches, are definitely pledged to abolition of the liquor traffic, in addition to numerous sectional bodies representing varying aspects of restrictive legislation. The coming campaign will seek to unite these bodies in one concerted onslaught against a common foe.

The Women Voters' League for Licensing Reform, which has recently held its inaugural meeting in England, appears, therefore, at an opportune moment, its chief object being to rouse British women voters to a sense of their civic responsibility in this matter. This League has on its committee Lady Astor, Miss Lena Ashwell, the well-known actress and social reformer, Mrs. H. B. Irving, Miss B. Picton-Turberville, and other prominent women keen on progress and social reform. It is pledged to support the Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, which Lady Astor introduced into the British House of Commons.

A Well-Trained Leader

Its very capable Organizing Secretary is Miss Mabel Cotterell, O.B.E., formerly organizer and speaker on behalf of the Women's National Committee to secure state purchase and control of the liquor trade. Miss Cotterell was Lady Superintendent of the Welfare Department of H. M. Factory at Gretna during the war, where she accomplished the stupendous task of supervising eleven thousand munition girls engaged in making cordite, some six thousand of whom were housed in Government hostels and bungalows under her care during the three and one half years the factory was at work. With the help of a staff of two hundred men and women Miss Cotterell catered for the home life and leisure hours of this vast army of girls, by means of clubs, concerts, dramatic and musical societies, maintained by the mutual efforts of both munition workers and factory staff. Miss Cotterell told me that her present work was "child's play" compared with the Gretna period. "The dangers of alcohol," said Miss Cotterell, "are no longer the monopoly of religious bodies and Sunday-school tracts. Among the medical fraternity doctors are pronouncing impartial verdicts on its nature and effects. In the industrial sphere experts are gauging its influence on output and efficiency. In the political world statesmen are debating legislative measures in prac-

tically every country of the civilized world. Prohibition is now in force in the United States, in most of Canada, in Norway, Finland, Iceland, West New Guinea, Samoa, Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and Russia (as far as any law obtains there), whilst some form of local option obtains in Australia, New



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Mabel Cotterell

Zealand, Scotland, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Poland and Sweden, and agitations in favor of temperance reform are being carried on in Germany, France, Austria, and Japan.

"The drink question," continued Miss Cotterell, "from its very nature and its close connection with home life, is pre-eminently a woman's question. Long before women became politically enfranchised in any country they were actively in favor of temperance legislation, and now they are voters their influence in this direction is still more marked. Little wonder that the brewers have always been amongst the most hostile opponents of woman suffrage! Indeed, it seems to me that just as women, during the latter part of the nineteenth century, were occupied with the struggle for political emancipation, so the early years of the twentieth will see them actively contesting against the racial poison of alcohol—an equally severe conflict.

"Here in this country we have a large body of progressive women voters who have been working strenuously in the cause of temperance for many years past, and we can also congratulate ourselves that both our splendid women M. P.'s are wholeheartedly on the side of reform in the present licensing laws."

It should be explained, however, that English people have peculiar difficulties to contend against in the liquor problem. Great Britain is the only country in the world which suffers from vested interests in the drink trade, the direct consequence of the Balfour Act

of 1904. Another very real obstacle to Great Britain going "dry" is the peculiarity of its climate. Its cold dampness has made the use (and abuse) of intoxicants much more a national habit than in more sunny countries, while the British working man looks on his glass of beer as an important part of his dietary. The British nation is also handicapped at present by its House of Commons, which is terribly reactionary upon this subject, a number of its members being actually connected with the drink trade, whilst many other members are indirectly connected with it. The country's best hopes for the future rest with the children, but even here, though the Board of Education has issued an excellent syllabus of temperance teaching, it is not always enforced by the local authorities, especially where the trade has secured representation on school committees and town councils.

Vested interests in this country, however, received a big blow during the late war, when the benefits of the Liquor Control Board, and the magnificent success of the Carlisle experiment in public ownership struck home to the British public, and roused it to the advantages which would accrue if disinterested ownership of the liquor trade took the place of private interest, as in the past. The British Government, at that crisis, was within an ace of taking over the whole manufacture and supply of liquor throughout England and Wales. Miss Cotterell is able to speak with first-hand knowledge of the success of the Carlisle system of state management, for the welfare work at Gretna eventually extended as far as Carlisle, and she was thus enabled to study the conditions in that city both before and after the inauguration of state control.

Lady Astor's Bill

"There is no doubt the Government lost a great opportunity by not enforcing state control all over the country," said Miss Cotterell, "but Lady Astor's Bill, fortunately, provides a second opportunity for public ownership. Local option forms the principal theme of the bill, but, whereas in former temperance legislation the choice lay between no license and no change, a third alternative is here put forward, viz., reorganization of the trade, somewhat after the same manner as the Carlisle experiment. If an area votes for reorganization a central board of management, bearing to parliament the same relation as the Port of London

(Continued on page 28)

Editorially Speaking

Big Politics

Last in the series "How to Be a Good Citizen"

A GOOD Citizen is one whose friends and neighbors will say at his death that he compelled his community to move onward. That community may be his Election District, where elections are cleaner because of his leadership, voters more understanding and discussions so free and democratic that the system has proved infectious. The community may be his City, where he has pushed forward any one of a hundred needed reforms to lift the common welfare to a higher plane and make life sweeter. His community may be the state where his insistent question, "Which way lies the greatest good for the greatest number?"—in party councils, legislature or administration chamber has set development on the right track. His community may be the great Nation, where to a thousand fulcrums he may apply the lever of his question, "Which way lies the greatest good?" and thus lift politics thereby to nobler action. His community may be the entire world, where God's children, black, white, yellow and brown now look with suspicion upon each other; where nationalities of the same race and religion are still filled with mutual hate and distrust.

There is need for the Good Citizen in each sphere and plenty of work to do, but because the field is larger and the Citizen must be superman to lead the way, the call of World politics is loudest, and least apt to receive many responses.

How this battered old world does need a political savior, one who can embrace in his understanding all the races and nationalities, recognize their problems, and lead them toward eventual union. He who can supplant the old rule in international politics, "Might makes Right," by the more enlightened "Right makes Might" will be that savior, blessed ever after by all mankind.

It is well nigh impossible in these days of steamships and railroad trains, daily papers and wireless telegraphy, to realize that Columbus after several trips to the Western World actually died without knowing that he had found a mighty double continent. It is even more amazing that only four hundred and twenty-nine years ago, or fourteen generations, the world believed that he had merely opened a western route to India.

It followed that ships of Spain, Portugal, England, France and Holland sailed forth upon the quest of strange lands, gold and commerce. Wherever they found land they planted the flag of their country upon it, claimed it in the name of their sovereign and declared any people who might be living there at the time subjects of their king. These nations challenged each other and lost and gained territory large enough to accommodate empires in a day's battle. The imperializing of the world grew fast and the powers of Europe became suspicious and jealous of each other. All were obsessed with the idea of world dominion and wars followed, possessions being parcelled out with the terms of peace.

In time the United States caught the fever and wrested a vast territory from Mexico and captured outpost islands of the oceans east and west.

When the new continents of North and South America and Australia had been divided, European competitors turned to Africa—sparsely settled—and shared it among themselves. They then turned to Asia—over populated—and grabbing here and there secured control, by fair means and foul, of sixteen millions of square miles or sixty per cent. of its territory.

The results of these centuries of land grabbing and people baiting are clear and startling. The estimated population

of the world is approximately 1,700,000,000. Of these 600,000,000 are white, or not quite one-third of the total, yet they control five-sixths of the earth's habitable surface.

The Caucasian race, numbering less than one-third of the world's population, occupies or controls all the continental land surface in the world except two small spots in Africa and 679,000,000 square miles in Asia. In the jealous and competitive ambitions bound up in that fact lie hidden the secret causes of the Great War which filled the world with horror. When the war ended the Caucasians had increased their holdings in Asia by 100,000 square miles! In these two facts lie sprouting the seeds of certain political trouble in the future, if not another world war.

One thing may be set down as an axiom: no peoples like an overlord, however benevolent. Another thing equally axiomatic is that the overlord always believes his own race superior and his rule best for the people ruled; the ruled people never admit either claim. There is incipient rebellion all the world around in consequence, and in Europe where the small peoples have been played like pawns on the board of politics from time immemorial there is sullen irritation in each group which did not get its independence under the Versailles Treaty. The problem of bringing order out of the European chaos seems too great for any human to solve, yet the quarrel of John Smith and Bill Jones in the Election District over a line fence, when multiplied, becomes the Franco-German irrepressible conflict.

From the tables of international conferences these problems will reach back to the Nation, the State and the little Election District, for the money of half Europe has become nearly worthless and extensive industry and commerce are practically impossible. Each nation lives by its production and commerce and when one nation fails, all the others suffer.

Do not fail to keep daily watch over the great events in Europe; for super Good Citizens of whatever nation, striving to bring peace, order and living conditions out of the confusion there, will need the aid of all classes in all the nations, who understand and are not afraid.

The Business of being a Good Citizen means crusading for the common welfare, for clean intelligent elections in the little home District, honest, sincere legislation in the State and Nation, uncontrolled by selfish interests. It means the eventual abolition of war in the world and strikes in the nation, with education, training for understanding everywhere compulsory, and with facilities provided in plenty. A big program! Aye, but one which will be carried out when there are good and understanding citizens enough. A little time, applied energy, and faith, mixed with a bountiful supply of optimism, and those who come after will receive the benefit of the complete aim fulfilled.

To sum up: (1) Habituate yourself to ask concerning every political issue which way lies the public welfare. (2) Train your mind to seize upon the big things in politics and to ignore the inconsequential. (3) Join a party. (4) Learn to know the people and to have faith in them. (5) Organize yourself into a working political force and begin in the Election District. (6) Learn that every political problem in World or State is but a magnified Election District episode, and that the greatest need in the political world is to train nations to respect each other's line fences.

Be hard boiled when your party is right and yellow when it is not. Never flinch before the truth even though it reflects upon your own party. Get over the notion that all the wisdom and virtue is on your side. Know politics; enjoy politics.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

New Year Resolutions

FOR its New Year pledge, the *Citizen* repeats here its policy—the things it stands for, with a recommendation to its readers to adopt it for their own 1923 resolutions: The removal of all political, legal and economic disabilities of women; but with the preservation and increase of protective legislation for women in the interests of the race.

The protection of children by an adequate Child Labor Law.

A living wage, and decent living conditions as the basis of sound citizenship for both men and women.

The furthering of measures to reduce illiteracy, and to raise the standards of education.

The return of the government to the hands of the governed—by retention and improvement of the direct primary; by opposition to domination of politics by bosses and by money interests.

The full constitutional rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

The teaching of civic morality in the public schools, stressing individual responsibility of every citizen for the government.

The obligation of women to exercise all the functions of citizenship, from voting to office-holding, with special emphasis on legislative office. The *Citizen* is non-partisan, concerned with the increase of women's influence in all the political parties.

The enforcement of the Prohibition law.

An equal moral standard for men and women.

The entrance of the United States into a League of Nations.

The promotion of world peace through progressive disarmament, international cooperation, international government control of manufacture and use of munitions, outlawry of war by international law.

Hope Ahead

WE haven't any one dramatic and thrilling hope with which to enter 1923—such as the new promise of disarmament through international agreement that launched us into last year. But it is fair to say that we have that same hopeful assurance still. Many will tell us that the "babe of cooperative peace" we talked about a year ago is a stunted child, with nothing to show for a whole year's existence. It is true that the treaties resulting from the armament conference have not been fully ratified; true that the nations' military appropriations are still too high for us to see peace clearly beyond them; but it is also true that *a halt has been called* to the mad race of competitive armaments, and that is too big a thing for cheap cynicism.

Besides, though it can't be proved by weight and measure, it is certain that the volume of sentiment for disarmament has grown greatly during the year. More and more groups are making it their business to deepen and widen that sentiment. Suggestions are constantly made to extend the idea. Through the press and other agencies more and more information about national armaments, the possibilities of co-operation to disarm, and international relations in general, are penetrating our ignorance. Women's work to create disarmament sentiment in this country alone during 1922 is solid, substantial, and worth thinking of often, over against the war in the Near East that has blackened the year and the slowness of the nations in real reduction of arms.

Another strong ray of hope reaching forward to 1923 is the new, gradual movement of the United States toward international cooperation along other lines—through a closer approach to at least the humanitarian concerns of the League of Nations. Even yet we have made no strong, unequivocal gesture of help toward Europe; we have added a tariff wall to her obstacles; conference after conference still fails, with the United States looking on—at Lausanne our "observer" was doing his Christmas shopping while others were arrang-

ing the world's vital affairs—but the signs nevertheless are encouraging. And not the least encouraging among the factors in the new movement is the pressure exerted on our government by church people. Some new leaven is at work when bishops of orthodox denominations, so long schooled to "no interference in politics," speak up again and again to urge our government's duty of international cooperation.

Coming to national affairs, only a truly "hard-boiled" partisan will refuse to see cheer ahead in the breaking down of rigid party lines and the rebellion on both sides against old guard machine regularity. Whether or not one wants a new party; whether or not one "follows" any particular progressive leader, one must be grateful for signs that the people are taking a sharpened interest in their own government, and that acceptance is ceasing to be a virtue.

One would be a determined, not to say fatuous, optimist who would pretend to look back over the past year in the world's history and see it bathed in rosy light. But that's no reason to deny the bright spots. One would be equally fatuous to say that 1923 looks lovely and easy. But it's in our hands at any rate, and chock-full of opportunity.

Nothing New

IN THE new year, bills to make women eligible for jury duty will be introduced in Massachusetts and elsewhere. The measure will doubtless be opposed as an innovation. But there is nothing new under the sun.

The following is copied verbatim from the court papers for 1695, on file in the Salem (Mass.) court house:

Benerly, ye 9th of May, 1695. Wee whose names are under-written being summoned by Constable Iacob Griggs, by vertue of a Warrent from Tim'o Lindall, Coron'r, to Sitt as a Jury of Inquest on the body of a child suddenly dead in Benerly. & In performance thereof wee have veived the said Body and according to our best understanding & information that the said child dyed of a convolltion fitt or such Like fitt & In such a fitt might roull under its mother, Ruth Haskoll, & be smothered, & soe came by its death as witness our hands the Daye & yeare above written. Dorothy Baylie, Abigall Stone, Elizabeth Corning, Abigall Hill, Sarah Herrick, Mary Elyott, Mary Patch, Mary Gage, Mary Hardy, Debrough Morgan, Elizabeth Elenwood, Bethyah Louett.

This document proves that women in Massachusetts, at least, were serving as jurors 227 years ago.—A. S. B.

Lady Astor Scores

ONE factor in Lady Astor's recent re-election to Parliament is worthy of special consideration by American women.

The opposing candidate, Dr. Bayley, was a strong advocate of the endeavor to make vice safe (hygienically) by providing young men with "preventive packets" of medicaments—a system which Secretary Daniels abolished in our navy during the war on the ground that it was demoralizing. Dr. Bayley was prominent in an association for pushing this movement, and he made it a plank in his campaign platform. Lady Astor took the other side, and the women backed her up. She was as desirous as anyone else that the health of young Englishmen should be protected, but not at the expense of their morals. This is a subject on which Englishwomen feel very strongly, and the issue is said to have influenced a large number of votes.—A. S. B.

Salaams

QUITE a number of us need to start the new year with apologies to Japan. By the thousand we did not believe she would fulfill her word to return Shantung to China, and blamed Mr. Wilson for having "faith in Japan and her promises." But bag and baggage Japanese troops moved out of Kiaochau on December 10 and the civil and military administration was turned over to China. Japan has made good, and acknowledgments are due.—V. R.

What the American Woman Thinks

Is the Woman Vote Sentimental?

By CORNELIA JAMES CANNON

THE defeat in two states at the last election of the referendum to prohibit scientific experiment on animals—by a vote of three to one in California (the second time the proposal has been rejected by the voters of that state), and by a vote of six to one in Colorado—is evidence of the intelligence of the women of those states. The opponents of suffrage for women have always contended that their political action would be entirely dictated by their emotions. The referendum in question dealt with a subject upon which it is popularly assumed that women are easily stampeded, viz. the possible suffering of dumb animals. But the action taken at the election shows that women as well as men are able to make discriminating judgments.

Women, as the custodians of the children of the community, are profoundly aware of the pressing need for more knowledge about the diseases to which the young are subject, and for better methods of cure. The result of the election in those two states shows that the women of the country are as well able as the men to weigh evidence and to balance one value against another in matters so essential to the welfare of the race as the health of the next generation. The choice lay in their minds between the suffering and death of little children—victims of diseases whose cause and treatment were unknown—and the use of a few animals in scientific institutions, under strict laboratory regulation, by competent research men, in the effort to reduce and in so far as possible to eliminate, the diseases which mutilate and destroy the young and old alike.

Who can appreciate as well as women the blessing of animal experimentation when they realize that it has reduced the deaths of mothers in childbirth from five in a hundred to one in twelve hundred and fifty? Those tragic mothers who have lost children through the agonizing suffocation of diphtheria do not feel that the scales are evenly balanced when on the one pan are placed a few guinea pigs and on the other the beloved babies perishing for lack of air.

All values are relative. If we women, or the men either, had our way, there would be no sickness or suffering in the world. But since that is not to be, we must make our choice between the

use for experiment (and the possible suffering) of a few hundreds of animals, and the helpless going down to death of those we love because of menaces from which more knowledge could protect us.

The women who made the decision at the voting booth had learned to trust their doctors with their lives and the lives of those dear to them. They recognized that it was unreasonable not to yield to the leaders of the profession the same faith they accorded to the followers. They had found wherever they investigated that the strict rules adopted in every laboratory in the country where animal experimentation is carried on are designed to protect the animals, to assure the use of anesthetics, to allow no experiment causing suffering to be performed without the consent of the director of the laboratory, and to carry out in the laboratory, as in the world outside, the principles of humanity which characterize the enlightened ethics of the medical profession.

It is not alone, however, through the use of the ballot that the women of the country are disproving the accusation of sentimentality and over-emotionalism, made by those who were unwilling to admit them to full citizenship. In December, 1921, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs passed the following resolution: "Whereas it is impossible to estimate

should be continued and encouraged."

Other organizations of women, both political and social, will undoubtedly follow suit and free us forever from the threat of those who would cut us off from this source of amelioration for the suffering of man and beast alike. Our women have demonstrated, not that they are without emotion, but that their emotion is the servant and not the master of their intelligence.

Speaking of Freedom

By ELIZABETH K. PHELPS STOKES

UNLESS the *Citizen* has unlimited white paper, it is a serious matter to invite discussion of *This Freedom*, or any other kind of freedom. "Freedom" is one of our most popular national irritations. "Freedom" down here in Washington is expressed by an indecent display of silk stockings and cigarette smoke in the recesses of fashionable hotels. "Freedom" in New York may mean merely getting out of the house once a month while his mother comes to stay with the children. The mental "freedom" which A. S. M. Hutchinson cries is a kind of æsthetic independence, something which may demand a new sphere of interest. But it is misnamed. There is no such thing as absolute freedom for women or for men in this old world.

Men, on the whole, are much more tied down than are women. The burden of responsibility which they accept, without a world-wide propaganda to change it, is an onerous, nerve-racking thing—the gas bills, the rent bill, the taxes, gasoline for the car, fertilizer for the garden, life insurance, pew rent, clothes, food, doctors' bills, charities, civic obligations. In the Hutchinson sense, a man hasn't a chance in the world to breathe a free, untrammelled, economically independent breath. What he would like to do would be to shoulder these responsibilities upon Atlas, and be a collector of trout flies, or first editions, manage the Red Cross, or be a minister of the Gospel in some appreciative heathen country. Instead, he plugs down to the hardware counter, or to one million seven hundred thousand index cards recording a collection of deady uninteresting black marks.

No, I haven't any use for this propaganda for "freedom" for women. Once born, you are in for it, and if you are any kind of a person, you go ahead and use every minute of your time for the best purposes, consistent with your circumstances. And if you do tuck in a philosophic thought, or a few hours at a profession, or at plea-



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the number of persons alive today who owe their existence to the application of methods—preventive or remedial—made possible through scientific experimentation on animals; be it resolved that the Federation, in gratitude to medical science for past discoveries, beneficial both to humanity and to animals, go on record as favoring the continuance of medical research through animal experimentation." In October, 1922, the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women passed a similar resolution, ending with the words: "We believe that such beneficent researches

sure, when you can, you will be surprised what headway can be made by accumulated odd moments. (I write this with one eye on the bassinet; for I have explained to the drowsy occupant that it will kindly go to sleep for at least an hour as I now wish to have a thought or two about "freedom.")

For some, life may be so arranged that there will be eight full hours to spare which can be devoted to labor dignified by the title of a "position." Others may have a four-hour period. Others, one hour. There are mighty few daily schedules that would not provide a few minutes for the person who wants to go along with politics and current affairs. Use this time. Make it pay. Realize that it is time that easily could be consumed in nervously pacing the house looking after those who are looking after something else, or in idling.

Of course, there are practicalities and common-sense situations. The mother of a family who has no one to help her cannot go out and leave the house in charge of a six-months' old daughter. But in her confinement, she can find odd moments when she can read and study for the work she may be able to do later. For until the race is recreated, mothers will be saddled with a prime obligation—to see to it that the family is reared according to the best ideals. But there is a "freedom" even in this confinement. As I said, this occupant of the bassinet can be trained to sleep. Moreover, its little life never stands still; a few years, and, if necessary, it can go along to school while mother goes to work. But all this assumes that "married" freedom is different from that of a single person. A husband, or a wife, always has the other member to consider. Both should have their individual development, spheres which rotate around the home, the center of all things common to them both.

On Trial

By GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD

IN a recent questionnaire in regard to "educating with respect to our laws" appeared the following: "What sort of education are the young people of your community receiving as to respect for the laws?" "In what respect are your law-enforcing officials held?" "Shall we turn the job of law enforcement over to some interested group and give up democracy as a failure?" Pertinent questions are these when public opinion is so apathetic that special officers have to be appointed to watch those who have been elected to maintain law and order. Why is it that three to six times as many more candidates ran in our recent primary elections for the office of sheriff than for any other office—the most hazardous position on any county ticket, with salary

not exceeding that of any other county officer? A lamentable lack of respect for law, open ridicule of law-enforcing offices and flagrant violation of the eighteenth amendment of our Constitution make one ask "Is our Constitution on trial?" "Are our officers superior to the laws that they have been elected to enforce?"

If the nineteenth amendment were as openly and defiantly ignored as has been the eighteenth amendment during the years since its adoption, what would have been the attitude of the millions of



women who exercised their right of franchise on November seventh—if, appearing at the polls, they were tauntingly informed that the judges of elections had decided that the amendment granting women suffrage did not meet with the approval of the people of the district and as a consequence no woman vote would be recorded? Suppose one of our states, through officials, should decide that the election of a United States Senator by popular vote did not express the wishes of the voters to such a degree as would election by the legislature, that the seventeenth amendment did not work to the interests of the people of said state. Would women for one moment tolerate disenfranchisement through this form of Constitutional interpretation? They would not. Would our Senate ever admit to its membership a person chosen otherwise than in accordance with the seventeenth amendment? It would not.

If our Congress should enact laws "respecting an establishment of religion," our first amendment would forever safeguard our individual form of religious service, until the amendment was repealed, repealed by the same process by which it was made. In this day and generation no one questions the full force and effect of the first amendment as one of our basic, fundamental laws, the non-enforcement of which would deprive one of a primary principle of freedom. Is the first amendment of our Constitution to be more choice, more sacred as a law, than is the tenth, eighteenth, last or any other of the nineteen amendments?

In the last analysis of the enforcement of a law, especially one so far-reaching and important as a Constitutional amendment, there cannot possibly be

such a thing as a compromise with self or the law as given to us in the form of a Constitutional amendment. If one amendment can be so openly violated, winked at, as the one relating to prohibition, why not with equal propriety all of our amendments, which are just as much a part of our Constitution as are the several articles and sections of this original governmental document? Why any laws?

In the days of the millennium, when human acts will not be regulated by enactment, when murder is unknown, when vice is no more, when sin no longer exists and children are no longer exploited, laws, regulations and constitutions will be relegated to the discard. In the meantime we are having abundance of time to work toward that impossible perfection by enacting laws, adopting constitutional amendments, and enforcing standards of conduct, the violation of which subjects the offender to a prescribed form of punishment. Let the punishment fit the crime. If fines are not effective, as they certainly do not seem to be in cases of bootlegging and automobile speeding, then by all means, irrespective of race, sex, color, or previous servitude, land the offender behind prison bars where he may isolatedly meditate upon the majesty of the law. During this interval of self-examination, the rest of the world may joyfully journey on in the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

ALL IN FAVOR PLEASE RISE

AT this moment of looking forward, we want to look back long enough to thank our Contributing Editors for their kind helpfulness during the past year, and to wish for them in 1923 enough extra success and happiness to compensate. We realize fully how great a sacrifice these extremely busy women make, and we wish to express to them here for our readers as well as ourselves a heartfelt vote of thanks. Nothing is more important to the *Woman Citizen* than the frank, free expression of opinion by these women leaders of thought and action, which makes the *Citizen* a forum for discussion. Sometimes we agree, sometimes we don't—though that isn't often. Occasionally a subject presented for discussion has made us gasp a bit—wondering what you would say; but always you have met it splendidly. At that, we should very much like more talking back—both among the editors themselves and among the readers in comment on the editorials. In which connection we might announce that in an early issue Mrs. St. Clair Moss, Missouri candidate for Congress, will review the challenge to organized women made by Mrs. Freudenberger in a recent issue. Also we are glad to announce that Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of Education in Colorado, has joined our staff.—EDITORS.

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

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Federal Measures the League Supports

PRESIDENT HARDING, in his message to the Congress at the beginning of the short session, clearly set forth the attitude of the Administration on two pending Federal measures, which the National League is supporting. The proponents of legislation in the interest of children were greatly encouraged on hearing the President unequivocally endorse a child-labor amendment. The President said:

"Closely related to this problem of education is the abolition of child labor. Twice Congress has attempted the correction of the evils incident to child employment. The decision of the Supreme Court has put this problem outside the proper domain of Federal regulation until the Constitution is so amended as to give the Congress indubitable authority. I recommend the submission of such an amendment."

The Committee on Living Costs heard with interest the President's reference to co-operative marketing of farm products, when he said:

"There are necessary studies of great problems which Congress might well initiate. The wide spread between production costs and prices which consumers pay concerns every citizen of the Republic. It contributes very largely to the unrest in agriculture and must stand sponsor for much against which we inveigh in that familiar term—the high cost of living. No one doubts the excess is traceable to the levy of the middleman, but it would be unfair to charge him with all responsibility before we appraise what is exacted of him by our modern complex life. We have attacked the problem on one side by the promotion of co-operative marketing, and we might well inquire into the benefits of co-operative buying. Admittedly, the consumer is much to blame himself, because of his prodigal expenditure and his exaction of service, but Government might well serve to point the way of narrowing the spread of price, especially between the production of goods and its consumption."

To date there have been thirteen measures introduced in Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the Congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of children. Sub-committees of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees will consider the measures.

The bill carrying the appropriations for the Children's Bureau and for the Women's Bureau passed the House and the Senate early in the short session. Some concern was felt over the amount of the appropriation for administering the Maternity and infancy act, as the Bureau of the Budget recommended a reduction of \$440,000 under the amount specified in the Sheppard-Towner Act. The reduction was restored in the House Appropriations Committee, however, and the bill passed with provision for the full amount specified in the Act, \$1,240,000.00. An increase of \$5,000 over the last appropriation was granted the Women's Bureau.

Sterling-Towner—S. 1252—H. R. 7.—Creating a Department of Education, etc.: Senator Borah, chairman of the Com-

mittee on Education, has appointed a sub-committee to consider the bill, naming Senator Sterling chairman.

Sterling-Lehlbach, S. 13—H. R. 8928—For Reclassification of the Federal Civil Service. The sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee has been holding hearings this week. The bill was favorably reported out by the Civil Service Committee and was sent to the sub-committee (under special rule) for consideration of salary schedules. It is hoped that an early report will be made as the sub-committee has had the bill since February, 1922.

There is no change to report in the status of the following bills: Kahn-Jones, H.R. 11490: Providing for the transfer of the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice.

Voigt, H.R. 8086: The filled milk bill.

Fess Amendment, H.R. 21: To the Smith-Hughes Act, to increase appropriations for home economics, etc.

Fess-Capper, H.R. 22, S. 416: Providing aid to states for the physical education of children.

Ball, S. 1616: For the elimination of prostitution in the District of Columbia.

Capper-Focht, H.R. 7038, S. 2040: Providing for compulsory school attendance in the District of Columbia.

The League's New Book

EXECUTIVES today use "work-organizers," a flat filing case with compartments labeled according to every subject with which the executive deals. Every letter, every memorandum goes into this "organizer" file, tabulated and ready for reference. A "thought-organizer" is the term which has been applied to the "Outline of Government in the United States," an eighty-four page pamphlet written by Raymond Moley, in collaboration with Helen M. Rocca, educational director of the Division of Training for Citizenship of the National League. Clearly, concisely, and in language easily understood, the publication puts into brief form the essential facts about government and politics in the United States. It seeks (to quote the Foreword) to put the facts of government into their proper perspective, to show the relation of one set of facts to another, and to indicate the various topics that belong in a study of citizenship.

The book is written in eight chapters of from three to six pages each; free government in the United States, forms of government, public control of government, government in terms of service, law and the courts, regulation of business by government, financing the government, and the law and government of the world.

The book may be used as the basis for eight study discussion periods, or any one of the eight may be expanded into a separate course. An appendix to the book carries suggestions for its use by study groups. This is followed by questions on the text of each chapter and by questions for general discussion. A dictionary of one hundred political, legal, and economic terms frequently used and as frequently misunderstood, is one of the valuable features of the book, which is made complete by its copy of the Constitution of the United States.

The science of government is an ever-changing one. It is highly experimental. Political wisdom, which shapes government, is unstable, following winding and devious courses, and the reforms of today may tomorrow be rejected by friend and enemy alike. To the woman who seeks to steer an intelligent course amid propaganda and short-cut reforms, Mr. Moley's book will provide a true "thought-organizer," for the influence of women in politics (to quote again from the Foreword) is going to be felt only in proportion to their intelligent conception of the realities of government and politics. (On sale at National Headquarters for 50c. Copies, with further sug-

gestions for its use, may be obtained also at the office of the Division of Training for Citizenship, 811 Superior Ave., N. E., Cleveland.)

AMONG the legislative measures the Wichita (Kansas) League has lately endorsed are appropriations for a child research bureau, appropriations to make work for crippled children effective, state supervision of adoption of children, extension of juvenile court age from sixteen to eighteen years, provision that the probate court judge shall make such orders as he may deem necessary to insure the widow and children of a deceased man the comforts of life during pendency of administration of the estate, repeal of the law requiring a widow to pay inheritance tax on community property on death of husband, and provision for care of dependent children under two years of age and for a state home for indigent pregnant women.



The North Dakota League President

MRS. KATE SELBY WILDER, president of the North Dakota League, comes of old American fighting stock. She is a member of the D. A. R. and the U. S. D. of 1812, and her father was a Civil War veteran, who, some years after the war, took up a soldier's claim in Traill County. During the week he practised law in Calidonia, the county seat, and every Saturday drove twenty-five miles to the wife and baby who were "holding down" the claim. When he had "proved up" he took his family to Grand Forks where Mrs. Wilder was educated, graduating from the Grand Forks High School. A little later she taught school, presently going into the office of the register of deeds of Grand Forks County, where she served as copy clerk, chief clerk, and for a short while as deputy.

After her marriage to Fred H. Wilder, she went to Fargo, where almost at once she made her influence felt as field worker for the W. C. T. U., suffrage enthusiast, and public-spirited citizen. Fargo city commissioners are elected for four years, but positions on the commission are changed every two years. Mrs. Wilder, who is a City Commissioner, was Police Commissioner for her first two years of service and has been Commissioner of Health since May 1, 1921. In addition to her civic work she finds time to be president of the Business and Professional Women's Club and to do all the housework in her delightful home.

"It seems to me," she says, "that every woman is concerned in the very things that the Department of Health has to deal with—general sanitation, keeping food shops, hotels, etc., clean, disposing of garbage in the proper way, elimination of contagious diseases, establishment of child clinics, and all the rest of our work for health. I succeeded in having the question of issuing bonds for the erection of a modern incinerating plant submitted at the last election and it was carried by a vote of 4,660 to 1,876. As to the qualifications a woman should have before she enters city government, it is easy to say that she needs the same qualifications a man does; but she needs more. She must have some executive ability, much patience, tact, and an ability never to get discouraged. I think—though it may seem a little thing—that she ought to be very neat and not extreme about her appearance. Before she can make any progress she must be able to 'get along' with the people she has to work with. She must know more about the thing she wishes to attempt than a man needs to know, but she need not try to air her knowledge. Every married woman," Mrs. Wilder adds, "knows what I mean."

Two State Conventions

AT ITS annual convention at Clarksdale, November 7-11, the Mississippi League revised its constitution to include the chairmen of the eight standing committees with the state officers, in the executive board. Mrs. B. F. Saunders, of Swan Lake, was unanimously re-elected president, and the other officers for the year are: Miss Blanche Rogers, of New Albany, first vice-president; Mrs. Maxwell Nolan, of Poplarville, second vice-president; Mrs. Madge Quinn Fugler, of McComb City, third vice-president; Miss Eunice Harris, of Meridian, fourth vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Martin, Jr., of Clarksdale, secretary, and Mrs. W. J. Montgomery, of Vicksburg, treasurer. The first action of the executive board after the convention was to accept by telegraph the invitation of the Meridian Chamber of Commerce, backed by all the civic clubs of the city, to hold next year's convention there.

About fifty delegates from the twenty-eight local Leagues in the state, about twenty from co-operating clubs, and League members, with more than two hundred visitors, attended the convention. Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Walter Clark, president of the Clarksdale League, presided. The League decided to work for nine measures in this winter's session of the state legislature. Two of them—the requiring of health certificates before marriage and the provision that there shall be four women on the state textbook commission, expert qualifications being required of all members of the commission—failed of passage in the last session and the League will work for them again.

The League will support a bill for the suppression of prostitution and one for the establishment of detention homes, the latter measure having the support of the federated clubs of the state, also.

The League endorsed the survey, which is a plan by educators and various women's organizations to ask \$3,500 for a survey of all state institutions to determine the financial needs of each. The present plan of leaving such institutions dependent on appropriations made by successive legislatures has not proved satisfactory. The new measure will provide for a tax levy and the resulting finds will be divided equitably among the educational and other institutions. A non-partisan board of trustees for the state university will be asked for as part of the general movement to "take the schools out of politics."

Miss Martha Eckford, of the State College for Women, emphasized the need for rearrangement of state educational funds when she explained that the legislature has made appropriations twice as large for the education of boys as for the education of girls, a condition the League will make strenuous effort to remedy. The League asks for women in equal numbers with men on school boards and on the boards of all institutions in which women and children are confined. Women on school boards, it is felt, will help on the work for equal pay for women teachers. Jury service for women.

an improved child labor law, and a raised age of consent are other things the League decided to work for.

Mrs. Solon Jacobs, third vice-president of the National League, was most helpful to the convention in legislative matters, and at her suggestion priority among bills to be pushed was decided on. The League voted not to endorse candidates; to endorse limiting campaign expenditures of candidates; to urge circuit court judges to do all in their power to enforce prohibition; to oppose any movement to abolish the direct primary, and to condemn blanket legislation. New and better plans for carrying on League work were approved.

It was essentially a business convention and efficiency was the keynote, but deliberations were lightened by many interesting incidents. One such incident was the adoption, amid smiles, as a compliment to Miss Viola Redding, delegate from a college League of three hundred members, of a graceful and unusual resolution offered by Mrs. J. W. Tucker, of Jackson, reading, "Since the happiness of my own home has been greatly augmented by one who received her training at the Mississippi State College for Women, and was a member of the League of Women Voters there, be it

"Resolved. That we mothers of sons who would a-wooing go, do earnestly counsel them to go to that state college for women, being assured from the sample we have with us that they will look no further."

"What has the League done in Pennsylvania?" Mrs. John O. Miller, state president, asked in her address at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania League at Harrisburg, November 21. "We have been reaching great numbers in small numbers. There are hundreds of women who can tell you what our present tax system is and why it ought to be changed, and hundreds of them can talk quite intelligently about the constitution of Pennsylvania and tell you wherein it fails to meet modern requirements. They can tell you a great deal about the public institutions; they know whether or not the county committees are functioning and whether or not they mean anything in their communities. A great many have served on election boards and even they can see that perhaps we need some changes in our election laws. A great many have served on juries, and they have seen, first hand, the things I have been telling you about and I think we have demonstrated that the League is worth while. I really think we have a pretty good League in Pennsylvania. There are going to be eight women in the legislature and I want to tell you what I think has happened in some of the counties where women have been elected.

"The wise boss is the boss who has looked about him and said, 'I want to gain a little merit for myself and I am going to pick out one woman in this county—my county—that I am going to push for political life, and I am going to pick out the very best woman, because I cannot afford to push a poor woman.' And wherever you find a boss of that kind, he is doubtless a modern boss. He has seen the light. We do not claim that we are responsible for the election of those eight women but the League announced that it wanted to see some women in the 1923 legislature and so some of these modern bosses looked around and said, 'Perhaps we had better spike their guns by doing what they are doing,' and so we have eight women in the legislature. I believe those eight women are going to make an impression. I believe they are going to ask themselves on every measure on which they vote, 'Is this measure good for the whole state of Pennsylvania or is it just good for the little district I represent?'"

A clear call on the major political parties to "stand for something" and not base their differences merely on commanding personalities made Mrs. Miller's address one long to be remembered by her hearers. She called on women, too, to realize, each of them, that her government "is the most vital thing in her life outside her religion," and outlined for them the problems with which good citizenship demands that they deal intelligently and earnestly.

An unusual feature of the convention was the debate between Edward Nelson Dingley, Republican, by conviction and by distinguished inheritance, and Representative James Wil-

liam Collier, Democrat, on the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law, which was followed by a discussion of the tariff in the light of economic history, by Professor Frank D. Graham of Princeton University. Immigration was the subject of an admirable address by Frederick A. Wallis, former United States Commissioner of Immigration at New York. Mrs. H. S. Prentiss Nichols, of the Pennsylvania State Council of Education, discussed the state educational program, and equal representation on party committees was handled by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Charles W. Hunt, W. Harry Baker, Republican state chairman, and Austin E. McCollough, Democratic state chairman. Mrs. Pinchot urged that neither a man nor a woman should be arbitrarily designated for any specific post in a party committee, but that both sexes should be equally entitled to the office, for example, of chairman or vice-chairman. The convention adopted a resolution to sponsor a bill in the legislature providing for equal representation so that this recognition will become a matter of statute and not be left to the option of party leaders.

The League's legislative program calls for a constitutional convention, reorganization of the state government, revision of the county tax and assessment laws, and opposition to the repeal of direct primary law. Use of voting-machines, abolition of the poll tax, educational qualification for voting, strengthening of the assistance-to-voters clause in the primary law, the extension of its provisions to the general election law, and the short ballot, were discussed, and the executive board given power to make whatever additions they see fit to the legislative program adopted.

One of the most notable events of the convention was the offer by Dr. Marion E. Park, the new president of Bryn Mawr, to establish a citizenship school at that college under the auspices of the League. The school will probably be held next April and plans are now under way for an instructive program of education for women interested in politics and government.

Southeastern and Central Europe

Miss Dorothy Stimson, dean of Goucher College, prepared the accompanying report and supplies the following information about Professor Robert H. Lord, who led the Williamstown round table discussion on the problems of Southeastern and Central Europe. He is professor of history at Harvard, studied at the Universities of Vienna, Berlin, and Moscow, was Harvard technical expert on Polish affairs with the American commission to negotiate peace in Paris, 1918-1919; and is a member of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association.

PERHAPS the chief achievement of the Treaty of Versailles is the liberation of from 60 to 70 millions of people from alien rule, according to Dr. Lord in his round-table discussion on the Central Europe of today. In a broad band across Europe, reaching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, are thirteen states: six new ones—Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia; three enlarged ones—Rumania, Greece, Jugo-Slavia; three reduced ones—Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria; and the thirteenth, Albania.

The course of the discussion in the round table was, after a statement of the present area, population, outstanding mineral and other resources of each state, the summarizing of its political history since 1918 and the presentation, usually by some expert, of the particular difficulties that the state under discussion had had with its neighbors. Thus the history of the controversy between Sweden and Finland over the Aland Islands was presented on one day, and on another the Polish Lithuanian problem was stated by a woman who had spent months in Lithuania striving to find out the facts in the case.

The recent history of all these countries shows a marked similarity as to the problems confronting each state, though a great difference as to their success in solving them. Boundary lines, financial stress, the harmonizing of alien minorities to the new régime, the cutting of the great commercial connections resulting in hostile tariffs, and a social and agrarian upheaval are problems common to all. Finland, after bitter civil war, seems of all the new states one of those most viable

and likely to endure; while Czecho-Slovakia, despite its marked advance under President Masaryk's able leadership, is so artificial a creation from the geographic point of view that it might be seriously endangered if its neighbors became actively hostile. So also the 1,300,000 Magyars included in the new Rumania are a portent of future trouble, for Hungary considers herself dismembered.

The hope for the future dies in the drawing together of these states, regardless of past animosities. If Bulgaria would join with Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia in friendly alliance, the bitter Macedonian question could be solved. So also the fundamental economic problem requires the balancing of the budget (which Czecho-Slovakia alone has accomplished), the knocking down of the tariff barriers between the states, and rigid governmental economy before more prosperous times can come.

The history of these states is not yet written, but Isaiah Bowman's "The New World" presents the facts as fairly as may be expected, while the recent developments have to be summarized from articles in the current magazines. The atlas reprinted by the *Literary Digest* gives the boundary lines of the new states with a fair degree of accuracy.

Reports on the Primary

Tennessee says that there is no openly avowed movement against the primary in that state, but there is wide-spread criticism, based on the claim that it sponsors "Newberryism," intensifies factional feeling, and often nominates a weak candidate where there are many candidates running. Suggestions within the state for a modification of the law include: limitation of expenditures; selection at the primary of delegates to a state convention on the basis of the membership in the general assembly, said delegates pledged to the candidate who carries the county or district; and finally, the "adoption of a platform for the political battle" inasmuch as the present primary law does not provide for convention or platform. The Tennessee League has attempted to learn the attitude of its gubernatorial and legislative candidates by submitting a questionnaire to them.

Kansas reports an open movement by the bar association of the state to amend the primary laws to permit the nomination of judges by convention. Criticisms of the primary in the state are: its expense, the quality of candidates and the fact that "newspapers control the primary." The Kansas League held a conference on efficiency in government in Topeka in November, at which speakers spoke for and against the retention of the present primary law.

Texas reports a movement to change its primary laws, sponsored chiefly by newspapers, and a plank in the Democratic party platform, calling for a revision of the law to permit the nomination of judges by convention. The apparent success of the Ku Klux Klan in the state in the last primary has brought down an attack upon the primary, but the Texas League, in its state convention, reaffirmed its faith by passing a resolution urging its retention.

A conference on efficiency in government was held last October at which Professor Ray of Northwestern University was asked to speak on the primary. Professor Ray was unable to be present and three men were asked to give brief talks in his place. When it appeared that all three men were against the primary, the women of Texas, undaunted by such an array of arguments, heckled the speakers and then voted unanimously for the retention of the primary law.

A Joint Legislative Committee

The Cleveland League has organized a joint legislative committee of eighteen of the largest women's organizations in the city. The committee has monthly meetings at which current state and national bills are analyzed and discussed. Two women are elected by the members of each participating organization, to act as their official representatives. After each meeting these representatives receive typed reports of the bills studied; they are then pledged to bring this information be-

fore their own members. The committee itself does not indorse bills but each individual organization may make its own indorsement based upon the unbiased information received from the joint legislative committee. The committee made a special study of the Sheppard-Towner Act during the month of December. A meeting was called of presidents and legislative representatives of women's organizations in the committee in order to plan the best way of familiarizing the voters with the provisions of the act and its administration within the state of Ohio. A special speaker was sent to the membership meetings of each organization to explain the measure.

In addition to its work in presenting the Sheppard-Towner Act to the joint legislative committee, the Cleveland League trained a group of speakers who went out to other organizations to reach every woman possible. A representative from the League was then sent to talk with the legislators elected from that county, to request their support of the act when it comes up in the legislature this winter. This intensive undertaking in Cleveland will reach its climax on January 9 when Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, will discuss the Sheppard-Towner Act at a public luncheon sponsored by members of the joint legislative committee.

Leagues and League Leaders

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE has printed a report on the "get-out-the-vote" campaigns of thirty-five local Leagues in the state, and the showing is a matter of which any state may well be proud. Sample ballots seem to have been used by every League, and posters by most of them. Brainerd, Faribault, Fergus Falls, and Minneapolis report prize-essay contests in public schools. Faribault garrets gave up old torches, Republican and Democrat, which marched together in the same parade. Uncle Sam and a ballot-box on a float showed women casting their votes. Graceville had a house-to-house canvass and so did many another town. Voting schools were held in many places and telephone wires were kept busy everywhere.

"We have all taken the measure of our enemy, Indifference," the Minneapolis League says, "looked him in the eye and found him gigantic but not invulnerable—a snowman doomed to melt when the strong rays of enlightened public opinion make it too hot for him."

Minnesota is naturally not at all surprised or discouraged because the ten per cent. increase in the vote which was suggested was not achieved. Nobody expected it—but it may very well be that the report is not a full one. Results of the work cannot be set down in figures of one year's campaign and when, as in one town, school children are marched to the polls and given an object lesson, the full effect of the work may not be seen till those children are grown and voters in their turn.

"I FEEL that I must tell in written words how fine I think the aims and accomplishments of the League of Women Voters," writes Princess Troubetskoy (Amélie Rives) to the Virginia League. "To lay before women impartial statements of facts instead of the biased opinions of political parties, to try to rouse in them a sense of responsibility for the community in which they live, to keep always before them the human values that underlie such questions—these are stirring and splendid things to do. If, in the future, America is to reclaim and live up to the clear ideals which once inspired her, to use them in new combination and new forms for the furtherance of real progress, I feel, and I have felt for a long time, that just such organizations as the League of Women Voters will be the bread by which she will sustain herself. I wish the League success with all my heart, and shall be happy to be of service whenever I can."

"To be well informed is the fundamental basis of good citizenship."—Mrs. M. F. Schwab, president Canton (Ohio) League.

World News About Women

Mrs. Nolan for Congress

A SPECIAL election for January 9 has been called in San Francisco to fill the place of John I. Nolan, Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of California, who died two weeks after he had been chosen for the sixth time. His widow, Mrs. Nolan, has consented to stand as a candidate, and seems likely to win. The San Francisco Center (League of Women Voters) and the California Women's Republican League are supporting her campaign. Mrs. Nolan, with ten years' practical training in and about the House of Representatives, as the wife of one of its most active members, is said to be fully equipped to hold the office.

Mrs. Van Winkle to the Defense

MRS. MINA VAN WINKLE, chief of the Women's Bureau in the police service of Washington, D. C., has sailed for Europe to help save London's policewomen, who, as CITIZEN readers will recall, have been under threat of disbandment on the plea of economy. She went on the entreaties of Lord and Lady Astor, whose guest she will be.

The hope is that, through public meetings and by appearing before Parliament, Mrs. Van Winkle may stir public sentiment to insist on the retention of the policewomen. She will study women police in Ireland, Scotland and England before speaking at all, and will also tour Holland, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In Geneva she will study the Social Problems Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Women Diplomats

THE CITIZEN quotes from *The Vote*, which quotes from *La Francaise*, the information that there are now five women diplomats. Besides Miss Lucille Atcherson, of Columbus, Ohio, the other four are: Mlle. Stancioff, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation at Washington; Lady Surma Dillar Shemim, Chargé d'Affaires at the Syrian Embassy in London; Mme. Clotilde Luise, Attaché at the Uruguayan Legation at Brussels; Mlle. Henriette Hoegh, First Secretary to the Norwegian Legation at Mexico.

Mlle. Nadejda Stancioff, however, who was expected in September, has not yet arrived at her new post, and the reason is that she is so useful to the Bulgarian Premier, M. Stamboulisky, whose chief adviser she is, that he has not been willing to release her. She acted as his interpreter at the

Genoa Conference and is again his indispensable assistant at the Lausanne Conference. He himself speaks only Bulgarian, while Mlle. Stancioff is also proficient in English, French, Italian and German; besides she is well versed in the affairs of Central and Southern Europe. She is the daughter of the Bulgarian Minister in London, and her mother is French.

Election News Still Comes

IDAHO has three women representatives—two Democrats and one Republican. The Democrats are Mrs. Mary George, of Hailey, and Miss K. Abercrombie, of Lewiston. Mrs. Lucy E. Beardmore, of Priest-River, is the Republican. Mrs. Ethel Tonkin Clark has been elected treasurer of Ada County. Miss Elizabeth Russum is state superintendent of schools from Shoshone County, and Miss Lura Paine is Ada County's school superintendent.

Indiana reports one woman member of the legislature—Miss Elizabeth Rainey, of Indianapolis; nine women recorders; three women county clerks, one county treasurer; four auditors; one councilwoman and two township trustees.

In Nevada four women will sit in the legislature: Miss Alice S. Towle, of Fallon; Miss Marguerite Gosse, of Reno; Mrs. Rita D. Millar, of Hawthorne, and Miss Louise Hays, of Tonopah.

South Carolina elected two women—Miss Kate Wofford, of Laurens County, superintendent of education for that county; and Mrs. Fannie Scott of Greenville, who was reelected judge of probate for Greenville County. While this state suffered some defeats for its women candidates, it received women in politics with considerable cordiality.

The total of women members of state legislatures elected this fall, as given in the last CITIZEN, was seventy.

Now we can say seventy-eight.

Advance News on Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI had no state election this year, but already for next year two women candidates have announced for the legislature. They are Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, of Brandon, for the House, and Miss Belle Kearney, of Flora, for the Senate.

Miss Kearney, lately defeated for nomination to the United States Senate, whose large vote was of great significance in the final choice, is well known to CITIZEN readers. Mrs. Stevens needs a fuller introduction. She is the daughter of the late Senator McLaurin, and a former President General

of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; she was an officer in the Anti-Suffrage Association of Mississippi.

New Zealand Women Object

WOMEN in New Zealand, according to the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance News Service, are engaged in fighting proposals for compulsory notification and treatment of venereal diseases.

Mrs. Snowden for M. P.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger reports that Mrs. Philip Snowden has announced her intention of running at the "next promising by-election" in England. Twenty-four constituencies invited her to run at the last election, but she refused in her husband's interest. Now that her aim is accomplished and her husband, the well-known Labor party leader, is elected, she is ready (as they say in England) to "stand."

Charl Williams's New Post

MISS CHARL O. WILLIAMS, last year's president of the National Education Association, has become field secretary of that organization, having resigned her place as superintendent of Shelby County, Tennessee. She has come to Washington to undertake active work toward securing a separate Department of Education in the President's Cabinet. Miss Williams believes that interest in this proposed Department is growing rapidly throughout the country.

Mrs. Wing Makes Good

TO MISSOURI belongs the distinction of being the first state to place a woman at the head of a big state department as its executive. Industrial Inspection in Missouri is a separate and distinct department of State, and Governor A. M. Hyde appointed Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing to this important post in 1921. At the end of her first year's work, a write-up of her activities in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* announced her successful administration of the job, saying that the manufacturers and employers who held up their hands in protest at the prospect of a woman at the head of the industrial inspection department are now most emphatic in their commendation of the new management.

Among the first appointments of deputies made by Mrs. Wing were two women. The law had provided for two women deputy inspectors since the organization of the Industrial Inspec-

tion Department, more than twenty years ago, but it had had but indifferent attention until a woman was placed at the head of the department.

Some of the tasks of Mrs. Wing's department are to safeguard machinery so that there may be the smallest possible number of accidents; to enforce sanitation and ventilation and keep a close watch for conditions that violate the occupational disease law; to enforce the child labor law, the nine-hour law for women, the mattress law and the moulders and foundry law; to detect fire hazards and other menaces to public safety and to eliminate them.

By virtue of her office Mrs. Wing is Chairman of the State Board of Boiler Rules—probably the only woman in the world to hold such a position.

Mrs. Bowen for Mayor

A VERY interesting item of news is that Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen may become a candidate for mayor of Chicago. The proposal originated with the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club, who see ahead a big job of municipal housecleaning and think a woman—and that woman Mrs. Bowen—should do it. Attorney General Brundage asked them for a suggestion and Mrs. Bowen was their answer. It was so acceptable that the Brundage and Crowe groups formally offered Mrs. Bowen the honor, and the whole city promptly fell to discussing the question whether or not a woman could be elected, and whether she could handle the job if she were. By last accounts Mrs. Bowen had not yet given her decision but was considering the proposition—and incidentally receiving the most interesting offers of assistance. This audience doesn't need to be told the qualifications of this woman whom the *Citizen* is proud to number among its Contributing Editors—for many years president of the Juvenile Protective Association in Chicago, and president of the Chicago Women's City Club, to mention two only of her posts of work and honor. Chicago has a chance at great good fortune.

The A. A. U. W.'s Clubhouse

THAT new national headquarters of the American Association of University Women, which opened December 6, was at one time the Russian Embassy and later the clubhouse of the Men's City Club, from which it was purchased last spring. Many of the beautiful rooms have been furnished by the alumnae of various colleges. It is a building of several stories, with newly equipped offices for the recently appointed national secretaries occupying the third floor, while the upper floors are reserved for sleeping rooms for transient and permanent residents, members of the Association. The club in Washington is a rendezvous for the

university women of America, and forms one of the links in the chain to be established through the great cities of the world. Paris, as *Citizen* readers know, has such a clubhouse, and others are to be established in London, Rome and Athens.

More Good News from India

THE first long step forward has been taken in the political equality of women and men in Bengal Province. According to the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance News Service, the Calcutta Corporation has, by a 21 to 4 vote, granted the Municipal Franchise of Calcutta City to those women who possess the qualifications which are also necessary for men voters. Its recommendation that the sex disqualification be removed in the Reformed Municipal Bill has to be voted upon later by the Province Legislative Council.

Maude Royden Returns

MISS A. MAUDE ROYDEN, England's foremost woman preacher, to put it mildly, won hosts of admirers on her visit here last spring, when she attended the Y. W. C. A. convention at Hot Springs. She is returning on January 11th, to give a four-months' lecture course, which promises to be extremely popular.

Miss Royden ran as a labor candidate in the recent English elections.

Women in Orchestras

MISS ROSE BOWER, of Rapid City, South Dakota, sends in some music news, following up comments we made some time ago about the inhospitality of orchestras to women. "I am prompted to report that my little town here in South Dakota has a symphony orchestra composed of men and women; three towns to the north of us, in the state, have military bands composed of men and women, and over across the line, in Wyoming, a South Dakota girl, Hattie Mills Hanna, is conducting a brass band composed mostly of men. Our orchestra, organized a year ago, not only has women in the ranks but elected a woman member secretary and treasurer."

This woman, as it happens, is Miss Bower herself, who holds the first chair trumpet.

A Directory of Child Health Agencies

THE United States Department of Labor has just issued, through the Children's Bureau, a directory of the 861 local child health agencies in the United States. These agencies are first listed alphabetically according to state and city; then, in alphabetical order by states, come the agencies serving statewide, county and urban areas, with a further classification showing which agencies provide maternity care, which

infant care and which take care of children of pre-school age.

The directory may be obtained from the Children's Bureau, but the edition is limited.

To Paint the President

IN January, a well-known English woman portrait painter is coming to Washington on the promise of sittings from President Harding. She is Margaret Lindsey Williams, the daughter of a South Wales shipbroker, who is now conceded a place in the front rank of living British portrait painters.

About Women Who Work

THE Family Status of Breadwinning Women is the title of a bulletin just issued from the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, by Mary Anderson, director. The bulletin is a study of material in the census schedules of a selected locality. Copies may be had for 10 cents.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE Carr Creek Community Center at Dirk, Knott County, Kentucky, has established a unique home called "Singing Carr Orphanage," for homeless mountain children. Miss Olive V. Marsh, a graduate of the University of Minnesota as well as of Radcliffe College, and Miss Weston, a Simmons College graduate, with their mountaineer neighbors, are working to bring more life and light into their part of the mountains. They have built a schoolhouse, the skeleton of which had stood idle for two years before their coming, and for the past several months have carried on a school there, rescuing homeless children who have been "working 'round." These children are full Americans but are growing up without care or education in the mountain wilds. Kentucky clubwomen have become interested in the work, which also has the endorsement of the National Information Bureau, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, and the Rev. A. D. Stowe, Minneapolis, Minn.

"THE Great Need of Waterways" is the title of a four-page bulletin review of conservation activities reprinted from Pipp's Weekly (Detroit) and written by Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Williston, who since 1918 has held the office of Chairman of Waterways in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Williston is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and is also honorary chairman of the National Reclamation Association.

THE project to produce educational films on home subjects, undertaken by the home economics department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs—Mrs. Carolyn W. Bixby, 11

Blackwood Street, Boston, chairman—is attracting nation-wide attention. Nearly forty states have shown keen interest in the undertaking, which began in a small way for the use of clubwomen in the state. It is now being reorganized to meet national demands. It is expected that the program will be released January 1 for state clubs, and will immediately thereafter be available for clubs in other states. Any clubwoman writing Mrs. C. W. Bixby, 11 Blackwood Street, Boston, will receive a list of subjects to be filmed and all other details.

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs and other women's organizations in America have been invited to send representatives to the Polish Women's Congress, to be held in Warsaw in the spring of 1923. Madame Constance Lubienska, president of the Polish Women's Association (Kolo Polek) will preside and the purpose of the convention will be to correlate the activities of women and women's organizations throughout Poland.

The first steps toward this end were taken a year ago when a committee of twenty-eight women, representing all branches of organized women's activities, was appointed to form a Women's Work Congress. Many of the most prominent women in Poland, including Princess Puzyna, are members and are cooperating with the committee in organization work.

Preliminary to the convention the women are gathering information on women's organizations throughout the world. Delegates have been sent to the United States to secure detailed reports concerning the General Federation of Women's Clubs activities, and these reports are being forwarded to the Committee in Warsaw for its guidance.

WORK for delinquent girls and for the Oklahoma Boys' Training School will be the two special works undertaken by Oklahoma clubs this year, according to Mrs. John R. Frazier of Wilburton, state federation president. The clubs of Perry are financing one of the industrial school girls through high school, and the clubs of the state are planning the building of a gymnasium and club room for the boys.

The Federation as a whole has sponsored the Tecumseh Industrial School and at the State Fair at Oklahoma City recently gave an exhibit of the vocational work of students.

THE clubwomen of Mineral Wells, Texas, have started a movement to raise funds for the purpose of furnishing and decorating the Chamber of Commerce rooms. A series of entertainments will be given throughout the winter and the proceeds devoted to this work.

The Bookshelf

A ROW OF ENGLISH NOVELS

HUGH WALPOLE, in his recent lectures, raised the question of the future of the English novel. Has it been "written out"? Must it undergo a change so complete that it would no longer be recognizable as a novel? Or are there still possibilities in its nature as varied as the possibilities in the nature of the men it depicts? He is himself frankly of the classic school of English novelists, and his new book, "The Cathedral" (Doran, 1922), is an exemplar of his theories.

It is the story of Archdeacon Brandon of Polchester, his power over the town, his unflagging zeal, his stubborn stupidity, and his destruction by forces which he never understands. Above all the intrigues, the jealousies, the frailties of the characters, the Cathedral looms untouched and unaware, living its own Gothic life, dominating through the imaginations which respond to its beauty and its suggestions. The book is built with the most careful workmanship. Its people are vital, its descriptions both beautiful and powerful. All its parts are dovetailed with meticulous neatness into a perfect whole. People appear and disappear just when they should. Even the English weather obeys Mr. Walpole's sense of order, and furnishes a brilliant day, an apple-green sunset, or a mighty storm to fit the emotion he is executing. Any sorrow you may feel over the complete destruction of Archdeacon Brandon is swallowed up in the sense that his ruin is fitting and inevitable.

May Sinclair has achieved the opposite effect in "Anne Severn and the Fieldings" (Macmillan, 1922). You are never resigned to Anne's suffering, although you realize that it arises from the very nature of herself and the people she loves. You keep right on being awfully sorry for her. In other words, Mr. Walpole has created a complete novel, whereas Miss Sinclair holds up to you a cross-section cut out of life. There are a multitude of other differences between the two. Mr. Walpole's book is as richly embroidered, as delicately carved as the cathedral itself. Miss Sinclair has cut away all unnecessary detail. The fine blade of her style has made a book as clear and naked as a crystal ball. Classic she is not, in Mr. Walpole's sense. Neither does she belong to the extremely personal school of Miss Richardson and Mr. Joyce. Her place among novelists is unique, and while she writes, the English novel need not even think of dying.

Younger than either Mr. Walpole or Miss Sinclair is G. B. Stern, whose novel, "The Room" (Knopf, 1922), has just been published here. She has the faults commonly attributed to the younger generation. Her book is in-

conclusive, her people don't "get anywhere," she shirks the solving of her problem much as life frequently does. But she has power of character and situation, her indictment of crowded family life is sure and keen, and the characteristic upon which she bases her book is not common fiction. "I'm strong as the wind, and not afraid of anything except to be crowded," says Ursula Barrison, and always she is crowded both by people and circumstances, so that the room, her room with which she bribes Aunt Lavvy to save her brother from disgrace, becomes the symbol of the aloneness for which she longs.

That book is dedicated to Sheila Kaye-Smith, another young English writer who is gaining wide recognition. Her first novel, "The Tramping Methodist" (Dutton, 1922), has just been reprinted for the sake of the many Americans who did not see the early English edition. It is a story of a decadent English church and a passionate Methodism, and is remarkable for ragged strength and power. M. A.

A Hoosier Autobiography, by William Dudley Foulke, LL.D. (Oxford University Press, N. Y., 1922): A highly interesting record of an eventful life, full of able service to good causes, including woman suffrage. Mr. Foulke was for several years President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was an eloquent speaker and writer for equal rights. He says the most embarrassing moment of his life was when Miss Anthony, at a meeting in Chicago, called upon him to stand up and show the audience the man who had done so much for woman suffrage. He was a leader in Civil Service reform and other progressive movements, and gives us a delightful picture of the thrilling times in which he lived and the great men and women with whom he has been associated.—A. S. B.

Lute and Furrow, by Olive Tilford Dargan (Scribner, 1922): A wonderful little book, full of the pure spirit of poetry. The author has vision equally keen for outward and inward beauty. She can bring all the charm of external nature before the reader's eye with some poet phrase that is a picture in itself, and the next minute thrill his heart with an unforgettable bugle-call to the everlasting warfare between darkness and light. The love poems are perhaps the most exquisite of all.—A. S. B.

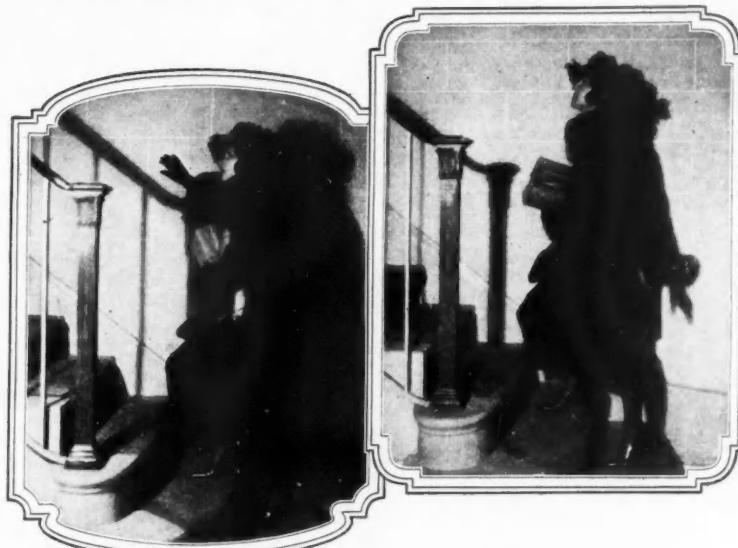
FIFTEEN members of the Clearfield, Iowa, Woman's Club have recently subscribed to the *Woman Citizen* for study purposes. A growing number of clubs are finding the *Citizen* valuable for keeping up with the times, either in national affairs or in woman's organized work.

Cantilever Stores

(Cut this out for reference)

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
 Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
 Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302 11th Ave.
 Asheville—Pollock's
 Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
 Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
 Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
 Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
 Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
 Brooklyn—114 Fulton St.
 Buffalo—639 Main St.
 Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard
 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
 Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
 Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
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 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
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 Lowell—The Bon Marche
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step she takes in Cantilever Shoes energizes her feet. She skips up the stairs in good health and buoyant spirits. The flexible shank of Cantilevers permits free exercise of her foot muscles, resulting in better circulation and general muscular tone. You take from 4000 to 8000 steps each day. Why not build energy as you do it?

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Cantilever Shoes are recommended by medical experts. They make life easier for any woman—whether she is at home, or in the professional or business world—and prevent many ills common to those who wear rigid, injurious shoes. The well-placed Cantilever heels are comfortable and good looking—the toes are trim, yet roomy. Cantilever Shoes are pleasing to the eye—and so comforting to the feet!

Don't let fatigue etch lines of weariness in your face and keep you from living up to your capacity. Let Cantilever Shoes show you the way to more happiness. Every pair is trademarked to insure your getting the genuine. If no dealer near you is listed in the space at left of this advertisement, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 8 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. for the address of a nearby dealer and for a booklet on foot freedom.

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A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALICO

"BROKEN CHAINS"—produced by Goldwyn: A melodrama for which the scenarist received \$10,000 in a national newspaper competition. But as you watch the old movie hokum unreel you wonder why.

"ENTER MADAME"—released by Metro: An unusually entertaining picture, adapted from the play of the same name, with the action perhaps too often arrested by lines from the play in the form of subtitles. Fine piece of acting by Clara Kimball Young, in the part of the temperamental and beautiful opera singer. Worth seeing, whether or not you have seen the play.

"BEAUTIFUL AND DAMNED"—produced by Warner Bros.: An adaptation of Fitzgerald's novel, with much of the unpleasant philosophy retained, but the whole effect spoiled by a happy ending which the book did not have. Characters well portrayed, especially the flapper part by Marie Prevost. If you are easily depressed you had better stay away from this picture.

"KENTUCKY DERBY"—produced by Universal: Good melodrama in the form of a well put on horse race, with the usual crooked work that goes along with it, a shanghaied hero, played by Reginald Denny, and a pair of relative-posing crooks.

"QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER"—released by Metro: Still better melodrama in rural setting, ending up with a wild ride of a ferry-boat over the falls. All star cast including Lon Chaney as a most convincing villain; Barbara La Marr, as the jealous girl who causes all the trouble; Blanche Sweet as the beautiful, blind heroine who is half the reason for the jealousy, and John Bowers as the hero, who is the other half. Of course she gets back her sight.

"OUTCAST"—produced by Paramount: In which Elsie Ferguson gives

an excellent portrayal of a kept woman, disguised under the term "pal" in the subtitles, through a long drawn out picture which never comes up to the work of Miss Ferguson, who makes it almost worth while seeing.

"AS A MAN LIVES"—released by American Releasing Corporation: The kind of picture you might enjoy if you went to a movie theatre not knowing exactly what you wanted, but ready to be slightly entertained. A rather confusing story including surgical face changing, an Apache dance, the blowing up of a mountain, and the rescuing of the heroine after she has fallen down the mine shaft.

"DAUGHTER OF LUXURY"—produced by Paramount: Agnes Ayres in a comedy of average entertainment value. Not recommended for juvenile consumption, due to the wavering of the story around compromise scenes and such. Also it would doubtless bore them exceedingly.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 9)

This is the situation as I write. Senator Norris is trying to get a vote on his resolution. If he is successful, if the vote is favorable, then it is most probable that the Banking Committee will come forward with its conservative program and move to displace Senator Norris's bill with the Committee bill. On the other hand, Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, is reported to have received assurances within the last twenty-four hours that the shipping bill will come to vote and be passed soon.

However, this is all legislative intrigue. The pressure is first one way, then another. The upshot of it all is that the progressive group will make all the trouble it can from now until the newly elected recruits come in. True progressives can only regret that the strength of the group is not diverted to a constructive plan commonsensable enough to merit and encourage the support of all liberal-minded legislators. We demand of Europe that she settle down before we attempt to help. We are far from settled in our own national politics, as one day's sitting in either the House or the Senate makes evident.

But there is one attribute of Congress as it begins the new year. It has worked with the President, in better spirit, in greater accord, and to a more purposeful end, than in many years. The President's propositions have been heeded, perhaps because he has not overdone them. Many a President's message has contained enough suggestions for legislation to keep a Congress in session continuously for five years. President Harding asked and advised a comparatively small number of changes. His recent requests have been well heeded; legislation covering them actually has been introduced or is in contemplation.

Senator Lodge has introduced the amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power over the regulation of child labor. The proposition to abolish the Railroad Labor Board, and give the Interstate Commerce Commission the same jurisdiction, has been introduced.

The President's recommendation that there shall be a constitutional amendment prohibiting states and municipalities from issuing any more tax-exempt securities already has caused a furore in the House. Great estates all over the country have been saving themselves the expense of the income tax by investing heavily in this type of security, thus materially reducing the treasury income. And the states and municipalities on the other hand, flush and happy with their resultant full coffers, have been spending the money lavishly.

Representative Ogden Mills, of New York, made one of the first speeches supporting the President. As an income tax specialist, his judgment is significant. He told the House that he considered tax-exempt securities unsound economically. Moreover, he contended that the enormous fortunes of rich men, instead of being invested in productive enterprises, in extending business and building up production, were being turned into the non-productive tax-exempt investments. "Could there be anything more unfortunate from a social standpoint?" said Mr. Mills. "Say what you will about our large American fortunes, they were accumulated by men of ability, energy and vision. The outstanding fact about the rich men of this country—a fact frequently forgotten—is that they are all engaged in active business. There are no idle rich. These men spend but a comparatively small part of their income on their personal and living expenses, and the balance up to the present time has been reinvested in productive enterprises. That, under their leadership and genius for organization, and fed by this constant stream of fresh capital, steadily increased the supply of consumable goods, and so raised the standard of living of all our people. It is this fund that we are now drying up—not only this fund of wealth, but this fund of initiative, energy and enterprise."

But the introduction of the tax amendment did not bring forth general acclaim. There has been considerable opposition in the House, enough to worry the President, who already has the shipping bill on his mind, as an omen of his political fortunes; as well as the fate of the Attorney General, now being loaded with impeachment charges by Representative Keller. Mr. Daugherty, it might be said, is the President's most intimate friend, one of long standing. Whatever entertaining the President has done since the illness of

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Mrs. Harding has been confined to state affairs, or an intimate dinner or luncheon with Harry Daugherty. The Attorney General figures in one of the most picturesque investigations Congress has witnessed. Representative Keller, dissatisfied with the manner of the conduct of the investigation of his impeachment charges, lost his temper and stalked out of the room. The committee subpoenaed him as a witness, and he failed to appear. More or less distracted, the committee then appointed a sub-committee to consider what it would do to Mr. Keller for failing to appear. However, the whole thing is unsavory, as unsavory as the charges against A. Mitchell Palmer.

And when the observer gets beyond the heat of the temper and intolerance of the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee, he can only say that the tenor of the proceeding, and the charges, even if they are based upon only a thread of truth, are unworthy of the dignity, the prestige and respect that ought to attach to the office of the Attorney General. And that much was known when Mr. Daugherty was appointed. There was a question then as to his fitness for the place.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

Miss Kerr had the inspiration to preach you a small New Year's sermon. Among THE CITIZEN's good things for 1923 is a continuation of her sound help and advice.

MOST people subscribe, in theory at least, to the value of thrift and the necessity for saving part of one's income. The only trouble is that so few of us put it into actual practice, and when we do, it is in a haphazard way, which may only half accomplish the purpose.

There is considerable occasional saving by almost everyone, but, as we well know, the total amount thus amassed is likely to be smaller than is hopefully expected, and the effort to accumulate it is often felt to be decidedly burdensome.

Yet thrifty persons—and many others—feel that they should make some provision against a rainy day; for the future of their children or other dependents; for old age; or to provide desired luxuries unobtainable with their current income. They believe, nevertheless, that these provisions should not be made at too great an expense of present comfort and opportunity.

Systematic saving is the answer to these often vaguely felt and somewhat conflicting ideas. To do a thing regularly, every day, every week or every month, usually makes the effort easy, through the power of habit. We all know how hard it is to set aside a large sum of money, or even a fair-sized one, at any special time; but when it is set

aside in small amounts at short intervals, it is not difficult to accumulate the desired sum.

Now it is not difficult for the average person to survey his income and decide what amount he can probably save each week or month. The next step is to *do it* and do it when the income is received, whether it is in the form of salary, interest on securities, rents, or from other sources. If this varies in amount with each month, then decide what proportion of each month's income should be set aside.

The savings bank is always available as a place of investment for small sums, and interest begins each quarter of the year on deposits.

When \$500 or more has been accumulated, it may be used for the purchase of some high-grade investment. But remember, whatever investment is made, that it is most advantageous to the thrifty investor to turn the interest received from the investment of savings, back into the savings account. In this way the account increases a great deal faster than if this interest is regarded as income and spent.

Few people realize how rapidly money accumulates, when safely invested, and earning more capital for itself all the time. The proportionate increase is the same whether the sum is large or small. Ten dollars invested every month at 5 per cent interest, and with the interest reinvested every half year, becomes \$1550 at the end of ten years. If, however, the interest is not reinvested, it amounts to only \$1200 at the end of this time. In other words, the reinvestment of income from these savings has added \$355 in this period to the capital set aside by the investor. Should \$100 be invested every month, the result will be just ten times the above figures.

The real essentials in systematic saving are: first, the decision upon a plan of saving, and the amount to be saved each period; and second, perseverance to stick to it. Real thrift is not burdensome, and its compensations are very great.

The Great Achievement

(Continued from page 12)

in its support the first time it has been tested to the limit.

The proof that women will vote for a qualified candidate of their own sex.

The demonstration that by presenting a worth-while issue and a really first-rate candidate, wholly on their merits, directly to the people, success is possible without recourse to any of the traditional political campaign practices.

There were no backstairs conferences, no deals with bosses, no secret understandings, no trading of votes, no promises of rewards. On no other terms could Judge Allen afford to win. On no other terms would her supporters have been willing to have her win.

To quote her own words, she will go into office "Under no obligations except to my oath, my conscience and my duty to the people."

THE special subscription offer recently made to the League of Women Voters will continue throughout the winter months. Ohio, Missouri, New Hampshire, California and Idaho, in the order named, stand at present at the head of the list of state leagues which have taken advantage of the offer.

Checks for commissions and bonuses are sent out each month to the leagues for subscriptions received from them.

For particulars, write the Woman Citizen, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Know Your Own Township

By MRS. FREDERICK S. GREENE

Some months ago the CITIZEN published a study questionnaire entitled "Know Your Own County," by Mrs. Frederick S. Greene. This was used by many women's organizations, and Mrs. Greene received many inquiries and requests for information about Township and Village Government as well. So we have asked her for permission to publish her study of the township, and this will be followed in a later issue by "Know Your Own Village."

Town Board

What is the difference between a Town and a Township? What officers form the Town Board? How often does it meet? Are the meetings public? Are proposed expenditures given public hearing?

Supervisor or Commissioner (Chief Township Official)

Term of office? Salary? Fees? Is he given an auto? Are his expenses paid? What appointments does he make? What control has he over the other members of the Town Board? Over their expenditures?

Town Clerk

Duties? Salary? Fees? Does he keep the minutes of Town Board meetings? Does he report to the County Clerk? Does he keep a record of population? Of births and deaths?

Treasurer

Term? Salary? Fees? Is there a yearly Budget? Are the Township expenses made public? How is the money raised? What was the total cost of running the Township last year? What was the cost per person? Is this the tax-rate? What proportion of town money goes for roads? For schools? For poor relief? For public health? How do your expenses compare with the similar Townships in your County?

Auditors

Who audits the Town Books? Salary? Fees? To whom do they report?

Tax Assessors

Who is responsible for your tax assessments? Salaries or fees? Is there a separate Board of Assessors and a separate Tax Collector for the County taxes? How do the Assessors decide the value of a man's property? Is it based on what the present owner paid or on what he would sell it for? Is an owner given a chance to object to his assessment? How can he find out what it is before his tax-bill is due? Is similar property in different Townships assessed at the same rate? How is the Township share of the County expenses decided?

Collector

Who collects your taxes? Salary? Fees? Are his expenses paid? Has he a voice in deciding the tax rate? Is he provided with printed tax-bills and receipts? Are such forms used in the other Townships? Does he collect the school tax? If not, who collects it?

Roads

What is the mileage of Town Roads? Who is responsible for them? Salary? Fees? Are his expenses paid? Has he an auto? How many miles have other Townships near by? Are there County Roads in the Township? Who is responsible for them? Has the State Highway Department supervision over Town Roads? How much was spent last year on Town Roads? The year before? How much is needed to make them good? How many men are employed on the roads? What is the average cost per mile for keeping dirt roads in good condition? What provision is made for snow removal? Does the State or County keep its roads clear in winter?

Justices of the Peace

How many in the Township? Salary or Fees? Have they had any legal training? How often do they hold Court? Number of cases per year? Do they commit children to institutions? Who has charge of licensing poolrooms?

Constables

How many? Salary or Fees? How much territory does each cover? Has each a telephone? How does one find a constable when necessary? Are autos provided? Are their expenses paid? Have the constables charge of enforcing the Prohibition Law? How many calls does the local constable average a year?

School Directors

How many in the Township? Elected or appointed? Duties? Salaries? Have they supervision over public school work? Over the school building? Over the appointment of teachers? Who is the District School Superintendent?

Overseers of the Poor

How many in the Township? What territory do they cover? Salaries or Fees? Does the County Superintendent of Poor have supervision over them? To whom do they report? How often? To whom do they look for advice or assistance? Have they had any special training for this work? Is there a County Superintendent of Poor? What is the difference between Town and County Poor? What is the annual expense of our Town Poor Relief? Have the Overseers a budget for each year over which they cannot go? How is this determined? Are their expenses included? How many cases of destitution are cared for annually? To what extent must the Town Poor Relief be supplemented by private means? Is there a Board of Child Welfare? Who are they? How and when appointed? Are they paid? What provision is there for the feeble-minded?

How Much Prohibition?

(Continued from page 13)

authority, will take over the trade in the area concerned. It will be the duty of this board as soon as possible to close all redundant public-houses, to abolish grocers' licenses, to raise the age at which spirits may be served to young persons from sixteen to eighteen, and to make such structural alterations as may be desired for the supply of food and non-intoxicants. This would provide the cafe-restaurant type of public-house, which is the feature of the Carlisle scheme, substituting a respectable place of refreshment for the present sordid surroundings where there is no counter attraction to the mere sale of intoxicants.

"The Women Voters' League for Licensing Reform is supporting Lady Astor's Bill because it sees in this third

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alternative, hitherto untried in this country, a chance of immediate reform without waiting for prohibition. I do not consider Great Britain is yet sufficiently educated up to the point of desiring total abstinence, and we are supported in this conviction by the Co-operative Women's Guild, which represents the working-class women of this country, with a membership of 52,000. I feel that prohibition is bound to come in the long run, but meanwhile we hold that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.' The league therefore stands as a midway measure of reform between the ardent prohibitionist on the one hand, and private ownership of the trade on the other. Every temperance enthusiast knows full well that no reforms at all are possible so long as a powerful licensed trade is in control of the drink traffic of any country."

Austria Revisited

(Continued from page 8)

This we gladly accepted for the benefit of our hostesses who had had no opportunity to go to the opera for three years, although once they were frequent attendants. We were again impressed with the measure of the gigantic stride onward that had been taken when we found the president's box was the former imperial box and that we, the representatives of modern democracy, were sitting where for so many years the old Emperor Joseph had sat.

One more incident reminded us of the changes wrought. A young singer was doing the chief role in *Adah* for the first time. She had promised to sing at the suffrage gathering that afternoon, but owing to the performance in the evening was unable to be present. She won her house completely with her rare acting and brilliant notes and was called before the curtain again and again. In the old days such a singer would have cherished as the acme of her ambitions the hope that royal smiles might greet her. This young singer belongs to the new day and never failed to cast an eye upward to the suffrage box which she approved and which approved her. It is a wonderful sensation to see such history in the making. The house was well filled and I asked how this could be if people had no money for bread. "Foreigners, profiteers, and artists on free tickets compose the audience," was the reply. The singers like all the rest of Austria may be hungry, but to many music is a solace in this time of distress.

The former Committee on Woman Suffrage barely tolerated in Austria is no more, but in its place has come a legally constituted Women's Association for Political Interest, and in the midst of sorrow and suffering quite beyond the comprehension of outsiders, women are discussing the fundamental questions that underlie Austrian poli-

tics and working with a freedom unknown in the old days. Austria is not "finished," as the economists say. Providence is presiding over her destiny and the divine, all-embracing law of evolution is in operation. Austria is moving on.

ARE American men inferior to American women? So a Senator said in the recent suffrage debate in the French Senate. Read Alice LaMaziere's story in the next Citizen.

Building Homes

(Continued from page 12)

of the Association in New York City. So she got from women the chance that men had denied her.

She was with the Association when the National Board proposed the putting up of cooperative homes as a solution of the housing problem. Eighty business women responded to the first call to consider building such a cooperative apartment house. The eighty incorporated and on their own responsibility went ahead borrowing money, putting up their house and establishing it on a running basis. Miss Kober helped to manage the proposition and now that the house has been open for a year she is still serving as its superintendent. People ask if it isn't an awful job getting the women to agree. It isn't at all, she says. Business women are the most understanding in the world. They are direct and definite. With no community life, and no rules and regulations beyond those of any ordinary apartment house, these women get along beautifully.

Providing homes for people is the most wonderful business in the world, Florence Kober thinks. When you can provide homes not only for people, but for business people—women who want a nook of their own but who have to meet almost insurmountable obstacles in acquiring one for themselves, you are in a business worth giving your life to.

That is why she went into cooperative home building as a permanent occupation and why with a woman partner she has now undertaken to put up another house. They have all the financial backing they need and an option on land on Beekman Hill, overlooking the East River and near the heart of the New York City business district. Here they will put up another house for some of the many business women who crave homes of their very own.

THE story of the winning of woman suffrage, the last two volumes of the Suffrage History, will be ready soon. The two volumes sell for \$7.00. Order direct from the Woman Citizen and get a new subscription free. Or the books will be sent free for 3 new or 5 renewal subscriptions. Address the Woman Citizen, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Our Readers Say—

WOULD you like to dip into some of the recent letters and comments that have come to the *Citizen* office? As we've been telling you, it's your magazine, and you are entitled to exchange opinions through its columns. Get the habit, please. The comment we receive is of both kinds, of course, and we'd be greatly worried if it weren't, but we are compelled to admit (or anyhow we do admit) that there is a lot more of praise than of blame.

But let's begin with a letter that shows close attention to details. And we'll certainly say you do keep a sharp watch on our facts. No one dares take chances on *Citizen* readers!

Mrs. Elizabeth Upham Yates, of Providence, R. I., writes—

"In the leading editorial of your magazine of November 18, I note the statement that in contrast with the English system, 'in the United States a member of Congress must live in the district he represents.'"

"Under Article I, Section 2, of the United States Constitution, the residential qualifications for representatives is given as 'an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen,' and not necessarily from the congressional district where he resides. Is there any enactment of Congress that modifies the conditions given in the Constitution on this point?"

The answer sent to Mrs. Yates is:

While there is nothing in either the Federal Constitution or the constitutions of the various states which prescribes that a representative in Congress must live in the district from which he is elected, public opinion on the subject is so strong as to amount to unwritten law.

The voters in the United States insist on being represented by someone from their district. It would be extremely difficult to persuade them to accept a candidate who comes from the outside. Exceptions are

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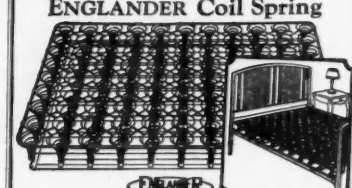
sometimes made in the case of a representative from a congressional district in a large city. It has happened once or twice that a Congressman living in another part of the city has been elected in New York City from a district in which he does not reside. As we said editorially, in England a district oftentimes prefers to be represented in Parliament by a well-known person without regard to his place of residence.

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Choosing at random, here is a letter that goes all the way in doubting the *Citizen's* right to exist. We haven't had time to ask permission to publish; so can't use names. The lady says:

"I question the necessity for having a magazine which takes up the serious questions of the day simply for women. Personally I feel that women are sufficiently intelligent to read along serious lines in the current newspapers, magazines and books, without having a special magazine of their own. However, if there are enough women who want such a magazine just for themselves I do feel that the *Woman Citizen* most certainly meets that need. . . . As a magazine for women I should say it is most excellent."

Occasionally, when a subscription is discontinued, we ask that the old subscriber tell us, as a favor, her reason for stopping the magazine. The one given in the preceding letter has recurred two or three times (we'll print a longer letter on the subject some time); but a much larger number gave lack of money as their reason, and others lack of time to read. Here's a sample—from Texas:

"It was entirely the necessity to economize which called forth my cancellation. I do not think that the business men, publishers of the big women's magazines are right in their belief that women have small interest in serious questions. For that reason I think women should stand by the *Woman Citizen* and so prove this to those editors. I think there is a large place for the *Citizen* and that it is filling the place admirably."

The rest was a "happy ending" from our point of view, because the lady went right on, "in spite of her determination to economize," to resubscribe for six months.

That article of Mrs. Laidlaw's on the League of Nations in the December 2nd issue has attracted much attention, all so far favorable. Much has been heard about it by telephone and it has been the occasion of stimulating attendance at certain pro-league meetings. An interesting line about it comes from a man in Mississippi who writes:

"I have read 'A Dramatic Cause' with very great interest. I unhesitatingly say the *Woman Citizen* is the most patriotic paper I read. . . . When my daughter's subscription expires, notify her and I will renew."

One of the latest comments is from a lady who we think must have a little of the Puritan in her system, because she distrusts the bright-colored ink on our covers. She says:

"I like magazines to look like the side of a barn. Then you are always pleased to get inside the covers. In general, I fear the paper with beauty on the outside."

But she's very much in the minority on that point, apparently.

Two issues ago we published a small appeal for Christmas help to lepers through the American Mission to Lepers. Mr. W. M. Danner, General Secretary of that Mission, writes:

"Let me acknowledge with thanks the note you have given us. Today we have received a check for \$10.00 which a good friend says is being sent because of the note appearing in your paper. . . . I have received letters from different parts of the country and some gifts of money have been coming in, advising that they were prompted by your editorial."

Here's one of the sort that makes us purr, because it shows the *Citizen* doing what we want it to do—helping busy women keep up with things. It's from Mrs. J. J. Printup, Director of Ordnance Welfare in the Munitions Building at Washington:

"It is a pleasure to subscribe to the *Woman Citizen*. I am deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of women and children. In my work the *Woman Citizen* will be very useful not only to me but to the women under me. women, many of them, are so busy making a living, that any reading for information be in a condensed form."

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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1879 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

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Contents of January 13, 1923

A Page of News Pictures.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
The Gallant French Senate.....	7
<i>By Alice La Mazière</i>	
Your Business in Washington.....	9
<i>By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes</i>	
Miss Whitney's Case.....	10
The Girl in the Watch Tower.....	11
<i>By Eugenia Wallace</i>	
Cook County's First Woman Commissioner (Second Prize Story)...	12
<i>By Mrs. Francis Todd H'Doubler</i>	
A World of Eating Women.....	13
<i>By Dr. Gulielma F. Alsop</i>	
Editorially Speaking.....	14
<i>High Time to Act</i>	
<i>A Courageous Veto</i>	
<i>The Same Old Story</i>	
<i>Is Italy Converted?</i>	
<i>One Cost of Marriage</i>	
<i>Halted Again</i>	
<i>All Together Against "Filled Milk"</i>	
<i>It Works Both Ways</i>	
<i>Thank You to Our Artists</i>	
What the American Woman Thinks 16	
<i>"Not Outside," by Luella St. Clair Moss;</i>	
<i>"Tuning In," by Mary C. C. Bradford;</i>	
<i>"It Depends," by Juliet Everts Robb</i>	
The Woman Voter.....	18
<i>The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner</i>	
World News About Women.....	22
<i>Including General Federation Notes by Lessie Stringfellow Read</i>	
The Bookshelf.....	24
<i>By Mildred Adams</i>	
A Line on the Movies.....	28
<i>By Alva Taylor Gallico</i>	
Your Investments.....	28
<i>By Eleanor Kerr</i>	
Puffs and Points.....	29
<i>From Our Readers</i>	

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Vol. LX Old Style
Vol. VII New Style

No. 17

OUR OWN DINGBATS

"Po' Rastus!" said his widow, "I hopes he's gone where I 'speck he ain't." Even so we hope you haven't yet broke the New Year resolutions that we 'speck you have. ♦ ♦ ♦ As for us, we have already skimmed on the Daily Dozen twice, and had three cups of coffee in one day. And yet we still have a righteous glow and a sense that we are doing better. ♦ ♦ ♦ No, you will find here no reference whatever to the formula that last word suggests. Whether or not we whisper a certain something twenty times before going to bed, is our secret, but at any rate you will never catch us parodying the Coue phrase (again). ♦ ♦ ♦ We are, as our British brethren say, fed up on that form of humor. ♦ ♦ ♦ Did you notice that we are going on to or into the radio? We're quite excited about it and you'll probably hear about it early and often. ♦ ♦ ♦ If we mention radio where it doesn't really belong, you'll know we're like the little boy on his first day in real boy clothes who stopped beside his friend the delivery man on his morning rounds and said with faked anxiety, "Jim, is your horses 'fraid of pants?" ♦ ♦ ♦ We'll just be calling attention to our new experiment. ♦ ♦ ♦ Have they coined a word yet to designate a radio program? That might be a good thing for some one to offer a prize about. ♦ ♦ ♦ We'll contribute the fact that "night-inee" is said to be a name coined for use in referring to eleven P. M. picture shows. ♦ ♦ ♦ Great excitement in the House of Representatives last week, when free seeds got ignominiously licked. Unless the Senate puts them back into the Agricultural bill how will our gardens grow? And whence shall we get that sense of intimate acquaintance with the mighty ones in Washington? But fear not—the Senate will probably see its duty and save the Republican party from the slur of having lessened the flowery beauty of life, not to mention reducing the quota of radishes. ♦ ♦ ♦ It strikes us, though, there should be some equivalent for seeds in the case of city dwellers. ♦ ♦ ♦ Bulbs, of course, we can raise—maybe—but that limits our choice unfairly. What would you suggest? ♦ ♦ ♦ One of us took a business trip during the holidays, which you may recall were quite well filled up with snow, sleet, wind and general rough effects. Not to hurt any one's feelings, we won't tell you exactly where she went, but she happened to strike a couple of cities where these winter phenomena were considerably exaggerated by the presence of a large and vicious lake. And also where it seemed to be no great matter to have a street-car line or two "not working just now"—and where when you did get a car you had, she said, to cling to the outside by a finger-nail hold, with no friendly motorman to jam you in by the knee-and-fist method applied to the back. ♦ ♦ ♦ We've hardly been able to keep her out of the subway since. ♦ ♦ ♦ Thus late we try to atone for the harsh things we said in the summer about our home. (This too is New-Year flavored.) ♦ ♦ ♦ *London Opinion* (via *Literary Digest* scissors) tells about a committeeman at a political meeting who, as his candidate stepped down to greet a rather rough looking group of voters, said: "Shake 'em by both hands, sir. You'll know your watch is safe then." We don't believe Mrs. Olesen or any of the others had to do that.



Public Ledger Co.

TIME, early January, 1923. Place, entrance to the Pennsylvania State Capitol. Characters, three of the eight new women legislators—Miss Helen Grimes, of Allegheny County; Mrs. Martha Speiser, of Philadelphia, and Miss Sarah McCune Gallaher of Cambria County. The Gentleman Greeter is Senator Eyre, the new president pro tem of the Senate. This is a typical January scene—since about eighty women legislators had to be welcomed in state legislatures.

ENTER the Dowager Countess of Desart—and what she enters is the Irish Free State Senate—the first woman member to take her seat. Another picture—if we had it—would show also Mrs. Alice Stopford Greene, the historian, and Mrs. Eileen Costello, both members of the Lower House; as well as a second woman Senator, Mrs. Wyse Power.



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MISS MARGARET LINDSAY WILLIAMS, noted English artist, has come over on a portrait-painting mission. The English-speaking Union has assigned her to "do" President Harding.

WHEN is an "opening"? The clubhouse of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Washington has been actually going for some months—drawing rooms, offices, tea-room, dining-room and all the rest of it at 1734 N Street N. W. But officially the Washington headquarters for two million women opens in connection with the Board of Directors meeting just a day or two before this meets your eye. Impressive ceremonies—formal reception—all the leading clubwomen assembled—and the General Federation will be forever after "at home."



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

JANUARY 13, 1923

Number 17

News Notes of the Fortnight

The European Crisis

DURING the past fortnight, foreign affairs have held the center of the stage, not only in the newspapers but in the importance they are taking in the minds of the people of the United States.

Senator Borah's proposal to Congress that the President should be authorized to call another international conference for further reduction of armaments and to help settle the economic problems of Europe was answered by a letter from the President to Senator Lodge. Mr. Harding declared that the Administration was fully alive to the European situation and deeply concerned in it, that it was doing all that circumstances would permit. He pointed out that the hands of the Administration had been tied by Congress itself; that the Senate in ratifying the peace treaty with Germany had made the reservation that the United States should not be represented on the Reparations Commission without the consent of Congress, which consent had never been given. That Congress had explicitly restricted the World War Debt-Finding Commission by prescribing interest rates and time of payment. He suggested that if Congress really wished to help, it might free the hands of the Commission so that helpful negotiations could be undertaken.

After the President's letter was made public, it became known that the Administration had been holding conferences informally to ascertain whether there was anything it could properly do to improve financial conditions abroad, and whether its help would be welcome. On this ground Senator Borah withdrew his resolution.

Next, in a speech at New Haven, before the American Historical Association, Secretary Hughes suggested that in case the conference of the Allied Premiers in Paris on January 2 should not come to an agreement, an independent commission of distinguished financiers from each country, free from political obligations, should survey the economic situation, decide the amount



H. C. Ellis, Paris

We must share the honors with France when we speak of Elizabeth Nourse, who painted the peasant girl on our cover. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, she studied French while a slip of a girl, and at twenty-five realized her dream to live in Paris. A natural artist—using her first pencils for drawing rather than printing—she entered the Cincinnati School of Design at fourteen, and was awarded medals and honors before leaving. In Paris she studied at the Julian Academy, later under Carolus Duran and Henner, and still later went to Russia. Miss Nourse has exhibited in the Royal Academy in London, the Salon Champs de Mars in Paris, in Berlin, Munich, Cologne, Dusseldorf and in the National Gallery at Washington. She has won many medals and honors, among them the gold medal at the San Francisco Exposition of 1915, the Laetare Medal, which never before had been granted to a woman in the field of art, and membership in the *Associée des Beaux Arts*. During the war Miss Nourse remained in Paris working among the wounded and shell-shocked.

Simplicity is her chief characteristic both in life and work—which probably explains her love of the peasants she so often depicts.

of reparations, and devise a plan for financing Germany. He added that the United States would not initiate such a conference, but would appoint American experts to participate if desired by the Allies. The United States would stipulate that the war debts owed by

the Allies should be excluded from the Conference.

As was generally expected, the Allied Conference in Paris did fail to reach an agreement. France and England agreed on the amount of reparations, fixing it at fifty billion gold marks (about \$12,000,000,000), which meant for France a considerable reduction in reparations. They differed on the type of supervision of Germany's finances, and on the enforcing of penalties. The British proposal would give Germany a four years' moratorium, with a minimum of payments in kind. France insisted that the moratorium be accompanied by pledges of deliveries in kind, that an allied Commission should sit in the Ruhr to collect taxes on coal and German exports, and as penalty—if the Germans refused to accept this proposal—military occupation of the Ruhr valley. Italy and Belgium lined up with France, and Bonar Law definitely refused to sanction the plan.

While England withdrew, it was with much friendliness. Both sides agreed that there should be no break, and that the Allies would continue to work together on all other issues.

The United States Government has since given semi-official notice that it will not interfere between Great Britain and France and will in no way take sides. By a vote of 57 to 6 the Senate expressed itself in favor of the immediate recall of the United States troops from the Rhine. The motion was made by Senator Reed of Missouri, modified by Senator New to convey the assurance that the action would have "no unfriendly or partisan attitude." And Secretary Hughes through Senator Lodge has pronounced against this country's representation on the Reparations Commission at this time. The break between the premiers at Paris has brought about a change of mind on the part of the Administration, and the resolution introduced by Senator Robinson for American representation on the Reparations Commission (see "Your Business in Washington") will doubtless be lost.

At this writing, German delegates are

about to be heard by the Reparations Commission in explanation of their default in coal deliveries. In case the default is pronounced "voluntary," French troops are expected to enter Essen and Bochum.

Indicted for Camp Frauds

BENEDICT CROWELL, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Newton D. Baker, and six of his aides have been indicted by a special Grand Jury established to investigate war contract cases. They are charged with fraud, or collusion with fraud, in connection with contracts for cantonments, etc.—hundreds of millions being involved. The indictment, the first of its kind to be returned as a result of war-fraud investigations, comes at the end of a year and a half of inquiry.

Germany's Non-War Offer

THE report of Germany's proposal for a non-war pact remained rather mysterious for a time and then it came out that the proposition had gone to France through Mr. Hughes. Referred by the State Department to Ambassador Jusserand, it was sent on by him to France—the whole proceeding being very informal. The proposal was that France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany should agree not to make war for the period of a generation without the authority of a popular vote. The United States was to be the holder of the promise. Secretary Hughes explained that it was not considered wise to make the proposal to the other powers unless France were favorable, which the "feelers" sent out showed she was not. Her answer indicated that such an agreement would be considered unconstitutional. The offer was generally regarded as rather an awkward and ill-timed gesture on the part of Germany.

Shall the Nation Own the Coal Mines?

AS a result of eight months' work by their National Research Committee, the United Mine Workers of America have put forward for discussion a plan for the nation to buy the coal mines. The proposal is that the Government shall pay four and a half billions for the mines, and that they shall then be operated by a Federal Interstate Commission of Mines, with a Secretary of Mines, having a place in the Cabinet, as its head. The commission would include in its duties fact-finding, scientific study of costs, price-fixing, etc. But the actual operation would be in the hands of a National Mining Council, composed of the traditional three groups—representing the administrative heads of the industry, the miners and the coal consumers. And the first charge on the industry would be wages. The plan is called the American plan.

Lausanne Troubles

WITH the Straits controversy tentatively settled, the Lausanne Conference at once hit on several rocks of difference, and at this moment it is in a deadlock—or three deadlocks. Oil, Armenians and capitulations are the outstanding points for disagreement. The British, claiming the Mosul oil fields as theirs by mandate extending over Irak, won't give them up; and the Turks, considering the mandate invalid and Irak a part of Turkey, will go no farther than to suggest a plebiscite. As for the Allied demands for some guarantees to take the place of the capitulations, under which foreigners were tried in Turkey in their own courts, the Turks have flatly refused, at the end of ten days for consideration, asserting the full trustworthiness of their own courts. Their determination is to allow no special régimes for foreigners in Turkey. The Allied call for a national home for the Armenians in Turkey also brought the conference to a halt, and on its re-assembly, January sixth, the second Turkish delegate, Riza Nur Bey, walked out of the room in a rage when the Allies started the discussion. The Turks' attitude is that they will grant no national home to Armenians or any one else within their land. They also protested violently against the mode of consideration: an Armenian delegation had been granted permission to appear before the sub-

Very Briefly

The Interstate Commerce Commission, on inquiry from Senator Capper, admits that more than forty railroads have earned more than the six per cent. maximum allowed them under the Esch-Cummins law and that none has turned in the excess to the Government as arranged.

There were 57 lynchings in 1922 according to statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Of those lynched 51 were Negroes and 6 white. Texas had 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1. Already in the new year Louisiana has one lynching on its record and Mississippi, one.

The Senate sent a resolution of congratulation to Woodrow Wilson on the occasion of his sixty-sixth birthday, with special felicitations on the rapid improvement of his health.

George Soule, director of the Labor Bureau in New York City, says factory workers are not getting as large a share of the national income as in 1899.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is offering fifteen thousand dollars for devices to make the slaughter of animals for food more humane.

President Harding has freed eight political prisoners—all I. W. W. men—on condition that they accept deportation.

Secretary Hoover declined President Harding's offer of the Secretaryship of the Interior, to succeed Secretary Fall, who retires on March 4.

The name of Mr. W. P. G. Harding, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is no longer to be considered a candidate for reappointment. The farm bloc has been successful in its opposition.

commission on minorities, and a Bulgarian delegation was to speak for the Bulgarians in eastern Thrace. This meant a hearing with Turkey not represented, and was objected to as not according to the conference rules.

Greek Ravages

IN the horror of Smyrna and other Turkish atrocities we have perhaps been inclined to pay slight attention to the accounts of destruction and cruelty on the part of the Greeks. Though Turkish claims of this sort have not been without disinterested support, a report on conditions in Anatolia which has recently been given out at Washington is of a nature to compel conviction. It is the report of the joint investigating commission of the International Red Cross and the International Union for Children's Relief, which was sent into Anatolia in October. The commission followed the trail of the Greeks who fled from Asia Minor before the Turkish advance on Smyrna, and they found a country marked by wholesale destruction—villages and cities burned and laid waste and populations destitute. We are reminded that in this region ever since 1914 this sort of thing had been going on, only with the Turks doing it; but at least it is fair to admit that the method is not one-sided.

More Disarmament?

THE Senate accepted without change the provision the House added to the Naval Appropriation bill requesting the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to reduce construction of aircraft, and of surface and sub-surface vessels of less than 10,000 tons displacement. Even if the President signs the bill, he has made it plain that he will not call another Armament Conference for some time, because a similar proposal was on the agenda of the Washington Conference but no agreement could be made.

The Last Pharaoh

THERE is a thrilling romance in the discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamen of Egypt in the Valley of the Kings—the last and most perfect of the tombs of the great Pharaohs. Only the outer chambers have so far been opened, but they reveal marvelous treasures and show the existence of a most exquisite and highly developed art, back there thirty-five hundred years B. C. The expedition is Lord Carnarvon's; the actual discoverer is an American, Howard Carter. Hunting for this tomb, he had actually penetrated to within six feet of it when illness compelled him to give up work last year. His tremendous discovery is the fruition of thirty years' work in Egypt.

January 9, 1923

The Gallant French Senate

By Alice La Mazière

AFTER four sessions, held on the 7th, 14th, 16th and 21st of November, at which advocates and opponents of woman suffrage took their turns on the platform—the latter putting forward arguments which were never wholly in good faith, and bringing to the debates more excitement than logic—the Senate refused to go on with the discussion.

In the exact words of the *rapporteur*, M. Alexandre Berard, women's hands are made to be kissed. Contact with a ballot paper would soil them irretrievably—those hands sung by poets. Therefore it is expedient, at any price, for them to avoid that contact.

Thus was shelved the bill voted by the *Chambre des Deputes* (the Lower House), in May, 1919, asking that women should receive the vote and be eligible to office.

French women shall not vote—such was the decision of the Senate. But this defeat had been foreseen; our disappointment was not too sharp.

Yes, this defeat was foreseen. Since 1919, when the Lower House voted for the measure, suffragists had time to sound the Senators. The women were even reproached publicly by these gentlemen with wishing to "lay siege" to the Senate itself. The senators' opinions were well known.

All those behind the scenes estimated that the number of supporters of the measure would not go beyond eighty. But it reached one hundred and thirty-four.

The Strength of Weak Arguments

I shall not say that this is a success, since I do not wish (like certain despatches of note during the war) to change a defeat into a victory, but it is something. The exact number of votes needed to carry being 146, a change of twelve votes would have been sufficient to carry the measure.

And it is curious to note that the fifty-four votes which came to us were gained, not so much by the excellence of the arguments presented by our defenders as by the weakness of those opposing us.

From the tribunal M. François Saint-Maur said:

"I must tell you that the arguments which made me stand for woman suffrage were (quite as much as those cited in its favor), those made against it."

"No, truly," writes a very talented woman, who up to that time had refused to fight with us for the right to vote, "there is too much ignorance and



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Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, president of the French Union for Woman Suffrage

Here is an article that will make American suffragists feel that the clock has turned back. It is a first-hand account of the recent debate on woman suffrage in the French Senate, written by a French feminist who has shared in all the great suffrage conferences in France and Belgium. Please notice what those senators said about us.

bad faith in their debate—enough to cure all the anti-feminists of their anti-feminism."

So this action, which should have been crushing and should have made French women despair for a long time to come, on the contrary gave them every reason to hope for a quick revenge.

At two o'clock the Senate doors were opened. A little ahead of time we were there—about fifty women, and a few men, armed with the small piece of white pasteboard which was so difficult to obtain—the number of places being limited—and which allowed us to enter.

The guards had been doubled—a suffragette demonstration was feared. After much crowding, delays, the punching of tickets—we are settled in our places. The galleries fill up. At ten minutes past two there is not one place available. All wait. The session does not commence till three o'clock.

M. Léon Bourgeois presides; M. Louis Martin, one of our most zealous and devoted partisans, is the first speaker. He ascends the platform. For two hours, in the midst of general conversation and uproar, he gave a magnificent speech—to which no one listened.

The very grandeur of the place—the Luxembourg Palace—seemed to demand a different attitude. The decoration was sumptuous. Purple and gold fought for supremacy. Yet the senators—all men of years—were like undisciplined children. The confusion caused by their disorderly conduct was overwhelming.

Every five minutes the *huissier* called for order in a stern voice: "Gentlemen, be quiet."

The President himself grew angry: "I beg that the Senate give to this discussion the attention it merits. However our personal opinions may differ, arguments of the highest moral force and of the most serious nature are being brought before this assembly, demanding wholehearted respect and attention." Later, he added: "Gentlemen, it is not possible to continue so serious a discussion in the midst of ordinary conversation. I request all my colleagues to stop talking."

But no matter how much the speaker raised his voice he could not make himself heard above the bedlam. This did not lessen his eloquence.

The logic of M. Louis Martin was so much to the point, his evidence so well sustained, the account he gave of the political and legal status of women through the ages was so eloquent and precise, that it seemed as if he had exhausted the subject.

At Last They Listened

But M. Gourju, who succeeded him on the platform, produced a new argument, which seemed to make a great impression on the senators:

"In accordance with the treaties of Versailles and Saint Germain, the people of the Sarre region, *without distinction of sex*, will be called upon to decide by plebiscite on the exact law and nationality of their country. The women of the Sarre, who as German subjects possess full citizenship rights, will lose their vote if they become French—if our electoral law is not changed. In that region there are 11,000 more women than men. Do not impose on these women the choice between the title of French women and the position of citizen."

With much effectiveness and with a restrained passion which gave his words authority, the Senator of the Rhone reminded the Senate that French men and women are equal before the law, and all must contribute to the support of the state. If the civil law imposes on women, he said, the same obligations that it does on men; if the penal

law inflicts on them the same punishments; if the fiscal laws demand from them the same sacrifice—in short, if their duties, their delinquencies and their taxes are based on the same standards as those of men—there can be no real reason—and certainly no necessity—why their rights should remain unequal indefinitely.”

It could not have been better said.

There is not, indeed, any real reason—nor any necessity—to refuse French women political rights. Those who still doubted, realized it fully on hearing M. Labrousse, arguing on the other side!

How, in a few lines, to do justice to the bad faith, the illogical arguments and the misstatements of his speech . . .

In order that our American friends may be able to judge, I am recording some of the sentences in which mention was made of them and their country—the suffrage victory gained by foreign women being by no means a matter of indifference to the French Senate.

“In Colorado,” said M. Labrousse, “the women’s vote is a toy, if not a shame.”

Giving President Cleveland as his authority, he declared:

“In the United States, women have changed politics less than politics have changed them—for the worse.”

The Awful Americans

Quoting from a thesis for a doctor’s degree, he said that: “The women of the United States are so unreasonable and so exacting that, after trying coeducation, they have been obliged to separate women from men, and to make special waiting rooms, banks, and ticket offices for them—because there is a real conflict between the sexes.”

And elsewhere: “In certain places, marriage is only a preliminary ceremony to divorce, which has reached extreme proportions. In Oregon, in one year, there were 720 marriages and 980 divorces. That state has had suffrage since 1913.”

Another man, who knows the United States well, having been there many times and who, before becoming a Senator, gave a good many lectures there—a man of good taste and good connections—M. Hugues le Roux, told us, while professing his admiration for the American woman, that she admirably filled her role of citizen, but it was because of the immense superiority of the American woman over the American man.

And he gave us a picture which seemed to me so very different from the recollections I had brought back from my stay in the United States that I could not recognize it. Certainly it was exactly the opposite of the result of my own inquiries.

Listen to what M. Hugues le Roux said:

“The young American boy is not allowed even leisure to go to school. When he does go, he is a little boy seated beside little girls in a class where a woman teaches. And what does he hear? He hears that little boys have dirty hands—that they belong to an inferior class of humanity—that they make a mess of their copy books—that they are last in composition and in examinations . . . The young American boys of the past half-century, some of whom have been great men of affairs—whose names are known to the whole world—have become tired of hearing that man belongs to an inferior order of humanity. With only primary instruction, they have gone from school into business. Meanwhile the young girls continue their studies—the man remains ignorant—the result is that American society furnishes the extraordinary spectacle of cultured women and uneducated men.”

It is easy to guess the conclusion of this speech. French men are very superior to American men and . . . to French women. It is therefore impossible that French women should enjoy today the same rights which have been given to women in other countries.

In order to be logical, M. Hugues le Roux should have expressed his astonishment that the vote is still the privilege of the poor American man—inadequately taught—crushed by the supremacy of his wife.

After these examples chosen from a foreign country, which gave proof of a singular ignorance and an overwhelming conceit, here is the sentimental argument:

“Ladies, I love you too well to give you the ballot.” So this same M. Labrousse protested to us at a meeting last spring.

We are watching the mail for promised articles by Mrs. Catt from South America, and have a hopeful confidence that No. 1 will appear in the next issue.

It is also because of his love for women that M. Régismauset, President of the Commission appointed to consider the bill, refused them the suffrage.

“My dear colleagues,” said he, “I am a feminist. I esteem and love women as much as anyone. But it is in her own interest that I refuse her the vote and eligibility to office and that I will not consent to throw her into the electoral fight. Is this the moment to try the experiment?” he asked. “The country is in grave financial peril. It needs drastic measures. And you bring to it a feminist revolution. At a time when financial, military and international questions are so confused that it is difficult to find their solutions

or remedies, is this a good time to call on the help of women—poor women who forget that they are more often our mistresses [laughter] and who aspire to become our equals?”

So the President of the Commission, to defend a bad cause, resorted to pleasantries of bad taste to make his colleagues laugh.

But it is well understood that all these objections were only on the surface; that the real reason for the hostility of the majority of the Senate—a political reason—is fear of the priest; the fear that the French woman has not yet got away from the influence of the Church, and would seek in the confessional her political directors.

The radical party, although favorable in principle to the emancipation of the individual, was and still is hostile to the enfranchisement of women, because it thinks, right or wrong, that the women would not vote its way.

Do French Women Want to Vote?

Another argument was advanced which it would be well to remember.

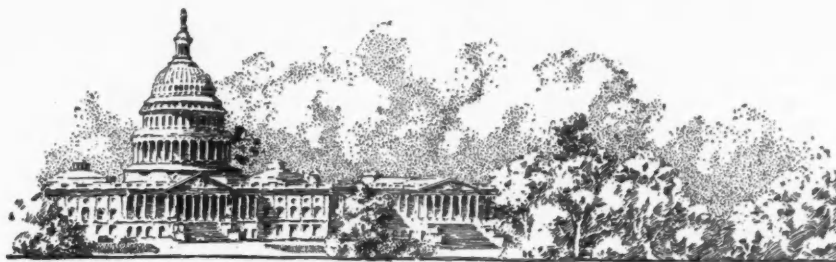
Several speakers declared that their objections would give way if they felt that French women ardently desired the vote—that the whole country was enthusiastic for this measure.

“I am not conscious,” declared M. François Albert—who is plainly hostile to the reform—“of an overwhelming desire on the part of women to shake off the chains of this pretended slavery. At this moment—I ask you—where are they—these innumerable women who feel such an ardent desire to vote? The country women with strong common sense do not claim the right of suffrage. More than that—let me tell you, in my country at least—they hide with difficulty an ironic smile when they learn that the Senators devote so much time to deciding whether they should give them a gift which they do not ask.”

Now it is true that up to the present the French woman has not seemed to be eager for this reform. Those who are militant in its favor form but a small minority. Must one conclude from this that the French woman does not desire the ballot? By no means. She will make use of it from the day it is given to her.

But this passive attitude is certainly not the best one for us. Nothing is gained without effort, without fighting for it. Our task now is to resume our meetings in the provinces and persuade women to take more active part in the defence of their rights—to show their willingness to share in the political life of the country.

The Senate is at the end of its resistance. It will not be able to refuse French women the vote, if, to get it, they make themselves heard with a mighty voice.



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

January 4, 1923

CONGRESS is engrossed in the ills of Europe. Ambassador Harvey is here. Colonel Harvey left the United States as an arch-isolationist. He had contrived to estrange the United States, separating it from the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, and had been told "Well done, faithful servant, you have also made me President. Go thou to the Court of St. James's." He comes back. A one hundred per cent isolationist? Not at all. He has returned to help the President, among other things, to get the old Senate irreconcilables, the creatures of his own will, into line, to make them see the ghost of economic ruin of Europe, and dispose them to do something to help.

Has he embittered his own flock, the Brandegee, Borah, Johnson brotherhood? Hardly. He has been in close conference with them. Senator Borah, in his powerful speech advocating the calling of an economic conference by the United States, quoted Ambassador Harvey as an eminent authority, repeating his statement that "The meeting of allied premiers in London is the most important conference that has been held since 1918. If they are unable to find a solution, I do not know what is going to save the Continent of Europe from utter wreckage."

Senator Borah Withdraws

Although Senator Borah temporarily abandoned his amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill calling for further disarmament and for an economic conference to deal with the situation in Europe, the presence of Ambassador Harvey has made the question uppermost. Senator Borah's moving speech the other day was very reminiscent of his tactics when he succeeded with his original proposition for a Naval Disarmament conference. He temporarily laid that aside but persisted at a later time and won. Many think he has merely desisted now on a point of courtesy, that if the Administration does not submit a constructive plan for help for Europe, and promptly, Senator Borah will resume his fight.

HOLIDAY recesses retarded the work of Congress. However, the Senate came to a quick vote on the important Naval Appropriation bill to which the House had appended an amendment for further disarmament. The House continued its work on appropriation measures, postponing action on the legislation prohibiting state and municipal tax-exempt securities until after the recess. The Senate also temporarily shelved the Shipping bill, which is being filibustered by the farm bloc.

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator McKellar, Democrat, amendment to the Ship Subsidy bill eliminating the provision for government aid, impairing the subsidy idea.

By Senator King, Democrat, amendment to the shipping bill abolishing the Shipping Board and placing its functions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

By Senator Wadsworth, New York, legislation authorizing the sale of military property not now needed.

By Senator Hiram Johnson, bill prohibiting a railroad from declaring a dividend until the Interstate Commerce Commission had pronounced it properly equipped.

By Senator Bursum, New Mexico, legislation to extend credit to Germany by means of properly secured bonds to a maximum of \$1,000,000,000 for the purpose of buying foodstuffs in the United States.

By Senator Walsh, Montana, a constitutional amendment prohibiting shipment in interstate commerce of products of child labor.

By Senator Norris, a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the meat-packer merger.

By Senator Robinson, Democrat, a resolution providing for American representation on the reparations commission.

By Senator Ladd, Republican, North Dakota, bill creating an American stabilizing corporation for farm products prices.

Amendment to the shipping bill, by Senator Fletcher, prohibiting discriminatory rates of duty in treaties and reducing the duty on goods imported in American vessels.

The President vetoed the Bursum bill giving pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, civil and other wars. Senator Bursum stated that he would sound out sentiment with a view of passing the bill over the veto.

Passed by the Senate

Bill providing that immigrants who entered the United States before last March, and who are in excess of the quota and in this country under bond, may remain permanently.

Resolution of Senator Harris conveying to former President Woodrow Wilson the felicitations of the Senate upon his returning health, on his sixty-sixth birthday.

Every advocate of the League of Nations truly can take much satisfaction in a course of events which, although distressing, is patently proving that the United States cannot keep out of Europe. Shut out from the League, we are forced to find some similar recourse, both for the administration of our own interests and for world help. Senator Robinson, a prominent supporter of the League, one of the few real leaders on the Democratic side, who is a prospective candidate for floor leader in the event of the retirement of Senator Underwood, yesterday introduced a resolution providing for the formal appointment of an American member on the Reparations Commission. Senator Borah, in his argument urging an economic conference, told the Senate he had personal knowledge that American representatives were powerful and active in European councils, although appointed by Secretary Hughes as unofficial observers. Senator Robinson is making his speech supporting his resolution as I write.

The Official Attitude

The attitude of the Administration on all this, as evidenced by the President's letter to Senator Lodge, and by the address of Secretary Hughes at New Haven, has been that a suggestion for an economic conference made now in the Senate would be embarrassing to the Chief Executive in carrying out a program for European aid which is in the process of formulation. Moreover, Senator Lodge contended that it would be futile to load the President with such a proposal without first ascertaining the attitude of the powers regarding further disarmament, and without fully deciding upon the details of an economic policy to be advocated at a conference.

If any congressman or senator, the President intimated, would take the trouble to inquire at the State Department for confidential information, such inquiry would reveal what the Executive and the Secretary of State are already doing to assist "a world situation which is of deep concern to the

United States" and "such inquiry would have revealed the futility of any conference called until it is understood that such a conference would be welcomed by the nations concerned." Secretary Hughes, at New Haven, made the pivot of the Administration view the determination of how much Germany actually can pay on the Reparation Bill—even if we have to hold a conference of financiers to arrive at such a conclusion.

All this seething of foreign relations centers in the Senate. The House must only look on, and continue its specialty—the money bills, the wherewithal of Government. While Senator Borah was propounding his view of how to go into Europe "in order to get out of Europe," the House was deeply concerned in the fate of the appropriation to provide Congressmen with free seeds. Every year, the party out of power, plus independents, try to push free seeds out of the Agricultural Department appropriation, so that, in this case, the emoluments of Republicanism will not seem so extensive to constituents.

This year, for the first time in a long period, the minority succeeded in defeating free seeds, and the Agricultural Bill went to the Senate without them. Nothing makes more commotion in the House than the free seed question—nothing perhaps except Prohibition, which also has been on the boards lately.

Appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior.

Passed the appropriation bill for the Navy, carrying \$325,000,000, and the amendment passed by the House requesting the President to resume negotiations for disarmament among the powers, with respect to low tonnage war craft.

Bill making coast guard officers rank with naval officers.

Legislation authorizing the coinage of a fifty-cent piece to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Monroe doctrine.

Passed by the House

Appropriation bills for the support of the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office Department and the Department of the Interior. The House eliminated the provisions for free seeds from the agricultural bill.

Introduced in the House

By Chairman Johnson, of the Immigration Committee, resolution to admit to the United States refugees from the Near East without affecting the prescribed legal quotas.

By Representative Hill, Maryland, a resolution to investigate the charges of Representative Upshaw that governors and other high officials do not practice what they preach in prohibition enforcement.

By Representative Box, Texas, legislation reducing the immigration quota to two per cent. of the census of 1890.

A waiter in the Senate restaurant this week dropped a flask of whisky on the tile floor. It dribbled around, offending noses and feelings. The odor was so strong it finally reached the sensitive nostrils of Senator Curtis of Kansas, that "originally-dry" state. Filled with wrath at the presence of the whisky in the Capitol, he started an investigation, as a result of which

the waiters and Capitol bootleggers have been more careful.

As the new year begins, Prohibition is more firmly entrenched, with President Harding on the endorsement side, and the general opinion prevailing in Congress that the Eighteenth Amendment has come to stay. The conference of Governors, which the President was to call to discuss with them, as newly-elected public officials, the best means of obtaining more strict enforcement of and compliance with the Volstead Act, is still in abeyance. Governors and new legislatures are becoming acquainted, new prohibition legislation is under consideration. Until this situation is more concrete, the conference will be postponed.

Representative Upshaw, in the House recently, called upon all public officials to set an example of respect for the law. All high officials of the Federal and State Governments, he said, should sacredly declare that they will not themselves build up a bootleggers' business by drinking illicit liquors while denying the privilege to the "poor devils among the masses." Representative Hill, of Maryland, retaliated today by introducing a resolution to investigate the charges of Representative Upshaw that public officials were not practicing what they preached.

Perhaps it is only natural that the pendulum of popular respect for the law should begin to swing back, having

(Continued on page 26)

Miss Whitney's Case

ABOUT two years ago, in a California court room, there was a strange scene. A woman was being tried on a charge of "criminal syndicalism"—a rough and ugly sounding charge, with suggestions of bombs and alien violence. The woman herself, unmistakably American, was frail, quiet in manner, soft in voice, and beautifully poised throughout the whole ordeal. And on the day when she entered to receive her sentence, three hundred men and women identified with the most prominent social service and public welfare agencies of the state rose in silent tribute as she passed down the aisle, and remained standing until sentence had been pronounced.

The sentence was for from one to fourteen years in state prison, and the condemned woman was Charlotte Anita Whitney, of Oakland. Very soon—possibly even before this magazine reaches your hands—the United States Supreme Court will have taken up the appeal of Miss Whitney's case for decision, and that much quoted, prized, denied phrase in our Constitution,

"freedom of speech, and assemblage," will be the issue.

Before we consider the case, let's consider Miss Whitney, as Miss Alma Reed, who was present at the trial, recently pictured her in a long review of the case in the New York Sunday Times. Her record is spread out across twenty years of service to humanity. Back of that is a heritage of straight



The Supreme Court has the next word to say on Charlotte Anita Whitney.

Americanism, for Anita Whitney is a descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrims, with a Supreme Court justice for grand-uncle, and a father who was an honored state senator in California.

Almost straight from Wellesley she began social welfare work, spending her small fortune in the relief of misery. For fourteen years she was Secretary of the Oakland Associated Charities—and in addition to direct relief work she was a pioneer in fighting race-track gambling, in a campaign to uphold the Redlight Abatement act, and in the front of the work for state-wide prohibition. Then came her suffrage work, well-known to many *Citizen* readers. She was the organizer and first president of the California College Equal Suffrage League, later secretary and then vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. After suffrage was won, she organized the California Civic League, serving for two years as its president. She was chairman of a committee that put compulsory physical education through the state legislature in 1917, and was vice

(Continued on page 29)

The Girl in the Watch Tower

By Eugenia Wallace

MARCHING to the stirring music of self-support is an army of women twelve million strong in the United States alone. A brave army, with banners flying—much of it a pioneer army still. What body of knights ever slew so many dragons of opposition or won harder fought battles than the leaders? Is there no romance in being the first woman officer in the largest trust company in the world; an assistant manager of industrial relations in a plant employing eight thousand; a magistrate in one of the great courts of the metropolis; the owner and manager of an importing business? The list is endless and every story a romance in itself.

What the rank and file are doing would take volumes to describe. To use the words of the President of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, "We found women everything—except prize fighters and linemen for the telephone companies."

Now it would be romantic to know what that "everything" is; to stand on the heights and analyze the army from beginning to end, and then give all that wealth of information to the world of women. And this is just what one young woman is doing. Her name is Emma Hirth and her watch tower is the Bureau of Vocational Information. Her lenses of observation, research and survey sweep the country from coast to coast and gather the facts that are so constantly in demand. College presidents and faculty, vocational advisers, national and local organizations interested in the education and work of women, writers and press agents and women—women by the thousands—beat a path to her door and seek the correct and up-to-date information that she and her staff can always give.

The Flowery Beginning

Most people who accomplish big things are pictured as rising from their cradles and reaching out for the pen or brush or typewriter that is to be their future tool. Miss Hirth did nothing of this sort. After a year or two of teaching she returned to Smith College and was having a glorious time in an alumnae pageant when some one said that Dr. Adams wanted to see her in the Appointment Bureau. Her response is always immediate, so in a few minutes Dr. Adams looked up and smiled to see the pretty, eager girl in Japanese costume, with chrysanthemums in her hair, who stood before her. Then and there she offered her the position of Secretary to the Faculty Committee on Recommen-



Emma Hirth

VERY recently the Bureau of Vocational Information in New York took a long step forward, when it began the publication of a News Bulletin. This eight page paper, appearing twice a month, carries specialized news about openings made and taken by women in the professions—news in line with the work of the Bureau. An appreciation of that work is presented here in the personal story of the Bureau's director.

tions, and then and there it was accepted, although Miss Hirth has laughingly declared that in all of her experience she never knew a candidate less prepared for a job.

However, Elizabeth Kemper Adams saw farther than the immediate present when she chose a secretary for the epochmaking committee that she had at last brought into being, and for several years there was interesting work together—years that were preparing the girl for the larger work that was to follow, for she was learning to know the vocational yearnings (and the vocal indecisions) of students; the opportunities that were open to them; the quality of training given and, last but far from least, to know college faculty—not as she saw them in her student days, but from their own level. This mutual understanding is priceless, for she is at home in all the great eastern colleges for women, not only lecturing to students but conferring with faculty, advising on changes in curricula or helping in the upward building of vocational departments.

After several years spent with Miss Adams, a European trip with her father, and some months of study with that well-known vocational adviser, Miss Florence Jackson of the Women's Edu-

cational and Industrial Union of Boston, there came the call to the new Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York, founded by the alumnae of Smith and other women's colleges, with the double purpose of finding jobs for educated women and giving them vocational advice as to the right jobs.

From the beginning Miss Hirth saw the great need for complete and exact vocational information, so she gave her attention at once to this phase of the work, and continued for some years to gather facts, first as assistant and then as manager of the Intercollegiate Bureau. When during the war, the directors voted to offer the Bureau to the United States Employment Service, Miss Hirth was urged by the Government authorities to remain as director of the New York professional service (for both men and women). This position she finally resigned when Mrs. Wendell Bush, the broad-visioned chairman of the Intercollegiate Bureau, and she, together established the Bureau of Vocational Information, took an office near Fifth Avenue, and in the face of countless obstacles started the work on its way to success. That it has been successful there are many proofs, but possibly none is more convincing than the names on its Advisory Committee—the presidents of the great colleges, well-known business men and women—people alive to the full significance of the coming responsibility and power of women, all of whom meet in New York to discuss women, their education, their opportunities, their status, and the work to be done for them and by them.

A Bird's-Eye View

It is doubtful if any part of Miss Hirth's work has quite such power for romance as her nation-wide surveys into the work of the army of women pioneers. These surveys discover most unexpected facts; for instance, that women can make as much as \$18,000 a year in department-store work; that the average woman lawyer earns little more than the unskilled laborer; that there are fashions in work and a great pressing forward into those occupations that can be definitely and quickly trained for; that salary looms big in the world of buy and sell and touches bottom in the world of spiritual service. She and her excellent staff of research workers have a very interesting time when a survey "is on." One of these was a study of department-store work as a field for women, a study that resulted in such important and reliable data, charts and job

(Continued on page 27)



Chambers, Chicago

Cook County's First Woman Commissioner

By Mrs. Francis Todd H'Doubler

ONE city in America has given evidence that women will back a woman at the polls. That city is Chicago. That woman is Mrs. E. W. Bemis. Mrs. Bemis was elected in November a member of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County. This is the first time that a woman has been elected to any elective position in Cook County.

The Board of Commissioners is an important administrative body. Cook County has a population of three million; 1,500 square miles of territory; and a county budget totalling in 1922 \$23,500,000. The Board is composed of fifteen members, ten elected from the city of Chicago and five from the country towns surrounding Chicago. Their term of office is four years. The duties of the Commissioners include the entire care of the institutions of the County, such as Cook County Hospital, Cook County jail, Oak Forest Infirmary, the Juvenile Detention Home, the Adult Psychopathic Hospital and similar institutions. The Commissioners appropriate funds for the roads and bridges of Cook County; govern the 28,000 acres of forest preserves of Cook County and apportion the County budget.

Mrs. Bemis's path to election was beset with many difficulties. Her election, on November 7th, was a notable achievement both for her party, the Democratic, and for the civic women of Chicago representing all parties. Of the six women running for this office, Mrs. Bemis was the only one elected.

In January a committee of women presented the name of Mrs. Bemis to the Democratic party as the women's candidate to run in the spring primary election. Her name was accepted by the Democratic managing committee. Four other Democratic women ran for nomination, two representing Chicago and two the country towns. The country town candidates were the only Democratic women nominated. Three Republican women were also nominated.

In February, while preparing her April campaign Mrs. Bemis was asked to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of the Honorable Peter Reinberg, who had been President and member of the Board. This was done and Mrs. Bemis took her oath of office,

heralded as the "First Woman Commissioner of Cook County."

She took her seat the early part of February, but injunctions were brought against her by the State's Attorney, who claimed her appointment was at variance with the state law. The contest was thrown into the courts, but Mrs. Bemis served six and a half months before she resigned. She proved her efficiency and practical ability as a member of the Board.

Thus, while holding office as a Commissioner, she was a candidate for nomination in the April election.

Through a political maneuver, her name was dropped in the order of filing from second to twenty-fourth place on the primary ticket. Since there were only ten members to be nominated, this position on the long ballot lost her the nomination, although she climbed by the number of votes cast from twenty-fourth to sixteenth place. Her campaign was strenuous and her good sportsmanship appealed to her fellow candidates.

It appeared she was out of the running altogether, but in July occurred the death of Mr. Albert Novak, one of the ten candidates on the Democratic ticket who had won in the primaries. By vote of the Democratic managing committee, Mr. Novak's name was replaced by the name of Mrs. Bemis on the Democratic ticket as candidate for the fall election.

Thus, entering the campaign four months later than her fellow candidates, it is needless to say that concentrated effort on her part was necessary.

Do you remember we complained about Mrs. Bemis, when she took a place on the Cook County Commission last year and wouldn't tell enough about herself to make a story of any respectable size at all? Well, here's where we get even with her—though with no credit to ourselves; for the story of the "first woman commissioner of Cook County," which won the SECOND PRIZE in our election story contest, is the story of this same Mrs. Bemis.

And apparently the restraint of modesty extends to the writer, Mrs. H'Doubler, also. Which is understandable when you know that she is Mrs. Bemis's daughter. She has told us the essential facts very thoroughly and clearly; but she hasn't blown a trumpet before her mother loud enough to make a reader of the casual class realize the great significance of being a Cook County Commissioner. So we advise you all to read very carefully that second paragraph, which gives the size of the job, and then reflect on how it compares with the average congressman's. This isn't, by several miles, the average county commissioner's job—not with a population of more than three million to look after in the matter of roads, bridges, charitable institutions, and forest preserves.

Mrs. Bemis's friends prepared a postal card with a signed photograph of Mrs. Bemis on the face of the card and the following salutation on the opposite side:

Dear Friend:

MRS. E. W. BEMIS
Democratic Candidate for
COUNTY COMMISSIONER

is a personal friend of mine, who has served as County Commissioner since February.

She is a capable woman who has proved her responsibility in public service.

Your vote for Mrs. E. W. Bemis will be greatly appreciated by

Your friend,

Thousands of these cards were signed by well-known men and women and mailed to their friends, presumably members of other than the Democratic party.

Mrs. Bemis covered about eight meetings daily for six weeks, including women's non-partisan clubs, ward organization and mass meetings, noon theatre and factory meetings, not omitting church organization card parties, dances, etcetera, in every nook and cranny of Chicago.

Through long years of association with publicists of Chicago and other parts of the country, Mrs. Bemis has obtained a thorough understanding of the civic welfare problems of the state and the community. Of this rich store of information, she has given generously to the people of Chicago. As a director of the Woman's City Club for many years, and as an organizer and leader of citizenship classes in Chicago, she has had the opportunity of teaching about two thousand women the fundamental principles of the government under which they live.

Besides giving her personal instruction and inspiration, Mrs. Bemis has written pageants and keenly interesting little plays. One in particular, "An Hour at the Polls," is a three-act civic play which has been very popular in the state and elsewhere and has benefited thousands of voters.

Mrs. Bemis is well beloved for her tireless work among the foreign-born women. When chairman of foreign language women of the Seventh Federal District during the World War Victory Loan Drive, she reached the hearts, and through the hearts the minds, of the women of foreign extraction in Chicago, bringing them to understand the ideals and laws of our country, and to realize their governmental responsibility.

Her work during her six and one-half months' service on the Board of County Commissioners was a revelation to her associates, of the ability of a woman to advise in the making of a contract, to comprehend the engineering problems connected with bridge-building, or to grasp decisively the intricate details of such problems as constantly come before county officials. Godspeed to our first and only woman commissioner!

A World of Eating Women

By Gulielma F. Alsop

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN, BARNARD COLLEGE, NEW YORK

"SHE wakes up and screams in her dreams every night, Doctor.

I've stopped most of her supper but she doesn't seem to get any better."

The little girl was called in, thin, twitching, hardly able to stand still, with big eyes that alternately dilated and contracted under my scrutiny. Very slowly we began a rigid examination, followed by a painstaking questionnaire of the child's menus and the mother's prejudices as to food for children. The result disclosed delayed dentition, extreme nervousness and a variable appetite on the part of the child and, on the part of the mother, a fixed idea that everybody ate too much, especially children, and that sweets were an invention of the devil.

To a doctor's eyes, the patient was in such an evident state of semi-starvation that the diagnosis could have been made as the child walked in the door. And this child lived in a beautiful country house, and was under the care of a mother and a governess.

The prescription of more food, fresh raw milk, vegetables in large amounts, never canned or preserved, jam, honey, marmalade, six meals a day, met with incredulous astonishment. But one month later, when the child had an appetite like a young whale and slept without turning for twelve hours every night, the mother was converted to the need for scientific nutrition, and to the absolute necessity for knowledge of what each person, according to age, sex and occupation, needs to eat for health and vigor.

A young college girl athlete came into my office for the routine college physical examination. She was slim and tough and straight with not a single organic defect in her whole make-up, but—she was twenty pounds underweight.

"You've got to put on at least fifteen pounds, or you won't be able to make college," I told her.

She laughed, pulled her one-piece dress over her silk knickers and shook back her bobbed hair from her eyes. "Oh, I'm all right, Doctor. I've never been sick in my life. Besides, I don't want to get fat and stocky."

"I'm not asking you to be fat and stocky; I'm only asking you to give yourself a fighting chance. College demands more vitality than school. It is dangerous to be so thin when you are getting ready for real work. Twenty pounds underweight means malnutrition of every tissue of your body, especially of nerve and brain and gland and blood. You'll begin having headaches

and nerves and indigestion and neuralgia."

The girl threw back her head and smiled. "I can't help it, Doctor. I'm all right, really, and I don't want to get fat."

At midyears she was complaining of nagging headaches and insomnia. Her work was cut down, her hours of sleep and exercise regulated, her diet increased. She made a temporary improvement but was unable to gain in weight. The whole next year was one long effort to build herself up. The headaches became worse till she had a continual boring pain at the base of her brain, resulting in a definite nervous breakdown. At the end of her sophomore year she had to leave college, and it took two years of out-of-door resting and scientific eating before this girl could come back.



"The noon lunch holds back America more than anything else," says The Child Health Organization of America in a wee book called "The Wisdom of Professor Happy." It says so along with this picture. And because it fits in with Dr. Alsop's advice about eating, we just adopted it for her, with thanks.

Another college freshman was thirty-five pounds underweight.

"Do you get tired easily?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, Doctor; I'm so tired when I get home that I just throw myself across the bed with all my clothes on."

I had expected that answer. "Do you cry often?"

She nodded her head. "It's awful. I'm a regular cry-baby."

"How about your studies?"

The girl's eyes filled with tears. "That's the worst of it. I can't keep my mind on anything at all. I'm afraid I'll have to give it up."

"We'll fix all that," I reassured her. "What did you have for breakfast this morning?"

"You see, I commute." She twisted about nervously. "I had a piece of toast with my coffee this morning."

"Lunch?"

She blushed. "I had a committee meeting. It was very important. But I'll get something before I go home."

When our consultation was over I handed her a slip of paper with a de-

tailed menu including three substantial meals a day and three more fillers-in, with a large amount of raw milk and fresh vegetables and fruit.

I had succeeded in making clear to her that the food we eat is like the fuel of a furnace and that there is no subtle, mysterious source of energy—that every ounce of it comes from the combustion of the food we eat with the oxygen we breathe—and she realized why she was tired and weepy.

At her next visit she was two pounds to the good, and one week had made her an enthusiast on the subject.

"The funniest thing happened, Doctor, when I went home. I was telling mother all about what you said, and I didn't know father was listening. Suddenly he put down the paper and burst out: 'I should think, mother, you'd have paid enough attention to your children to learn what they needed to eat—not to have them commented on at college like scarecrows.'"

And I was pleased, for that remark indicated an understanding that the knowledge of how to feed a family is a real job.

My next patient was a middle-aged woman, about forty pounds overweight. "I never get any sympathy, Doctor; nobody thinks a great big hulk like me can ever get tired. But my back aches all the time, and my feet are so tired. I can't walk up-stairs without panting like a dog. Everything makes me tired. Don't tell me I'm too fat. I know I am. I've dieted and dieted till I don't eat anything I like, and I never get any thinner."

I discovered that she had never had a scientific diet prescribed for her, but had always dieted herself according to the latest fad. Her fatness had made her sedentary and her sedentary life had so weakened her muscles—not only those of feet and back, but also the heart muscles—that she could not exercise without growing breathless. Excess food had overburdened her body, giving her high blood pressure.

She also went away with a food prescription which supplied her with the food ingredients necessary to make her blood rich in iron and other mineral salts, but deprived her body of the fats and sugars with which it was overweighted.

A month later she was buying new clothes to fit her new figure, and feeling like a new being. By knowledge and self-control and applied will power she had given those mysterious forces within us that make for life a chance

(Continued on page 26)

Editorially Speaking

High Time to Act

THE whole world is filled with sadness over the rupture between France and England of the close alliance which had carried them through all the years of the war. It was not unexpected. More and more as time went on, it has seemed inevitable. The needs of each of the two countries were pressing harder and harder and they are diametrically opposed. If Lloyd George had still been in power, some semblance of truce might have been patched up in Paris and another conference called. Bonar Law, with characteristic frankness, from the beginning stated England's position without reservation. He faced the situation squarely and accepted the break calmly. Poincaré spoke with equal frankness for France. Italy, through Mussolini's siding with France, decided the question as to which viewpoint should prevail and Belgium agreed with her two Allies.

To understand France's viewpoint towards reparation, it is well to be reminded of the condition of France. Myron T. Herrick, our Ambassador to France, in a recent article in the *New York Times* gives the following data:

Without any outside aid France has spent in restoration out of her own resources, 93,000,000,000 francs. Population evacuated 4,690,000, returned 4,335,000. Municipalities evacuated 3,256, returned 3,216. Schools destroyed, 7,271, restored 6,884. Areas devastated 4,000,000 acres, brought under tillage 3,000,000 acres. Factories employing more than 20 workmen destroyed 4,700, restored 3,645. Homesteads destroyed 711,883, provisionally repaired 329,000, rebuilt 671.

Priority has been given to productive work for obvious reasons. A great number of families are still living in dug-outs and cellars, more in provisional shelter. Must France leave these people where they are? She is at the end of her resources. England's plan, she felt, gave her no prospect of reparations for four years, and no certainty then. The situation is tragic remembering the thousands of towns and villages wantonly destroyed by the Germans. So far, she has received only about 1,500,000,000 francs in reparations. She believes that she has seen no intention on the part of Germany to pay, and that she can collect from the huge resources of German capitalists which (so far) she claims have escaped.

Any move to occupy the Ruhr is regarded with grave concern, not only in Europe but by the United States. The question for us now is, is it not time for us to act? We know that our delay so far has been costly, both to the peace of the world and to our own pockets. Although concerned in winning the war, for four years since the armistice we have stood aside watching the world drift further away from peace. Although a creditor nation, we have seen the assets of our debtors steadily melting away without a protest. It seems both a moral obligation and good business policy for us now to take a hand.

As a first move, we would like to see Senator Robinson's resolution adopted permitting the President to appoint a representative from the United States on the Reparations Commission. Or let some Republican Senator offer the same resolution if that will ensure its adoption. Then let us boldly offer the mediation outlined by Senator Hughes. It is no time for timidity, or for the Administration to wait to try out public opinion. A strong, firm but tactful and friendly effort to give help in a situation little short of desperate would win the approval of the majority of the people in this country, and the respect and gratitude of a large part of the world.—G. F. B.

A Courageous Veto

PRESIDENT HARDING shows his admirable independence and determination to safeguard the Public Treasury in his veto of the Bursum Pension Bill. This is the same Bursum who sponsored the bill to deprive the Pueblo Indians of their lands and who also proposed another raid on public funds in his bill authorizing the United States Government to appropriate up to \$1,000,000,000 as a loan to Germany to buy raw materials and food stuffs in the United States.

The Bursum Pension Bill provided an increase from \$30 to \$50 a month to all widows of Civil and Mexican war veterans and from \$50 to \$75 per month to veterans themselves. The Senator announced that it would be a Christmas present from the nation to veterans.

The Commissioner of Pensions said the measure would cost \$108,000,000 annually and the President estimated that if the principle of the measure were adopted it might cost the nation eventually \$50,000,000,000. The President said frankly, "I see no obligation to pension women who marry veterans sixty years after the war."

Congressmen, Republicans and Democrats alike, are afraid to vote against any pension measure. With four billion World War veterans, it is highly necessary that a new principle of pension raiding shall not be adopted by Congress. As the President said in his veto: "The Government has so many defenders to whom generous treatment is due that Congress will find it necessary to consider all phases of our obligations when making provision for any one group."

The Same Old Story

TO many suffragists the objections—there are no arguments—brought in the French Senate against extending the vote to French women, sound strangely familiar. Strange, because although so recently used here, the people of the United States have almost forgotten them.

Woman suffrage is so normal and so reasonable that its adoption disposes of most of the objections to it. The objections brought against it everywhere have been the same. Women in the eastern states used to hear that there were terrible conditions in Colorado, one of the first suffrage states; that the divorce rate had enormously increased; and everything wrong, from divorce to holdups, was laid to woman suffrage.

Women had supposed, however, that the war had everywhere laid low the argument about the ballot soiling the lily-white hands of women. One remembers in France the women porters at the railroad station, shouldering trunks and bags; the women street-car and railroad conductors; the women factory workers; the women in the munition plants—without whom the army said it could not have been kept going. There was no work too heavy, no toil too grimy, for the women of France during those long dreary days of the war. And now, most of the soil of France is being tilled by women. The small communities are practically bereft of able-bodied men in the prime of life. French women have always been the business partners of their husbands more than American women. They have always worked in the little business or in the fields. Now the sole burden of much of that work is on them, and they are going about it with a courage that is a marvel to all Americans who come in touch with them.

These women cannot agitate for the vote. They are busy from early dawn to late night digging a most meager living for their children and the old people. They have no time

to work for the vote. But French men ought to insist on giving it to them, not only because in denying it France stamps herself as lagging in the van of civilized nations, but because France needs their viewpoint.

The vote in the hands of its women would be a veritable salvation for France herself.

Is Italy Converted?

AN interesting story came out of Italy to the New York Times on the first day of the year about the transformation that is said to have come with the Fascist revolution. It is claimed that the entire spirit of the nation has been transformed and that a great wave of patriotism is sweeping the country. Frankly a dictatorship, as Mrs. Catt made clear in her article written from the very midst of the revolution's beginning, the Mussolini government is founded on force and, by all accounts, Mussolini believes in force wholeheartedly. Yet, according to this news story, out of this ugly soil some fine plants are growing.

Mussolini's program says "Capital cannot get along without labor, nor labor without capital. No privilege for either, but justice for both." He stands for hard work and the principle that in service is joy. That society is founded on duties not on rights. It is said that people are more contented and cheerful; that courtesy is increasing and that there is a far greater tolerance between classes than ever before.

Before the Fascist movement attained large proportions, Italy seemed to be on the verge of a Bolshevik revolution. Now workmen in factories are said to be begging the privilege of working an extra hour a day without pay for the benefit of the state. Policemen, firemen and municipal employees are offering one day's pay a month. The Fascisti are said to be urging the same devotion to the service of the country in time of peace as is demanded in time of war. It is said that Italy has settled down to work with new energy and an entirely new spirit.

Whether or not this is all of the story, certainly the principles as outlined could be adopted by the world.

One Cost of Marriage

SPEAKING of discrimination against women, how about this? The New York Stock Exchange requires a double state and Federal tax on all stocks sold by married women. For instance, a married woman sells 100 shares of stock of a par value of \$100 a share, and the transfer tax charged against her is \$8 instead of \$4, as with other people. Also she is usually obliged to wait longer to receive the proceeds of the sale, for the same exchange requires that the stock first be transferred to some "dummy," usually a broker's clerk, and by him in turn to the actual purchaser.

Why? What's the answer? The answer lies in the laws of certain states under which a married woman hasn't complete control of her property. So the broker considers her sales not good "deliveries," and penalizes her accordingly. We asked a financial person about it and were *not* comforted by the line: "There are not many women who deal in 100 lot shares on the New York Stock Exchange, so that the ruling affects very few people."

There's no use raving at the Stock Exchange. Nobody expects it to start a feminist campaign as a side line. It's our business to get those laws fixed up. The rest will follow.

Halted Again

BY a two-to-one vote a District Court of Appeals has affirmed the injunction by which the Federal Trade Commission was restrained from gathering information of costs from certain iron and steel companies. The ground for the decision was the same as in the coal-mining case when the National Coal Commission obtained an injunction through the District of Columbia Supreme Court restraining the Commission from gathering information about coal-mining. The

point, according to both of these decisions, is that manufacture in itself is not interstate commerce. And the question left in one's mind is, if the Federal Trade Commission, to which Congress gave the power to gather information, concerning any corporation engaged in interstate commerce, can't gather information with regard to the commodities entering into that commerce—who can? To the lay mind, it sounds like a distinction without humanly satisfactory differences. Anyhow, one is glad that this decision about the iron and steel companies is to be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It is a question that needs a real and final answer.

All Together Against "Filled Milk"

IT is good news (you'll find it in the *Woman Voter*, page 18) that the Voigt bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The bill passed the House a good many months ago and its friends have been working hard to get it in motion again. Now the point is to get it through the Senate during this session. Both the National League of Women Voters and various federations of women's clubs, as well as other women's organizations, have been deeply interested in the passage of this measure, which will remove another of the handicaps to children's health.

This is the so-called "filled milk" bill, which seeks to exclude from interstate commerce the brands of canned milk in which the cream has been replaced by coconut oil and which lacks the vitamins essential to child health and growth. It isn't the children alone that are affected, of course—a lot of the cream that you get at restaurants comes from the "coconut cow," and as you don't see the can you have not even the chance to discriminate by reading the label. This restaurant use of filled milk has increased, we are told, since the beginning of the campaign for the Voigt bill. But the rest of us are unimportant in comparison with the children whose mothers, in ignorance of the difference between this sort of prepared milk and others, and attracted by its cheapness, are sentencing their children to undernourishment and to the evil effects of faulty diet.

Now is the time to write to your senators and tell them women want this measure.

It Works Both Ways

A DECISION worth noting is Attorney General Daugherty's ruling that agreements to maintain the "open shop" violate the conspiracy clauses of the Clayton act. The opinion was given in the case of the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco, after formal charges had been made that members of the Exchange had made an agreement among themselves not to sell construction material to contractors who gave preference to union labor.

The ruling has special interest because it parallels, for the employer, the action taken against labor in the "Duplex Printing case." In this, the refusal of machinists to install printing-presses manufactured in non-union shops was pronounced a "secondary boycott" and unlawful.

"Sauce for the gander also" is the New York *World's* editorial headline, which sums up the just balance of these two rulings.

Thank You to Our Artists

WE'VE already told our gratitude to the Contributing Editors—in the last issue. Now we want to say a hearty thank you to the artists who have contributed our cover series. They have not only given us the right to reproduce their work, but they have also taken time and trouble to provide us with photographs and in a dozen details have been generously gracious. And the beauty of it is that these are women who are already too well known to be concerned about publicity. We say three cheers and a Happy New Year to American women artists!

What the American Woman Thinks

Not "Outside"

By LUELLA ST. CLAIR MOSS

Candidate for Congress, at the last election, from the Eighth District, Missouri (and a great pity she wasn't elected)

ANSWERING the challenge in the editor's note prefacing the article "Why Outside?"* in the *Woman Citizen* of November 18, it may be of interest to review, briefly, some of the points in that article.

Perhaps the fact that the reviewer has recently passed through an intensive campaign for Congress extending over four months and covering eight counties; and the additional fact that she and the contributor of "Why Outside?" are residents of the same community, and therefore apparently have common human contacts—perhaps by right of these facts the reviewer may claim the privilege of discussing this article.

Is it true that "the woman influence is not registering in politics"?

In practically every instance where a machine candidate has gone down to defeat, or a progressive has won, a male chorus has vocalized "The women did it!" Witness the defeat of New in Indiana, the triumph of Pinchot in Pennsylvania, and of Smith in New York. In all these cases women took an active part, and editorial writers in metropolitan papers and male political citizens generally, have ascribed the several results largely to feminine work and influence.

Just what does the writer mean by: "The impact of her mass conviction is not getting through to government"?

Basically, men and women are human beings with common interests. Women are admittedly more concerned than men with questions pertaining to the home, to humanitarian measures—child labor, women in industry, and kindred subjects. Even before full enfranchisement, women, through organized groups, were exerting a marked influence upon legislation and upon the enforcement of laws in which they were most interested. With the increase of women in legislative bodies this indirect power is changing to direct, and we may hopefully look for correspondingly increased desired results. We cannot rightly expect miracles to result from only two years of sex equality in the franchise.

Let us grant the truth of the statement that: "The influencing period for the elections is past with the primaries." However, this period of political democracy is as fair a field for women vot-

ers as for men. Women are as responsible for the selection of candidates for office as are men. Under the primary system of filing for office, "private conferences" and "secret planning" need not "limit even the list of primary candidates to the chosen few." The reviewer had no "private conferences" nor was she a party to "secret planning"—she simply filed for office.

It is true that the women's auxiliaries, as yet, lack legal status. This is one of the matters for adjustment. If women are alert and will press this matter in their respective state legislatures it will be remedied. We cannot expect a perfect and impartially running machine in two years' time. The political machine in this country has been a man-controlled machine for almost a century and a half.

My political experience is absolutely at variance with one criticism of the contributor of "Why Outside?" Everywhere, during my campaign, I met with cordial and often unexpected support from women, irrespective of party lines. In manifold organizations ranging from

many campaign men and women both organized in opposition to one candidate. Men carried their organized opposition to this same candidate into the pre-election campaign much more vigorously than did the women.

I know of no instance wherein women factions were arrayed against each other; nor do I know of any political Machiavellis who make it a part of their political scheme "to play off one group of women against another." Women are applying acumen, social gifts and moral standards to politics, just as they have applied these same qualities to business and professional fields, and, by the same token, they will progress in politics just as they have progressed in other fields of human endeavor.

Men and women should not look upon politics as a game wherein trickery and "bluff" may occasionally run up the score. Rather is politics a business, a serious business, where men and women should hold together for ideals of good citizenship. The sense of sex solidarity which has come more or less to women out of years of association in the many types of women's organizations, will help to bridge over this political novitiate.

The big job of the women who are politically alert is to awaken women now comfortably dozing in rocking-chairs of civic indifference, or the dwellers in the lotus land of society dissipation, to a sense of individual and community duty.

The women aroused to a vision of good citizenship will find no lure in factions, for that way lie failure and bitterness of spirit. The highway of good citizenship means cooperation and the happiness of giving real service to one's fellowmen. Our daughters and granddaughters may never know the joys of pioneering in politics. Let us be plucky Eves and accept the bitter with the sweet from this new tree of knowledge.

"Tuning-In"

By MARY C. C. BRADFORD

Recently elected—for the fifth time—State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado

IN A recent drive for the Community Chest in Denver, the head of the Women's Division suggested that all Denver "tune in" for the great charitable and ethical drive. This advice seems good from the viewpoint of women's activities, and the *Woman Citizen* may well be considered as a receiving station for the radio messages of womankind at work in the world.



the survivals of the church "Ladies' Aid Society" to groups dealing with international questions, women have developed a sex loyalty and have found in these multifarious groups "a binding common purpose." I do not believe that politics will be benefited by a sex cleavage. I have found, however, that because of the newness of the experience, women who are alive to political interests are aware of the value of sex solidarity. This is a common psychological phenomenon to be found in all newly developed groups.

Are factions a feminine function? Again, let us first be human, and not so generally seek for the answer to our political problems in sex differentiation. There are factions among men as well as among women. This was fully demonstrated in one Middle West state during the recent election. In a heated pri-

* By Ruby Westlake Freudenberg, p. 17.

There is much of hope in the tidings of women that come from far and near; yet there is a slight reaction in the attitude of the people at large toward public recognition of women in high place. Not a little disappointment has been felt at the failure of women to secure congressional seats, while in the several states there has been no marked growth in the legislative success of women candidates.

Here in Colorado, for instance, those who had hoped to see seven or eight women in the House of Representatives and at least one or two in the Senate, were obliged to content themselves with three women in the House and none in the Senate. This is disappointing, as the women of the state, regardless of politics, have endorsed a very definite educational and child-welfare program, which would have had far greater assurance of success if there had been a group of women to "mother" those measures until they became a part of the statutes of Colorado.

From across the water came a similar story, and the tide of public appreciation of woman's capacity for public affairs has receded from the flood that promised so much a couple of years ago.

In business, both as heads of individual enterprises and as executive chiefs working under a general staff of business experts, women have begun to stabilize their activities by a more permanent occupancy of such positions, and by a higher degree of efficiency in business service.

A bird's eye view of the situation in regard to women as school executives reveals a somewhat puzzling situation. Apparently the people at large have more faith in the capacity of women as school superintendents than have boards of education, eight or nine state superintendents being women, and several hundred women serving as county superintendents in various parts of the United States. In these positions women have contributed no insignificant part to the educational advance of recent years. In spite of this demonstration of executive and supervisory ability, in school affairs, no woman has yet been elected by a school board to the superintendency of a large city since Ella Flagg Young's notable victory in Chicago. Even the smaller cities of the country are supervised almost entirely by men superintendents.

Are the people wrong in this matter? Or are the school boards wrong? The reason for such an astonishing state of affairs should be sought and found, and if an efficient plan of "tuning-in" shall be perfected, people who love fair play will begin to understand that while there should be no sex considerations, as such, as prerequisites to educational appointment, a poor way to eliminate such considerations is to make uniformly masculine appointments to positions

of educational leadership, with their accompanying financial rewards.

Let "tuning-in" on this question of national import be begun. Let the messages that are gathered from East, and West, North and South, and from across the sea, be compiled into a unified interpretation of intelligent thinking on this subject. Let there be a "tuning-up" of all the instruments that constitute the harmonious music of civic endeavor. Let men and women in all



phases of public service, and in business and professional life, work together like good comrades, with the understanding that, while there may not be as many women at the present time fitted to discharge successfully high executive positions as there are men who have received training for such work, there are undoubtedly much larger numbers of them who have the proved capacity to function in this way than has yet been recognized by the managers of business or educational activities.

Let nineteen twenty-three make such a record in this line that "tuning-in" a twelvemonth from now will bring, from around the world, the stimulating music of achievement shared in harmoniously by men and women alike.

It Depends

By JULIET EVERTS ROBB

Letters asking for, or making, comment on children vs. careers continue to float in. Here is an answer written by special request. A recent letter wants some one to tell how women who "do things" as well as run home and children, manage the details. Who'll answer that?

WHY theorize on the division of rights and privileges between married people? Thoughtful consideration of obvious facts will indicate the strait path to those about to marry—that is to become parents. The problems of those who marry with the intention of remaining childless do not concern us: they are not ethical.

The primary fact is that the female must carry and bear and suckle the young. Her physical relation to her children demands, if she respect their right to normal birth and healthy infancy, a self-devotion (she *may* call it

sacrifice, but she'd better not; it is dedication, not sacrifice) that excludes other *physical* devotions, however attractive or important, during their early years. Little children are highly susceptible to impressions of the personality, bodily and spiritual, of those near them. They may become, in their babyhood, so permeated with the sense of mother-love and mother-loveliness that it never leaves them, affecting their attitude toward life and especially toward their own children.

This "baby-tending," this service, this privilege, the father can not divide with the mother. Principles of equality, theories of justice, fall to powder before the fact. He can support, encourage and aid her in many ways, but he cannot substitute for her.

It seems demonstrable that a young woman who means to become a mother should not enter upon a career that she will be unable to abandon at the first stirring of life within her. There are enough occupations for women that can either be suspended and resumed or carried on at home to render the other course inexcusable.

The secondary fact—secondary only because two statements cannot fill the same space on the page—is that *absolutely* the father is responsible, equally with the mother, for the upbringing of the children, his duties beginning with their recognition of him as "Father." He should certainly share with her every thought, every effort, every inconvenience, for their good.

How these fundamentals are to be reconciled with circumstances cannot be reduced to a principle: it is a question of adjustment of individual cases to their own conditions. No case can be typical and such an argument as, for instance, Mr. Hutchinson's in "This Freedom" is founded on two very common fallacies: first, that the duty of a wife and mother necessarily requires her unfailing presence in the home, even after the babies are well "on their own"; second, that constant companionship with the children as necessarily implies good motherhood.

Fatherhood and motherhood are not matters of time or place, but of quality. I have known women, forced into business, who gave to their children, after working hours, an enlightened, intensive mothering that was eminently successful.

Motherhood and a career—will it work? I have known it to work, more than once—and it has been known to fail. It depends, largely, on the career and, still more, on the mother. When the children reach school-age some active interest beyond the "keeping" of a house, which cannot fill an intelligent woman's mind, becomes a necessity—a health-giving mental exercise for her, and, therefore, a benefit to her family: and this aside from need or duty to earn.

The Woman Voter

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Federal Measures the League Supports

HEARINGS before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that the Congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of children, began January 10.

The Voigt Bill, H.R.8086, to prohibit the sale of filled milk in interstate or foreign commerce, was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry Jan. 4.

There is no change in the status of the following bills:

Kahn-Jones, H. R. 11490: Providing for the transfer of the work of the Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice.

Sterling-Towner, S.1252—H.R.7: Creating a Department of Education, etc.

Sterling-Lehlbach, S.13—H.R.8928: For Reclassification of the Federal Civil Service.

Fess Amendment, H.R.21: To the Smith-Hughes Act, to increase appropriations for home economics, etc.

Fess-Capper, H.R.22, S.416: Providing aid to states for the physical education of children.

Ball, S.1616: For the elimination of prostitution in the District of Columbia.

Capper-Focht, H.R.7038, S.2040: Providing for compulsory school attendance in the District of Columbia.—A. W.

Japan's Policy in China and Siberia

Summary prepared by Miss Julie R. Adams, of Chicago, a lecturer on current events.

THE DISCUSSION was led by President David P. Barrows of the University of California, and Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. Navy (retired). Admiral Knight was in command of the American fleet at Vladivostok, 1917-1918. President Barrows was lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, U. S. Army in 1918 and was in active service, in the Philippines and Siberia 1917-1919. Many other members of the round table had personal knowledge of the countries discussed.

The question of Japan's policy led to a description of the Japanese government with its strange duality of military and civil authority. In dealing with China, some description of the geography, customs, and government of that wonderful country was given. The description of the geography of Siberia and its great natural resources seemed to give one a glimpse of the future when a great civilization must certainly develop there. The problem of the Russian revolution, too, was included in our course.

The members who had been recently in Siberia were agreed

that Bolshevism is not deeply rooted in that country.

At one or two meetings, the discussion of Japanese policy developed into a discussion of American policy in Siberia during the war. Dr. Barrows and Admiral Knight were agreed in feeling that if the United States had taken a definite lead in the autumn of 1918 and had established a military front at the Urals, Russia and the world would have been better off today. They were not able to convince all of their hearers of this, I think. Most of us, however, were convinced that the heroic Czecho-Slovaks had been hardly used by the puzzling policy of the Allies which neither ordered them to retreat from their position on the Siberian railroad, nor gave them the support and supplies that they needed if they were to maintain themselves there. The Allies were at odds with each other and so were unable to develop any consistent Siberian policy.

The American army often found itself without definite orders, one reason for this being that the liaison between the army and the civil government was poor. Colonel Landon, one of the members of the round table, said that he hoped the new policy of the War College would lead to great improvement in this respect. Instead of being confined to army officers, there are now both army and naval officers in the college, and two of the political branches of the government are also represented. Dr. Barrows looked forward to the establishment, by this means and others, of a political reserve which could be used in emergencies. He pointed out that if the United States should adopt a more active foreign policy, it would be in great need of experts with knowledge of foreign countries, and, in case a temporary intervention was necessary, a better liaison between the civil and military services would be all important.

Some of the members of the round table, who had lived in Japan, could see no wrong in that country, but most of them seemed to feel that there was a definite attempt by that part of the Japanese government called the military party to develop a sphere of interest covering most of China and all of eastern Siberia. They felt that this was shown plainly in the famous twenty-one demands on China in 1915, and the seventeen demands made on the Far Eastern Republic (now controlling most of eastern Siberia) at the conference at Dairen last winter. Their policy in supporting first one Cossack leader and then another has brought untold misery on Siberia and seems to show that they have taken the old principle, "Divide and rule," for their motto.

Most of the speakers expressed their belief that Japan's policy has been changed since the Washington conference. Admiral Knight feels that great faith can be placed on the good intentions and ability of Admiral Baron Kato, the new prime minister of Japan, so that the round table closed on a note of optimism.

St. Louis Voters Rebel

THE election of November 7th in St. Louis County (Missouri) was a rebellion of voters, both men and women, against the machine, fostered and to a large extent brought to its successful conclusion by the League of Women Voters, which decided, six weeks before the primaries, to give the established parties in St. Louis County an opportunity to bring about a reform. The county board of the St. Louis County League, through committees appointed for this purpose and by means of questionnaires sent out to all candidates for county offices, prepared before the last primary election a slate recommending Democrats on the Democratic ticket and Republicans on the Republican ticket for

each office to be filled. We printed 20,000 sample ballots with the names of candidates whom we recommended, underlined. A great interest was manifested throughout the whole of the county in this move on the part of the League.

The machine doubtless felt that every precaution must be taken to prevent the defeat of all machine candidates in the primary. Therefore, a list of judges and clerks was appointed to serve in that primary election. Among the men on this list were some who had criminal records, whose pictures are in the rogues' gallery of the state, non-residents and gamblers. Before the appointment of these judges and clerks, the League, assisted by citizens in all parts of the county interested in a clean primary election, had prepared a complete list of men and women, both Republicans and Democrats, of good reputation, willing to serve as judges and clerks. This list had been turned over to the Central Committee of the Republican party and to the Central Committee of the Democratic party.

You can imagine the horror and indignation of the women when the mouthpiece of the county machine printed the list of judges and clerks appointed by the county court. A mass meeting was held in Clayton. The people demanded of the county court why, when reputable citizens were willing to serve as judges and clerks, the court had seen fit to appoint criminals and crooks. The member of the county court presiding, Judge Shields, stated that the county court had acted according to law and that he intended to stand by their decision. He then adjourned court. I jumped on a bench and demanded of the people in that courtroom whether they intended to continue to stand and take such treatment from the officials elected to serve them. We then adjourned to the circuit courtroom and I was elected chairman of the meeting. We appointed a committee to make plans for a permanent organization of men and women in St. Louis County, the purpose of which was to procure clean elections and good government for St. Louis County. The judges and clerks appointed by the county court carried out instructions as far as was possible, and a number of machine candidates were nominated in each of the principal parties.

After the primary election, the committee appointed in the circuit courtroom before the election called a mass meeting, which was held in the Clayton courtyard on the Thursday after the election, as a protest against the outrages of the past primary election. A permanent organization named the Clean Election League was formed for the purpose of overthrowing the county machine. The history of the Clean Election League is too long to give here. Its work was largely planned and carried through by an executive committee of men and women, and as chairman of the League of Women Voters in St. Louis County I was made secretary of the executive committee. The work of the Clean Election League could not have been done without the support of the League of Women Voters and of the other women throughout St. Louis County.

It was the intention of the Clean Election League to put into the field on November 7th an independent ticket composed of both Republicans and Democrats. The executive committee prepared this ticket and a mass meeting was held in the armory at Webster Groves at which it was presented to the people and endorsed. Our ticket was then filed in Clayton, but the clerk of the county court, Mr. William Seibel, presented numerous objections to the placing of this ticket on the blanket ballot. This was to have been expected, as Mr. Seibel has held office in St. Louis County for a great many years, and as clerk of the county court was morally if not legally held responsible by the people for not having protested against the appointment of such judges and clerks as were appointed to serve in our primary election.

The Clean Election League appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. The Supreme Court upheld the objections of Mr. Seibel with a vote of two to four, two favoring placing the Clean Election League ticket on the ballot, and four objecting on technical grounds, Judge Elder, the seventh member, not voting. Chief Justice Blair voted

to place the ticket on the ballot. The executive committee of the Clean Election League was not discouraged. We decided to continue our effort to break the machine in St. Louis County at least, and a slate was prepared on which candidates nominated in each of the political parties were recommended. Forty-thousand sample ballots were distributed throughout St. Louis County. All candidates recommended by the Clean Election League were elected with the exception of two Democrats, one Republican, and one Farmer-Labor candidate. Among the Clean Election League candidates elected were the constable in Central Township, prosecuting attorney, clerk of the county court, and three members of the county court. The machine was not broken, but smashed!

The Clean Election League held a victory dinner at the City Club in St. Louis, Tuesday, November 14th. Four hundred and fifty residents of St. Louis County were present. We decided that although our work was indeed well begun, it was only just begun. The Clean Election League will continue as a permanent organization in St. Louis County. We are planning to organize an independent newspaper in order to keep our ideals before the public and to inform the public with regard to county matters. I believe that if this organization, working in co-operation with the League of Women Voters and other civic organizations in the county, can continue its good work, the clean-up in St. Louis County will be not only sensational but enduring—JANE S. HARDY, Acting President, Missouri League of Women Voters.

Better Citizens for Dane County

FOR YEARS a popular belief was that women wouldn't vote if they could. Universal suffrage showed this to be a fallacy. Now a new and equally erroneous idea prevails in some quarters that the average woman can't vote intelligently because she knows nothing about politics or government and has no desire to know.

For a large group of women the first two sections of this charge may be reasonably correct, for it must be admitted that there are many women who, because of ignorance, cannot vote intelligently; but it is not true that any considerable number of women will not seize the opportunity to improve their knowledge of governmental matters, if the chance is given them. The energy with which women everywhere have expressed their beliefs through the ballot indicates that their interest is alive—and interest and education go hand in hand always.

Education must be spelled in capitals on the programs of women voters' leagues for a long time to come. Nothing will more surely or more quickly bring about the ends for which these leagues are working. This theme is the unifying element in all the work of the Dane County (Wisconsin) League. Within the last few months this League has "put across" three large programs of educational work and is now planning another. Since any and all of the things this organization has done might be carried on equally well by any similar club in the country, a resumé of its accomplishments may prove of interest.

Before the primary election on September 5, fifteen stores in various parts of Madison blossomed out with booths in which for four days, throughout business hours, competent women were installed to answer general governmental queries and questions concerning the forthcoming election. Women were instructed also in the use of the ballot. No partisanship was allowed to creep in, and it would have been impossible to guess from the replies the women gave whether they adhered to Republican, Socialistic, Democratic, or any other doctrines. As a matter of fact, the League has members of almost every party affiliation.

The interest shown in the election-information booths led the Dane County League to believe that a series of educational talks on subjects that women ought to know about would not meet with as lukewarm a response as might have been predicted a few years ago. Accordingly, authorities were secured to deliver four lectures, under the auspices of the

League, and open to the public. The first of these talks was given by Professor Carl Russell Fish, of the University of Wisconsin, on "The Prospect of Peace." On the evening when Judge C. D. Rosa, of the tax commission, was to talk on "Taxation" a storm failed to keep about 100 women from going to learn the how and why of taxes.

The trouble in the East between Turkey and Greece offered a splendid opening for a talk on international politics, by Professor Graham Stewart, of the state university, to an audience, chiefly women, that filled almost every chair in the auditorium and balcony. The final lecture of the series, "Transportation Problems," by Professor M. C. Glaeser of the university, introduced women to some of the difficulties involved in keeping open the highway between producer and consumer.

For some time there had been a conviction on the part of the Dane County League that a great many women wanted, and wanted hard, to learn something definite about the organization and powers of their county and city government. About this time the *Wisconsin State Journal* began a series of articles on these very subjects, presenting the essential facts and details in a way that readers of even meager education could grasp. Considering ways to get information on county and city organization to women who wanted it, the League thought about this series of articles. The result of this thinking was the decision to resurrect and publish them in a pamphlet that could be used as a textbook in a course on local government. These pamphlets are just now off the press and the formal class work will soon begin. One professor at the university ordered more than a hundred copies for use in his classes; and a business man, to whom the pamphlet was mentioned incidentally during a dinner conversation, asked, "Can't I get one of those pamphlets? You women aren't the only ones that need to learn how our local affairs are run."

One other piece of educational work this league is planning for the immediate future. The *Capital Times*, one of the daily papers of Madison, has offered the League a weekly column to be used as a question-and-answer bureau. To this column any woman may send her queries with the assurance that they will be truthfully and fully answered by authorities whose aid the League will enlist.

A Few Valuable Publications

A PLEDGE for Peace," by Mary Garrett Hay, in the *News Bulletin* of the New York City League for December 22, bids fair to become a permanent and valuable addition to the literature of the cause of peace and every League should have it. The same *Bulletin* contains "Proposed Ways to Peace," by Will Irwin. "A Legislative Path to Peace," by Representative J. J. McSwain, of South Carolina, and Miss Ruth Morgan's statement of the program of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War.

Texas has issued what may be called the definitive statement of the Sheppard-Towner Act. The small folder tells what the act is, what it is not, why it is needed, what it costs, how it is administered, and what its future effects will be. Leagues working for state acceptance of the provisions of the act will find the Texas leaflet a convenient and effective tool. The joint legislative council has issued also an explanation of the prison survey and this too will be a great help to Leagues which are working on prison reform.

A splendid piece of work is the 26-page pamphlet by Lucy Randolph Mason, published by the Virginia League, called, "The Shorter Day and Women Workers." The author has made a careful study not only of Virginia working conditions for women, but of the whole question of the work-day as affecting the woman worker and every local Committee on Women in Industry will do well to provide itself with a copy of the booklet, which is sold at ten cents the copy.

IN a few years men will be as unwilling to do without the help of women in public life as they are in the home. —Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Connecticut.

With Leagues and League Officers

THE NEWSPAPERS report that Mrs. Helen M. Beardsley, president of the Elkhart (Indiana) League and formerly president of the state organization, has bought the building in Elkhart formerly occupied as American Legion headquarters, and will convert it into League local headquarters.

The Pennsylvania League reports that Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, formerly vice-chairman, and now honorary chairman, of the Dauphin County League, has turned over her Harrisburg house, which is in Front Street only a few doors from the governor's mansion and three blocks from the Capitol, to the executive committee of the state League to be used as a home and headquarters. In former years it has been difficult to find lodgings for League committees sent to the state capital and Mrs. Gilbert's generosity removes a considerable drawback to the success of League legislative work. Mrs. John O. Miller, state chairman and chairman, also, of the legislative committee, will take up her residence in the new headquarters with her associates, Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Smith, vice-chairman, and Miss Martha G. Thomas, state treasurer, who is also a member of the state House of Representatives from the second legislative district of Chester County. Another member of the legislature who will live in the League's house during the session is Miss Alice M. Bentley, from Crawford County. Counties will be asked to send delegations to Harrisburg during the session of the legislature to study the methods of work of the law-making body.

THE Illinois League co-operated with the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Consumers' League, the Parent-Teacher Council, the W. C. T. U., the Association of University Women, the Teachers Association and other organizations of women of Illinois in making an impressive ceremony of the seating of the first woman member of the Illinois Legislature, Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, on January 3. A special train went from Chicago to Springfield and after the seating and an informal reception in the rotunda of the state house, there was a drive to Lincoln's tomb and his old home and to the old court-house in which he spoke so often. After that there was a great dinner of fifty-one tables, one for each senatorial district, with Mrs. O'Neill's, the forty-first, occupying the center of the room, and speeches on the measures in the women's program. Miss Julia Lathrop, new president of the Illinois League, was toastmistress, and the program called for "songs and yells."

MRS. GENEVIEVE ALLEN, executive secretary of San Francisco Center, California Civic League of Women Voters, was a Holiday visitor at Washington headquarters and had much of interest to tell of California work. California's legislative program includes as its three most important measures, state acceptance of the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act, equalization of the age or majority—at present, in California a girl "comes of age" in everything but voting, at eighteen, and a boy can neither vote nor manage property till he is one-and-twenty, and the proposed law will merely set majority of both sexes at the higher figure—and community property laws. Mrs. Allen says that in California a woman is not entitled to control of her own earnings nor to partnership control of property acquired by herself and her husband after marriage. The San Francisco Center now has a membership roll of nearly 2500, in which a number of interested men appear.

MRS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM will represent the National League at the South Carolina League's annual convention in Columbia, February 13, which will be preceded by an efficiency in government institute called by the governor of the state. With Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, chairman of the Living Costs Committee, she will attend the Georgia League convention at Macon, January 18 and 19, the Florida League convention at St. Petersburg, January 23-25,

and the Tennessee League convention at Nashville, January 30 and 31. Mrs. Julian B. Salley will attend all these conventions as regional director. The Virginia convention is set for January 24-26, and Mrs. Salley will take part in the business meetings which are to be held at convention headquarters, the home of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett in Alexandria.

THE Newark League is offering for sale at fifty cents a copy, a "Voters' Calendar" which every woman voter will find useful. It consists of four sheets, six inches by nine, printed in the League blue on buff with important dates in red ink. The first sheet reprints Mrs. Park's famous pledge for conscientious citizens, and gives January dates of interest in New Jersey. Page 2 has a familiar saying of Mrs. Park's at the top, calendars of February, March, and April, with information on the Cable Law, the convention of the National League at Des Moines, and the New Jersey Convention, May 11. Mrs. Park, Mrs. Catt, and Susie W. Smith are quoted on the other pages and instruction on voting is given. The idea is one which will most certainly appeal to other Leagues with funds to raise.

THE Bloomington (Indiana) League, Mrs. W. W. Black, president, held a "handkerchief" convention just before Christmas, and handkerchiefs sent by League officials in twenty-seven states, and by other persons (Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the governor of Indiana, prominent women in both political parties and members of League committees among them) attended and were sold. The few handkerchiefs which were not sold were sent to the charity organization for Christmas boxes. The League cleared a satisfactory sum from the unique idea, and is already getting ready for a St. Valentine's Day box party. Each member is to bring a packed lunch-box or dinner-basket or two, and the chairman of the finance committee will auction all boxes off. The League expects to draw a crowd which will hear a discussion of measures the League is favoring in the state legislature while it eats the enticing box lunches League women will supply.

THE Silver Bow (Montana) County League will end its two months' campaign for members this month. In November two leaders, each with four assistants, were appointed, and when the final returns are in, the losing team will give an entertainment, with refreshments, to the League and the winning team. The League is studying legislative procedure through object lessons, having organized itself into a legislative chamber with presiding officer and all other necessary officials. League members have been asked to prepare and introduce bills in this chamber by way of practice for work in the real legislature.

THE Connecticut League has organized a speakers' bureau with forty speakers who are prepared to lecture not on local subjects only but on all manner of political, legislative, health, and financial topics. Mrs. Lewis Rose has for one of her subjects, "What the Women of the West are Doing," and will base her talk on her observations during her recent tour of western states which was undertaken under the auspices of the speakers' bureau of the National League. The speakers' bureau of the Polk County (Iowa) League has nearly as many speakers on its list.

THE Organization Department at Peru, Indiana, will be grateful for the addresses of the following persons, who attended the Baltimore convention, in order that official souvenirs sent them and returned from the postoffice may be forwarded to the right places: Señor Carlos E. Monteverde, Miss May Kenny, Señorita Maria Flores, Señorita Laura Meneses del Caprio, Señorita Carlotta Matienzo, Señorita Marchina E. Font, Señorita Margarita Lopez de Collio, Señorita Maria Ordonez, Señorita Ascension Besosa, and Mrs. John T. Vance, Jr.

THE legislative council of Montana, made up of representatives from the state League and other organizations for women, includes in its present legislative program the passing of laws to secure jury service for women, recall of public officials except the judiciary, eugenical sterilization of idiots, imbeciles, and the incurably insane, dormitories for city high schools, minimum wage for women, adequate requirements for county superintendents, and prohibition of billboards which deface Montana scenery.

THE executive board of the National League has engaged Miss Hazel Hite, whose work in Judge Florence Allen's behalf won her such prominence in Ohio, as secretary of the next annual convention. Miss Hite will have charge of the thousand and one details of arrangement and management, leaving officers free to devote their time to the program and to deliberations. Miss Hite has already established headquarters at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

MRS. GRACE HAMILTON SIPPI, president of the East Aurora (New York) League, is one of the many women who are reclaiming under the Cable law American citizenship lost by marriage with an alien. Mrs. Sippi is the wife of a Canadian, and by ruling of the authorities, although American by birth, will rank hereafter as a naturalized citizen.

OAKLAND CENTER, California, Civic League of Women Voters has been enjoying a most interesting series of personally conducted tours about the city. Mrs. R. E. Danforth, chairman of economics, arranged the third "little journey," which was an inspection of a great collection of trophies brought back from South Africa and given to the city.

WHEN car fares were raised in Mobile, recently, the local League took up the matter and appointed a committee to call on all business houses paying women less than ten dollars a week, to raise salaries to meet the increased expense of transportation.

ALABAMA has now more than sixty local Leagues. Alabama has also for the first time in state history, a woman in the state legislature. Mrs. J. G. Wilkins, of Selma, is the first woman to be elected to the state law-making body.

THE gross receipts of the "Atlantic City Boardwalk," for which the Massachusetts League and the New England Hospital for Women and Children were responsible, with eighteen shops still to be heard from, are \$170,639.25.

MRS. MAGDALEN B. MUNSON, a practicing attorney of Pittsburg (Kansas) has written for the Wichita League an excellent brief article that will be of use to study classes, called "What the Constitution Does for Me."

THE League of Women Voters of the Territory of Hawaii, six hundred members strong, has taken steps toward affecting affiliation with the National League.

IN ADDITION to its monthly magazine, the Minnesota League will publish a bi-weekly bulletin during the session of the legislature, devoted to progress of bills the League approves, and to general legislative data.

THE MASSACHUSETTS League's American Citizenship Committee announces that profits from the Radcliffe school of politics, amounting to \$697, will be turned over to the Radcliffe endowment fund.

THE CONSHOHOCKEN (Pennsylvania) League expressed its best wishes to the national organization with a Christmas and New Year card addressed to the whole League.

World News About Women

Conference on Women in Industry

ON January 11, 12, and 13 there will be held in Washington an extremely important Conference on Women in Industry. It will be under the auspices of the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and the Bureau Chief, Miss Mary Anderson, will have full charge. It will be attended by representatives of all the great national organizations of women, except the National Woman's Party, which conditioned acceptance upon a place on the program. Organizations as such are not to be represented on the program, but each of six topics will be introduced by speakers who are experts in their field. Among them are Mary Van Kleeck, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Merica E. Hoagland, Mary McDowell. Secretary Davis will address the first meeting, and possibly also the President. The next *Citizen* will report the conference.

Springfield's Councilwoman

MRS. EMMA E. BRIGHAM, Republican, is the first woman to be elected to either Board of the Springfield (Mass.) City Government. She won a seat in the Common Council.

News from Shanghai

WITH a membership of about five hundred, the American Women's Club of Shanghai, of which Dr. Anne Walter Fearn is president, has planned an active program for the coming year, and a number of departments have been formed to carry it out. This Shanghai club is affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Mills Wins High Place

NEW YORK STATE'S new-old governor has named a woman as a member of the state hospital commission—Miss Harriet May Mills, of Syracuse, associate chairman of the Democratic State Committee. This commission is made up of one medical, one legal, and one lay member, and it was the third place that fell vacant. In nominating Miss Mills Governor Smith said: "I am carrying out my policy of placing women in administrative positions where they have to do with the human side of the state administration. With so many inmates of state institutions I feel it to be an advantage to have on the commission a woman capable of dealing with their special needs and interests. . . . Social agencies of every description, including the State Charities Aid Association, and many women's organizations have urged the

appointment of a woman to this place. Miss Mills brings to the office ability, understanding, sympathy and a trained conscientiousness." As our readers know, Miss Mills has long been identified with forward looking work for women, and has been a leader in her party in the state. She was candidate for secretary of state in 1920.

England's First Woman Advocate

FROM two sources we learn that for the first time a woman advocate has appeared in an English Court. The lady is Miss Monica M. G. Cobb, and the case—the prosecution of a man for bigamy—was tried and won at the Birmingham Assizes. Miss Cobb had been admitted to the bar just a fortnight prior to receiving her first brief.

Iowa's Discrimination

DID you know—until we told you in our election reports—that women are not eligible to the legislature in Iowa? The women of the state are acutely conscious of the fact and will probably ask for legislation this winter permitting an amendment to the Constitution that will remove this discrimination. Even if they get it, the amendment may not be effective for at least three years as it goes to a vote of the people after passing the Legislature.

Jane Addams

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of Chicago, is touring the world to sound out opinion regarding means for bringing about economic reconstruction and peace. She will first go to Paris, then sail for India by way of Marseilles; visit Siam and Japan and return home via San Francisco. Miss Addams has been presiding over the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at the Hague.

The National School of Democracy

FINAL plans have been made for the National School of Democracy, announced in the issue of December 16. It will be conducted in New York City under the direction of women of the Democratic party from January 29 to February 3. Men and women are invited to enroll, and men and women prominent in the party and in public service will be on the program as lecturers.

Headquarters for the work of the school is the Hotel le Marquis, where enrollment started the first of the year with registration fees of two dollars for the entire course; one dollar for a single course of six lectures.

Among the subjects in the course on Democracy, are "International Principles of the Democratic Party," "Democratic Highlights of American History," "A Liberal Democracy," "What Women Find in the Democratic Party," "Democracy Applied to Social and Industrial Problems."

The course on Organization and Administration will include such subjects as "A General Organization Plan," "Cooperation Between National Organization and State," "Club Finance," and a round table on literature, publicity, separate clubs, representation of women on committees.

There will also be a program on Public Speaking.

The response in greater New York has been enthusiastic and a number of delegations from various states throughout the country have been heard from and will send representatives.

Miss Hyatt's New Jeanne d'Arc

MISS ANNA VAUGHAN HYATT'S new statue of Jeanne d'Arc was recently dedicated in the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the laying of the Cathedral's cornerstone. The statue was a gift of the late John Sanford Saltus, and was presented by the Jeanne d'Arc statue committee. Miss Hyatt is noted for her portrayals of the immortal French maid—the mounted figure on Riverside Drive being perhaps the best known.

The H. A. P. Club

MRS. ELLA MAUDE FARRA of Summit, New Jersey, formed a club of her own last February. It is called the Help a Prisoner Club, based on the idea that a big need for prisoners is to retain some communication with other humanity. It grew out of her joining a league whose members promised to write three letters a year to prisoners. Mrs. Farra became so interested that she wrote many more than that. Then one writer asked her if she could sell articles made in prison. The result is that one room of her house is overflowing with bead bags, necklaces, toys, neckties, hat bands, inlaid trays and many other articles made by her convict friends.

No conditions for membership are made to the prisoners. They may belong to any race, have committed any crime—if they can make salable articles Mrs. Farra acts as an agent for their goods. Or not exactly agent, for she

accepts no commission from any prisoner. Each pays a membership of a dollar a year for shipping and stamps.

Many prisons show articles made by their inmates, but a prison is not a favorable shopping place. Mrs. Farra is more in touch with the general public. The members (the *outside* members) of her club pay tiny dues and agree to buy one article, ranging in price from ten cents to twenty-five dollars each year.

HAS it dawned on CITIZEN readers that the Mary Ogden White who edits the "only woman's magazine published in New Jersey"—*The Civic Pilot*—is the very same Mary Ogden White who was the loved and admired first Associate Editor of the WOMAN CITIZEN for several years?

N. D. Strikes a Blow at Illiteracy

THE Women's Clubs of North Dakota are working to eliminate illiteracy in that state, where in 1920 there were 9,937 illiterates. A State Illiteracy Commission has been formed, and Mrs. Alfred Zuger, representative of the organization, reports splendid progress. The clubs are working in cooperation with Miss Jean Nielson, state superintendent of public instruction, who is actively interested in this movement.

Cuban Women Hope

THE National Suffrage party of Cuba has addressed a petition to President Zayas, asking him to include in his first message to Congress a recommendation to strike out from the constitution the word "males," thus admitting women to the polls. President Zayas has succeeded in dodging the issue since he took office in May, 1921.

A Girl Coach—for Boys

MISS GRACE DURLING has the distinction of being the coach for the high school boys' basketball team of Union, New Jersey—certainly an exceptional position for a woman. Her training as a member of the crack Temple College girls' team of Philadelphia led Miss Durling to volunteer for the job.

Mrs. Loft Resigns

MRS. GEORGE W. LOFT, Special Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City, has resigned her office, taking effect January 1. Mrs. Loft has been in office since May, 1921, and has a record of fine work with the women's division.

The Maternity Law in Court

THE Supreme Court of the United States now has on its list of duties consideration of the Sheppard-Towner law. Last week James M. Beck, Solicitor General, filed a motion to dismiss

the suit of Massachusetts against the constitutionality of the act.

Mexico Also Thinks of Children

ON January 1 the second Congress on Child Welfare opened at Mexico City, with 250 delegates, representing all the states of the Republic.

Suffrage Is Spreading

IN spite of the wave of reaction against women's progress which seems to have swept over many countries since the Armistice (the International Woman Suffrage Alliance points out) it is nevertheless true that a steady and persistent advance has been made practically all over the world. At the Geneva Congress in 1920 the women of twenty-two countries celebrated their political emancipation. The great feature of the I. W. S. A. Congress, to be held in May at Rome, will be the delegation from the East—India, China and Japan being expected to send representatives—and the fact that for the first time an Eastern country, India, will answer to the roll-call of enfranchised women citizens.

A Swedish Woman Diplomat

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, founder and dean of the Washington College of Law, writes: "Here is another notice of a woman in the diplomatic service—Miss Lydia Hendrickson, Chancellor of the Royal Swedish Legation. Miss Hendrickson is a graduate of the Washington College of Law, has been with the Swedish Legation, and has well earned her promotion to the chancellorship.

The Women of Poland

Because of the Polish Women's Congress, to be held in Warsaw next May, this little article on Polish women's place in the world has special interest. The writer was formerly a captain in the Voluntary Legion of Women, who played so active a part in the war.

BEFORE Poland arose as an independent state, the women of Poland played an eminent part in various patriotic, secret associations which always existed in Poland, even during the worst oppressions. Therefore, the Polish woman ripened politically long ago. Naturally, as soon as Poland became independent and the rule over the country fell into the hands of men who had worked with women during many years, laws were passed which placed the women on the same level with men.

The legislator has always been particularly unjust to women in Poland. At the beginning of the last century the Napoleonic code was introduced in Poland, on the principles of which the Polish legislators built the Polish code in 1825. Thus for an entire century the women of Poland were treated by the Polish laws as citizens of an in-

ferior class, until in free Poland on July 1, 1921, this secular injustice was righted by a law passed by the Polish Diet—the first step in the enfranchisement of women. The new legislation reads: "Husband and wife owe each other faithfulness, support, help, and good behavior." By this law women have the same right as men in the exercise of suffrage, jury service, care and custody of children and office-holding. As to property rights, the dowry is considered the joint property of husband and wife unless provided otherwise by pre-marriage arrangement; the wife however, is sole and full proprietor of all property to which she becomes entitled after marriage, whether inherited or the result of her work. Polish women can elect and be elected, not only as regards central government, but local governmental bodies also. During the first Diet elections in 1920, 80 per cent. of those entitled to vote used their right. The Polish woman sits in the Diet and town council: eight women sit in the Diet, which numbers 400 members; they do not form a separate party but joined the already existing political clubs. Women sit in practically all town councils in Poland. The Club of Progressive Women is the chief champion of the cause of women in Poland.

Women in industry have not yet shown enough initiative in organization. The few existing organizations are extremely weak and of practically no authority, the majority of the women workers joining the labor organizations of men, where they are admitted with equal rights. This seeming lack of interest of the women in professional organizations is chiefly due to the extremely difficult economical conditions in Poland: a factory girl, an office typist or clerk, a shop girl—work officially, according to the existing laws only eight hours per day, but they have very often to take extra work in order to make ends meet, and therefore have no time or strength left after the day's toil, to go to meetings. However, compared with pre-war conditions, the tendency of the working women to join organizations is advancing rapidly.—WACLAW ZAWISZA.

Publicity by Radio

THE Children's Bureau is making use of the government radio station to broadcast news about itself for a fifteen-minute period one evening each week.

"WE are using the Woman Citizen in two of our village clubs very successfully in bringing before women a better knowledge of their place in world affairs," writes a subscriber from the Middle West.

If your club is not using it, won't you bring it to their attention?

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

FORMAL opening of National Headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs recently purchased occurs on the evening of January 8th, followed by the winter meeting of the Board of Directors January 9, 10 and 11.

(Mrs. Read will report this double big event in the next issue.—Ed.)

THE mid-Biennial Council will take place in Atlanta, Georgia, May 8, 9, 10 and 11. Mrs. George Minot Baker of Massachusetts has been appointed program chairman and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, chairman of Citizenship Training, will be chairman of the Georgia Local Board. The meetings will be held in the Atlanta Woman's Club \$100,000 auditorium, which is now adding a \$27,000 banquet hall.

THE 1924 Biennial will be held at Los Angeles in June, with the California Federation of Women's Clubs as hostesses.

THE monthly instalment plan of saving as taught by the thrift lessons of the war and directed by the house of Dunham and Company, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, is being advocated by Mrs. M. Morgan Greeley of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs in her thrift work. Mrs. Greeley now lives at R. F. D. 3, Hempstead, New York. She writes: "This company has for free distribution a thoroughly complete brochure on the topic of thrift so vitally important for clubwomen to learn. Or if clubwomen will write to me, I will answer inquiries."

THE position of the General Federation of Women's Clubs on prohibition has been well put by Mrs. W. L. Alvord of Michigan:

"Clubwomen are for the upholding of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. To our mind there is no middle ground—a candidate is wet or he is dry. Once we give the inch of a modified Volstead Act, those interested will not only demand but take the mile. There is a tremendous insidious wet propaganda abroad. If it wins, it will be because of the indifference of good people. Let us awake to the need of the hour."

TWO definite lines of work in Americanization have been outlined by Mrs. J. C. Pearson of Marshall, Oklahoma, G. F. W. C. chairman of Americanization. They are:

Organization in each county for work in connection with the Naturalization Courts, as outlined in "90 Days of Opportunity."

Extension of work with foreign-born women, including them in club citizenship classes.

Copies of "90 Days of Opportunity" may be obtained from Miss Lida Hafford, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pearson is also asking each club to include in its study: Racial groups with reference to numbers, location, characteristics, and effect on local life and the immigration problem as it affects American ideals, character, mentality and health of the people; industry, the immigrant himself; international relations; and the world at large.

THE Oregon Clubwoman, published in Portland, is the name of the state federation monthly organ which is taking the place of the *Federation Bulletin*. Mrs. Ocean Jolly, Oregon Building, Portland, is managing editor and publisher. Mrs. Edith Knight Hill is club editor and state chairman of press and publicity.

The Bookshelf

By MILDRED ADAMS

SINCE the *Citizen's* bookshelf of five lines expanded and took on the dignity that comes with sentences and even full-grown paragraphs, it has been orderly almost to the point of primness. Its edges have been in line, its covers dusted, its contents carefully related. But this time, it's fallen into holiday confusion, and looks as though children playing had left the books in the topsyturvy state that only children can achieve. D. H. Lawrence bends an inquisitive eye on Lady Susan's *Indiscretions*, Kathleen Norris refuses to consider *Lilian* as belonging to *Certain People of Importance*, and in the center of them all beats the *White Heart of the Mojave*.

Lady Susan Townley, who has just told the world about her *Indiscretions* (Appleton, 1922) is the wife of a former British diplomat, now engaged in raising blooded black pigs. According to her information, his change of career came about because of those same "indiscretions," and her book is really her denial of the charge against her. With her husband she lived in many of the world capitals. She has an appreciative eye and a limber pen, and her descriptions of social life all over the world are full of charm and interest.

D. H. Lawrence leaps from jest to deep earnestness and back again like a circus tumbler with the "Fantasia of the Unconscious" (Selzer, 1922), as his bounding net. His publishers call it a system of philosophy, but he is much wiser in naming it a fantasy. He divides the human body into four great areas, and deduces from each certain physical and psychical needs which are universal. Then he shows how our system of education fails to satisfy them, and suggests certain changes which he believes would lead to a finer, truer race. Absurd at times, revolutionary in an

amazing way, he is both interesting and stimulating.

Arnold Bennett was neither when he wrote *Lilian* (Doran, 1922). He was only irritating, and that in the most squirrel-cage way, rousing over and over again the exasperated question "Why did he do it? Why did he do it?" He tells the commonplace story of a beautiful girl brought up to be her father's plaything, left a penniless orphan, and turning to stenography to support herself. She goes to Italy with her employer, who marries her when he has to, and then dies leaving her all his money. It hasn't even that prop of stupid books, a moral.

Certain People of Importance (Doubleday Page, 1922) has this much in common with *Lilian*—its heroines are also brought up to be useless, and as beautiful as may be. It is the story of an American family, traced from its Massachusetts founding in 1760 through the birth of the youngest California descendant in 1894. Most of the book marches from 1860 to 1894, concerning itself with the fourth, fifth, and sixth generations. The picture of life around San Francisco Bay in those days is a joy. Lovers of that region, though they may disagree climatically, will pounce on one description of the country after another with the glee of treasure hunters.

The study of the Brewer family, guarding their girls from every detail of life knowledge, and carefully planning marriages for them, is sadly funny and exasperatingly true to type. The book suffers from odd lapses between cause and effect; sections aren't always related; grandchildren might have had anybody for grandfather as far as continuity of traits is concerned. Nevertheless, Mrs. Norris has carried out a valuable experiment of sweeping scope, and has done it with the most careful and detailed workmanship.

The White Heart of the Mojave (Boni Liveright, 1922) was saved till the last as we used to save the raisins from rice pudding. It is a charming book, which travels into a huge unknown region of our own country and finds beauty and adventure, and great peace. The author, Edna Brush Perkins, and her friend Charlotte Hannahs Jordan, who went with her, are well known both for the work they did during the fight for suffrage and their present part in civic life. Mrs. Perkins begins thus: "It was our habit to tell large and assorted audiences that freedom consists in casting a ballot at regular intervals and taking your rightful place in a great democracy; nor did it seem anomalous, as perhaps it should have, that our chiefest desire was to escape from every manifestation of democracy in the solitariness of some wild and lonely place far from city halls, smokestacks, national organizations, and streets of little houses all alike."

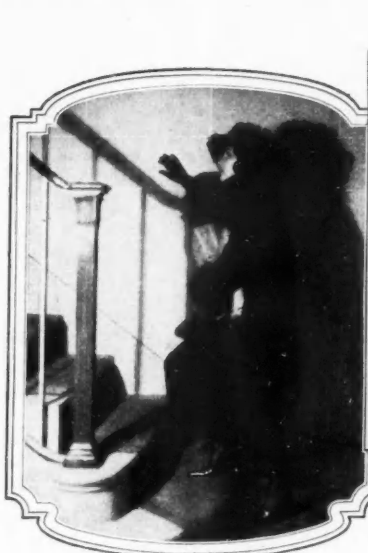
They escaped with such joyous suc-

Cantilever Stores

(Cut this out for reference)

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 Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
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 Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
 Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
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 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
 Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
 Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
 Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
 Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
 Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
 Cincinnati—1059 Leland (near Winthrop)
 Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
 Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Ave.
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 Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
 Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
 Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
 Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
 Elizabeth—Gird's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
 Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
 Erie—Weschler Co., 510 State St.
 Evanston—North Shore Bootery
 Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
 Fort Wayne—Mathias & Sons
 Fort Worth—Washer Bros.
 Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
 Greenville—Pollock's
 Harrisburg—29 No. 3d St.
 Hartford—86 Pratt St.
 Houston—306 Queen Theatre Bldg.
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
 Indianapolis—S. Ayres & Co.
 Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
 Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
 Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
 Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
 Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
 Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
 Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
 Los Angeles—508 New Fantages Bldg.
 Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
 Lowell—The Bon Marche
 Lynchburg—Isbell-Bowman Co.
 Madison—Family Shoe Store
 Memphis—Odd Fellows' Bldg. (2d floor)
 Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
 Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
 Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
 Newark—897 Broad St. (2d floor)
 New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
 New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
 New Haven—153 Court St. (2d floor)
 New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
 Newport, R. I.—Sullivan's, 226 Thames St.
 New Rochelle—Ware's
 New York—14 W. 40th St. (Opp. Public Library)
 Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
 Oakland—236 Henshaw Bldg.
 Omaha—1708 Howard St.
 Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
 Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
 Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
 Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
 Plainfield, Me.—Van Arsden
 Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
 Portland, Ore.—333 Alder St.
 Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
 Providence—The Boston Store
 Reading—Sig. S. Schweizer

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cess that the very reading of the book seems to fling open doors and windows. It is a unique contribution to the literature of American places. African deserts have been reported frequently, but never before has one of the great American deserts opened its secrets to such understanding eyes.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 10)

reached what may be a peak in the movement to ridicule and deride law-abiding prohibitionists. In fact, the capital is about at the point where it is beginning to think of a renaissance of official dignity, of the time when one did not speak slightly, without true and important cause, of the Supreme Court of the United States, of high officials of the Government, particularly those in judicial positions, or of the Government itself and its traditions. There has been a great deal of loose talk here which does not help to uphold the high standard of respect which has been the heritage of Americans, but one can say truthfully that much of it has been caused by the lax demeanor of public officials themselves.

Observers who have been attending the investigation of the impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty, held by the House Judiciary Committee, have commented upon the extravagance of some of the charges against him and, through him, against the dignity of the office of Attorney General of the United States. But Mr. Daugherty himself has not over-exerted himself to preserve the traditions of that dignity.

The Capitol is awaiting the findings of the House Judiciary Committee, the investigation having been concluded. It is the general understanding that the Committee will dismiss the complaints. That has been the tone of the proceedings. But while we are on the subject of official dignity, let us add the Chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Lasker, as another public official who personally does not assist in maintaining traditional respect for public office, being given to extravagances. Secretary Fall, whose retirement as Head of the Department of the Interior was announced yesterday, did not add to official dignity. He has the sheriff point of view, in which he saw himself as a Government official who could make Mexican or other troublesome nations come to terms if he only could get the recalcitrant leaders alone with him long enough for them to realize his stout arm and flint eye. Secretary Fall is an odd mixture of legal ability and the sheriff viewpoint, and a reactionary with an ancient progressive label. He was one of Roosevelt's Progressives. Yet in present-day interpretations he comes nearer to being a blood-and-thunder representative of the old guard.

The amazing incident of the week

here was the President's statement, in an endeavor to disprove any friction between him and his Secretary of the Interior, that he had tried without success to induce Secretary Fall to accept a place upon the Supreme Court of the United States. Nothing in a long time has so impressed your correspondent. Of all the inappropriateness, the misfits, the tragic possibilities, the shadow of what would have been a public calamity, this is pre-eminent. Women are not alone in the conception of the Supreme Court as a tribunal of impartial interests, of human considerations, of legal pre-eminence, and, next to the Almighty, of overpowering justice. If former Senator Fall is President Harding's idea of an appointee to the Supreme Court, then we begin to believe that the objections of the radicals and farm bloc in Congress to his recent appointment of Pierce Butler were well founded, even though after difficulty the Senate managed to confirm the President's nomination.

NOT to be outdone by women's clubs, government bureaus, and churches, the *Citizen* is now using radio. Every Friday morning at ten o'clock you can hear some *Citizen* news, if your house is geared to receive the Associated Broadcasters operating from Ridgewood Radiophone Station WHN. Please overlook untechnical language—we're new at this business. Here's our first program, to be given on January 12th:

Woman Headliners

"A Woman Sees the Fascisti Revolution"—written on the spot by Carrie Chapman Catt

The Women Winners at the Last Election

The Sand-pile Lady—A True Story
Would your husband like to change places with you? A discussion.

Tell your neighbors who have radio connections. *Citizen* news about women's doings ought to be an inspiring accompaniment to the morning's work.

Your correspondent has called attention before to the President's overwhelming desire to pay his debts, moral, political and business. But his desire never to be unappreciative has led him into some perverted payments. He owed a political debt to Colonel Harvey—but he made him Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He owed a debt of friendship to Senator Fall—and he made him Secretary of the Interior, and tried to put him on the Supreme Bench. He owed a personal and political debt to Harry Daugherty—therefore, the Attorney Generalship. He paid a personal debt of friendship to General Sawyer with the responsibilities of a General, entrusted with a great hospitalization program. The payment end of these acts was generous—but the fitness of the beneficiary for the appointment seemed not to be the larger consideration.

Several senators have denied that the Department of the Interior lightning was about to strike them, particularly Senator Kellogg, one of the President's intimate friends. Representative Frank W. Mondell, Republican leader, recently defeated in Wyoming for Senator, would be an appointment pleasing to many. His experience in interior matters has been extensive both before and during his congressional career.

The impending appointment adds one more thing to the turmoil on the hill. The Senate is in a state of "worried cat" over the efforts of the adherents of the Shipping Bill to bring it to vote, and the strenuous tactics of the farmer group to filibuster and substitute for shipping either a rural credits bill or legislation for direct elections. Chairman Jones, harassed by the obstructions, has been endeavoring to put through a change of rules to facilitate in future legislation desired by the majority, yet protecting minority rights. He has introduced a resolution creating a special committee to consider such a revision of the rules. Senator Calder, New York, took his stand for the Shipping Bill this week. He said that he thought the bill would "tend immeasurably to help every state, city, town, village and farm."

The Interstate Commerce Committee favorably reported on an interesting bill—by Senator Capper, requiring manufacturers of woolen, cotton or silk cloth or garments to mark the percentage of materials contained. This is known as the "truth in fabric" bill.

There has been recently more agitation in Congress for a change in the Immigration Act. The importunities largely have been on the side of making it more liberal in the matter of the present three per cent quota, particularly so as to enable more refugee immigrants from the Near East to enter. There are, however, other propositions further restricting the quotas. The legislation has not yet been formulated into bills which are likely to endure.

A World of Eating Women

(Continued from page 13)

and they had triumphantly made her over.

During the physical examinations which I conduct at Barnard College, in checking up the fitness of about a thousand girls a year, I meet also the successful girl and have been able to determine the health factors which make her power.

The girl who goes easily through her college work is the well-fed girl. A well-fed condition implies a body weight within ten pounds of the average for her height at complete maturity, a blood haemoglobin one hundred per cent, and a total absence of minor ailments—headaches, colds, indigestion, cold hands and feet. Nor is she dead tired at four in the afternoon.

Here one might also say that nutrition is an entirely different thing from digestion. Nutrition is the supplying of all the tissues of our bodies, brain and nerve and muscle and gland, with those chemical and vitaminic substances found in foods which are necessary to the life of our bodies. And the supplying of the kind and amount of food needed by every individual according to the variation of age, sex, climate and occupation.

The terrible truth about women is that they do not care enough about an exuberant, vital health to employ the means to get it. They somehow think it is beneath their dignity to take any pains with their diet, either for acquiring the necessary knowledge or to do the necessary eating. A large majority of women feel it is rather vulgar to rejoice in a big appetite and refuse to eat half enough. The modern craze for a straight silhouette aids and abets this prejudice and women of brains and intelligence sometimes sacrifice a successful career to the development of a match-like figure, which should be gained through exercise, not diet.

So we have the tired anemic college or business girl, the neurasthenic married woman, and the apoplectic afternoon shopper. Such half women regard themselves as the inevitable result of living in a modern civilization. They do not realize that the reason for their diminished vitality is their own ignorance and carelessness about their food. Such neglect carried out through years of bad eating will result in many of the most dangerous diseases of the age—in tuberculosis, grave anemia, nephritis, hardening of the arteries and sudden death. But, fortunately, even with our hit-or-miss eating, most of us escape in some measure our just dues and manage to slump along with some degree of limping and partial success, courageously fighting against our pet ailment, a mean, sour stomach, a biting headache, sniffles, and that deadly fatigue that crawls out from its lair about four P. M. and blackens the whole universe.

In contradistinction to such prevalent types, the modern athletic woman demands a sense of vigor and power tingling through her body and three good meals a day.

Our ideals still mold our bodies. The first imperative change has been the change in our conception of what a woman should be. Here we must thank our mothers and grandmothers for having triumphantly left the home and hoop skirts and the fashion of being frail and clinging, but we cannot lie back on their laurels and be content with a second-rate vitality with which we just manage to drag along. The home, strenuous as it was, still allowed a woman to lie down in the middle of the afternoon in wrapper and slippers with eau de cologne on her

forehead if she felt a headache "coming on." Today, many women are out in the business world on a job where wrappers have been forgotten and headaches must be concealed. Instead of retiring into a quiet and darkened room in the middle of the afternoon, they turn on a desk light and plunge into the busiest part of the day. No matter what their heritage or feelings, they must be up to the mark. Not only for their own sense of well-being but for the success of their business careers, women must be well fed if they wish to compete with men outside the home.

Here is the crux of the whole matter. No woman can attain success or happiness in the modern world or achieve even the smallest amount of recognition, for any length of time, unless she takes thought to her diet. Women must eat their way to fame.

ALL of you who know all about Proportional Representation may skip Charles H. Porter's article in the next CITIZEN (or the next after that). But any one who is the least bit hazy on how it works, or who isn't up to date on where it works, had better not miss it.

The Girl in the Watch Tower (Continued from page 11)

analyses that the presidents of seventeen of the leading shops in New York expressed their willingness to underwrite its publication, while trade journals have given it pages of review.

There are many people, however, who are not enlightened about women and their aims, and who wonder what the work of the Bureau is all about anyway. It was an otherwise intelligent employer who said: "I would like to say I'd help you but—the trouble is, it's all so anti-marriage, this educating girls for business," and not until he was convinced that thousands of girls *must* work (in New York state alone the tax returns showed thirty thousand single women to be heads of families), and that they would all be happier and more useful if trained for the *right* work, did his conscience clear and his mind give itself to the business in hand.

Another employer (trustee of a woman's college too!) was enlightened in spots, but has never caught up with the new generation. "Do you mean to say," he asked in amazement, "that when girls are in college you encourage them to think of what they will do when they come out?"

The young woman admitted that she did just that.

"I am astonished that anything should be done to take their minds from their studies. They are there for that specific purpose. Besides, it's wasted effort, for they'll all marry the minute they get out anyway." He then and there proceeded to offer this dangerous

radical a position in his own business, possibly to safeguard the college girls she was influencing in such large numbers.

Although the world of business and industry is still governed by the law of supply and demand, there is coming to life a gradual perception of what Helen Bennett terms "the law of need and satisfaction in work." Emma Hirth believes heart and soul in this law and has the vision to see that it will mean, not only released energies and more durable satisfaction, but enormously increased production as well. And she believes heart and soul in women and therefore does so much to help them "get ahead," and so much more to inspire the greater desire to be useful to their age.

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A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALICO

"SALOME," produced under management of Charles Bryant: Nazimova's interpretation of Oscar Wilde's Salome. A most artistically produced motion picture, well worth seeing if you like the play and have some one to leave the children with.

"STRANGER'S BANQUET," produced by Goldwyn: An excellent picture directed by Marshall Neilan, which holds the attention from the first foot to the last. Much credit is due a fine cast including the charming Claire Windsor and Rockcliffe Fellowes, a hero in spectacles—a relief from the usual handsome type.

"MAKING A MAN," produced by Paramount: A Peter B. Kyne story. An unusual picture because it contains no villain and no hero, but Jack Holt in the character of a California millionaire who is first one and then the other. A highly entertaining picture.

"DR. JACK," released by Pathé: That Harold Lloyd is in this picture is all that need be said in its favor. By all means see it. The theme of the doctor who cures with common sense and sunlight takes the picture out of the purely comic and gives it a human value.

"SLEEPY HOLLOW," released by Hodkinson: The spirit of Washington Irving is probably not entirely satisfied with this picturization of his classic, which is rather long drawn out and amateurish in parts, except for the remarkably well-done ride of Ichabod Crane and the headless horseman. Will Rogers plays Ichabod better, we think, than anyone else could.

"HEROES OF THE STREET," produced by Warner Brothers: Wesley Barry in a policeman picture which for the first half moves one through genuine sen-

timent, but which peters out during the last few reels, due to a turn of the story toward the commonplace, and the retiring into the background of Wesley Barry.

"THE FLIRT," produced by Universal: With Booth Tarkington's story as an excellent head start, the producers have gone on with the good work and made a fine picture, which in its faithful portrayal of a piece of human life is in places tragic and in places humorous. Only the happy ending, which seems to be still in demand by the moving-picture public, is unbelievable. Cannot hurt the children, as a Tarkington small boy will interest them and the unpleasantness go over their heads.

"KICK IN," produced by Paramount, with Bert Lytell: What was once a fairly good crook play dressed up in inappropriate movie revels, and extraneous material in the form of a Du Barry-like matron whose admirers come in with her breakfast tray. A picture one can well afford to miss.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

The following article has been written at the request of one of our subscribers, who desires information on the subject. This is of particular interest because during the past few months many stock dividends have been declared—partly owing to the agitation in political circles for the taxation of surplus and reserves of corporations.

STOCK dividends are additional shares of stock issued to stockholders without payment on their part, and the reasons for their existence differ considerably with different companies. Their issuance does not make an enterprise any larger, but it does divide it into a greater number of shares.

As a rule, stock dividends are de-

clared payable out of surplus or reserves when these surplus assets become larger than the directors consider necessary or desirable. They are also paid occasionally when greatly increased earnings make it desirable to have more shares into which to divide the profits from these earnings, or when it may be thought best to change from a fixed par value stock to one of no par value.

The meaning of "stock dividend" is best illustrated by explaining how such a dividend comes to be issued. Take the case of a corporation organized many years ago with a capital of \$100,000, divided into a thousand \$100 shares. The company has had a prosperous existence and its assets have become very great and out of all proportion to its original capitalization, so that today it owns manufacturing plants, etc., valued at \$2,000,000. This would give each share of stock a book value, or theoretical share in the enterprise, of \$2000, which is just twenty times the par value of the shares.

Meanwhile the earnings have also grown until there is each year about \$200,000 to distribute among the stockholders, which amounts to a cash dividend of 200 per cent. on each share of the stock with a fixed par value of \$100.

A stock such as this, instead of selling in the open market at around \$100 a share, would probably sell at somewhere near \$1,000, since even at that price it would be earning 20 per cent. on the investment. Therefore, the company probably feels that it should increase its capitalization until each share of its stock does not have such a tremendously large market value. It wishes the stockholders to have just as large a proportionate share in the enterprise as ever, and so it declares a stock dividend of, we will say, 500 per cent. This means that each present holder of one share of stock will receive five shares of the new stock, so that his total holdings will be six shares of stock for each share formerly held.

When it comes to paying dividends on the new stock, cash received from six shares of stock may not be any larger than from the former one share of stock. As a matter of fact, however, records show that where the capitalization of a company is increased by stock dividends, the dividends on the new stock have usually brought in more money to the holder than the higher rate of dividend on the old shares of stock.

The case just cited is, of course, extreme. Often when a stock dividend is declared it does not amount to more than 20 per cent. or one-fifth of a share of new stock for each share of old stock held, or perhaps 50 per cent., which would be one-half of a share. The old stock and the new stock are really all of one kind in a case such as that mentioned above, and after the stock

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dividend has been issued no distinction is made between the original shares and the new ones.

However, where the par value of the shares is changed in the course of issuing a stock dividend, the old stock goes out of existence and new stock takes its place. In the case mentioned above it might have been decided to issue six shares of no par value stock, that is, stock without any definite theoretical value, for each share of \$100 par value stock formerly held. Strictly speaking, this is not perhaps a stock dividend, but it is frequently so called.

More about stock dividends next time.

Miss Whitney's Case

(Continued from page 10)

president of the Woman's Peace Party of California.

There is Miss Whitney's background and history.

Now for what happened. Miss Reed tells it on the authority of John Francis Neylan, well-known corporation lawyer, who is appealing the verdict to the Supreme Court "on principle." (Mr. Neylan was chairman of the State Board of Control when Miss Whitney was deep in Oakland charities.) At the height of after-war tension, Miss Whitney was scheduled to address a meeting of the California Civic League on the negro question. A municipal ordinance required the approval of the Chief of Police on public programs. There were rumors that Miss Whitney's name was objectionable. Mrs. Frank G. Law, president of the League, after failing to trace the rumors to their source, sought—and secured—the chief's written permission for her appearance on the program; she also put the point to a League vote, with a resultant overwhelming expression in favor.

The speech was made—a fair, able and patriotic discussion, by the account of those who heard it. But as Miss Whitney left the hall she was arrested for "criminal syndicalism."

California's criminal syndicalism act, it should be said, was hurriedly passed at the 1919 session of the legislature, its origin mysterious. On its face it was a harmless prohibition of unlawful acts of force or unlawful methods of terrorism. But some members of the Legislature, when the bill was under consideration, and others since, have pointed out that because of its ambiguity, the law might be employed to interfere with pretty much anything to which almost anyone objected.

Put to test, the charges brought against Miss Whitney under this act were dismissed for lack of evidence. All simmered down to the specific charge of her attendance at a convention of the Communist Labor party as a member of the organization's Resolutions Committee, and her membership in the party.

According to testimony at the trial,

Miss Whitney made no speeches during the convention. The resolutions to which, as a member of the Resolutions committee, she signed her name favored bringing about the changes desired by political methods rather than by "industrial action of the masses." This, anyhow, is the claim in the appeal before the Supreme Court. "It is vigorous in its contention," says Miss Reed, "that the trial did not develop a shred of evidence showing that the appellant ever broke or advocated the breach of any law. It insists that she never talked violence, aided in violence or had any knowledge of violence. The sole crime for which she was convicted, and which conviction the Appellate Court upheld, was that she belonged to the California branch of the Communist Labor Party—which had endorsed the convention of the National Communist Labor Party held at Chicago—which in turn had endorsed the National I. W. W.—which body finally had endorsed the California I. W. W., whose members had been found guilty of acts of violence at Bakersfield, California."

Much capital was made against Miss Whitney of a widely circulated story that at that convention the American flag had been draped in red. The story, pursued at the trial, came down to a confession on the part of a witness that the police inspector who arrested Miss Whitney told him he had "planted" the red drape—merely "more or less of a tablecloth"—and this point went out of the trial altogether.

On the day after her arrest Miss Reed interviewed Miss Whitney at the Alameda County Jail. "Her cell was filled with relatives and life-long friends, all urging her to say something—the something that, perhaps, might yet turn the tide of public prejudice and misunderstanding, and furnish a more favorable background for an appeal. They begged her to repudiate the Communist Labor Party. In answer, Miss Whitney turned to me, and quietly asserted her Americanism.

"A real American," she said, "cannot be blamed for demanding freedom of opinion and freedom of speech. Our fathers had a passion for personal liberty. It's in the blood."

That is the woman whose dismissal by the Supreme Court would — her prosecutors say—"threaten the stability of government and give a mighty leverage to the wedge of Bolshevism." And this is what Dr. Jessica Peixotto, of the Department of Economics at the University of California, says:

"The law that convicted Miss Whitney is a menace to free speech; therefore, I deprecate it. Miss Whitney's case is one of many of which this country will live to be ashamed. When this curious incomprehensible terror which now sweeps the countries dies—because it is found that there is no real menace for it to feed upon—then, we

shall wonder why in 1920, we wanted to suppress extreme doctrines that for a century past have flourished freely in this land of ours without in any way preventing its growth to greater prosperity, or to greater freedom."

Puffs and Points

FROM OUR READERS

A LITTLE while ago we sent out a number of letters to subscribers asking them for a new kind of cooperation. We asked for a perfectly frank opinion of the value of the *Citizen*, and equally frank suggestions for improving it; and, to make it easy, we put some questions on the back of the letter, which could be answered simply and without signature if preferred. We asked our readers (1) what classes of article they found most helpful; (2) the departments they liked best, and (3) what changes they would like.

Well, the answers have been coming in thick and fast, and though it is far too soon to give you any added-up report of them, we want to use the grab-bag principle again and show you a few random samples. But even without the beginnings of tabulation, two favorites are very clear—All guess? Mrs. Catt—anything whatever she may write. ("She never writes anything that is not worth while"), and Mrs. Stokes's Washington letter.

In Praise Of E. K. P. S.

That reminds us of a comment on the latter from a letter not in this series. It came from Mrs. Anne Stewart, of Seattle, Washington, who knows what's what; and she said the ship subsidy was all dark to her until Mrs. Stokes held her candle up to it. Mrs. Sara Burns, of Bradford Woods, Pa., sitting up in a sick bed to fill out the questionnaire, says much the same: "One night at dinner the ship subsidy was up for discussion. After everybody quoted the newspapers I told them the *Woman Citizen* had a fine article which I had only glimpsed. It was read and all decided there wasn't a newspaper in the country had given so just and complete and easily understood an explanation." We hope Mrs. Stokes feels this repays her for the extra hard work she must have done to make that complicated subject clear and simple.

Wholesale

No department or "class of article" need feel slighted in this questionnaire, because every single one gets a kind word from several readers anyhow, even out of this first batch. Some are content to say, "I like the magazine all through," or "I have no changes to suggest," or "The whole magazine is fine, clean, concise and helpful," or "It is a trade journal for the woman in politics, and as such has no competitor."

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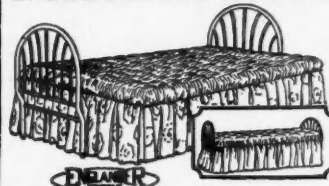
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Others say, aside from naming favorite departments, that they like best: "Current politics and legislation." . . . "Developments in position and work for women and children." . . . "Those giving general information about what different Leagues of Women Voters are doing throughout the country." . . . "European and domestic problems." . . . "Education in Citizenship." . . . "General political news and news about women's accomplishments." . . . "How to be a good citizen." . . .

"Those pertaining to citizenship—notably Mrs. Catt's and those that give practical experience." . . . "I liked the articles dealing with the economic situation—Senator Capper's on the cooperative movement among the farmers and fruit growers, for instance. We women are wiping up the floor instead of turning off the spigot if we do not become intelligent about ways of democratizing the economic system." (That sound observation comes from Mrs. E. E. Kiernan).

Honesty compels us to admit that there aren't many knocks in this lot, but naturally there wouldn't be since these are "regulars." There are a very few who say they take the magazine "on principle" and don't find time to read it, but the "cover to cover" type is overwhelmingly more numerous.

Assorted Requests

There are plentiful suggestions for changes, of course, and here are some of them: Madeline Lambert, of Newton, Iowa, wants "a short story in each issue, a bit of fiction to drive home a lesson that we do not always draw from current events. And the librarians and teachers would pledge everlasting gratitude if you would publish short plays or dramas of citizenship for the grades and high schools." . . . Mrs. J. A. Johnson of Yonkers, New York, wants "more biographies of women in the United States who are accomplishing reforms in laws for women." . . . E. Virginia Smith joins us in wishing the "subscribers would express more often their opinions and ask also for information." . . . Mrs. C. H. Williams thinks she would like "some health articles referring to the mother and child." . . . Mrs. Maud Nathan of New York suggests "more articles on the progress of women throughout the world." . . . Mrs. Amalia DuBois, of Bayonne, N. J., wants "a pure food department, which will take a vigorous stand against adulterated and denatured foods." . . . Two or three urge even fuller information about bills coming up in Congress.

Several urge still more attention to the Volstead law, and the solitary reader who "is provoked at your writing so much about prohibition" supposes she will be "a rank outsider."

Mrs. Charles Traxler makes a plaintive and unique request—that "the fashion plates in the advertisements should occasionally show 'us poor mortals' past middle life."

No more room this time. Only, Mrs. Robert Ford of Canton, New York (who is one of several to write 1923 first on a renewal to the *Citizen*), says a nice last-line. After praising Miss Hauser's prize story in the last issue, she adds—"I wish every woman in America took the *Citizen*."—AMEN.

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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

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Contents of January 27, 1923

A Page of News Pictures.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
A Glimpse of Germany.....	7
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
Your Business in Washington.....	8
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
The Riddle of the Ballot.....	10
By Charles H. Porter	
A Maker of Heirlooms.....	11
By Mildred Adams	
Industrial Women Confer.....	12
By Marjorie Shuler	
Cambria County's Campaign.....	12
By Sarah M. Gallaher	
An Interview with Allen T. Burns about Russia.....	13
Editorially Speaking	14
A Plan for Action in Europe	
Uprooting a Million	
Why More Women Aren't Elected	
No Seeds for Uncle Johnny	
Where the Cable Lave Pinches	
The Twelve-Hour Day	
The Klan Way	
What the American Woman Thinks	16
A Job for Women, by Alice Hamilton;	
Wanted—More Women, by Mary	
Vida Clark; Teachers Cheer Up, by	
Laura L. Ambler	
The Woman Voter.....	18
The official organ of the National	
League of Women Voters, edited by	
Ruth Kimball Gardiner	
World News About Women.....	22
Including General Federation Notes	
by Lessie Stringfellow Read	
The Bookshelf	26
By Mildred Adams	
A Line on the Movies.....	27
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
Your Investments	28
By Eleanor Kerr	
They Say	30

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VII New Style

No. 18

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WE have a narcissus blooming right on our desk, and if we had been looking we could have seen it open.

♦ ♦ ♦ As it was, the lovely silent miracle took place just beyond our lowered eyes while we were dealing with proofs or other grubby matters. ♦ ♦ ♦ We should have felt ashamed if we hadn't been busy marveling and quite illogically cheering up about Europe. ♦ ♦ ♦ Four blossoms it has. ♦ ♦ ♦ We're going to have bulbs always, even if the water takes all the paint off the Citizen's desk (Business of breaking it gently to the management). ♦ ♦ ♦

There are one or two other nice things we could mention too, without becoming a positive Pollyanna. ♦ ♦ ♦ One is the way everybody has hopped on the president of Harvard for drawing the color line as he did. ♦ ♦ ♦ One is the glad news (proved in court) that a woman isn't a thief if she helps herself to her husband's money when she needs it (our pleasure of course being wholly impersonal). ♦ ♦ ♦ And one is the optimistic view of boys taken by a man teacher of same, who says the current brand is far better than that of thirty years ago and far, far better than the present standard values in girls. ♦ ♦ ♦ No male equivalent for flapper, apparently. ♦ ♦ ♦ Is it the narcissus that keeps us thinking of Bermuda and similar sunny climes so much, or is it just the winter travel supplements (suggesting the value of advertising—will our prospects please note)? ♦ ♦ ♦ You remember we were talking about women in law schools. Well—one of our readers sent us a story about an old judge who taught in a law school where women were an innovation. He was decidedly old-school himself. ♦ ♦ ♦

One day he was telling the class what he thought was the way to study law. He tilted back his chair and settled himself comfortably. "Well," he drawled, "you young fellers have been going around here with Susie and having a pretty easy time, but you can't do that with the study of law. No, sir, the study of law is hard. I can't bore a hole and pour it in your heads—I wish I could. You've got to get it yourselves, and here's the way to do it: Take your chair and draw it up before the fireplace and read over the lesson—slow. Then read it again. Then take your pipe or a good chew of tobacco and smoke and chew and think over what you have just read." ♦ ♦ ♦ About that time his eye fell upon the feminine members of his class; he hesitated a moment and then said resignedly: "Well, I reckon if you can't smoke and you can't chew, you can take the poker and stir around the ashes a bit." ♦ ♦ ♦ Did you see what Alice Robertson said about napkins? Well, the House was discussing appropriation bills, and a gentleman from Texas got all stirred up about the item that 150 dozen napkins had been used up in the House restaurant last year. ♦ ♦ ♦ And Miss Alice, who used to run a restaurant herself, said that it was the habit of napkins to disappear freely and that very little could be done about it. ♦ ♦ ♦ You can do your own figuring. ♦ ♦ ♦ Not so bad. ♦ ♦ ♦ No, really, we couldn't consider paper napkins. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's a very able writer out in California, John D. Barry, who recently said what is vulgarly known as a mouthful. It was this: "There's an interesting publication that isn't known nearly as well as it ought to be. It's called the *Woman Citizen*." We thank him.



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IT took Miss Aleen Cust just eighteen years to pry open the doors of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in England, which has just given her a diploma. Meantime she had completed—long ago—the four-year course of the Edinburgh Veterinary College and was practicing in Ireland. It is a pleasant touch that Miss Cust is a sister of Sir Charles Cust, Equerry to King George. This first Englishwoman veterinarian lives in a London mews, having left Ireland when it grew too unsafe, and has a houseful of highly bred dogs.



AT the left, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the new Governor of Pennsylvania, who took office last week. Mrs. Pinchot has been a national officer of the League of Women Voters, and herself did heavy work in the Pennsylvania women's election campaign.

If we had published all of the picture below, it would have gone all the way across the magazine. It's a group of the delegates to the Women's Industrial Conference in Washington this month, and there were three hundred of them. Secretary of Labor Davis holds the center. See Page 12.



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MISS MAUDE ROYDEN, the famous woman preacher from England, leaving the ship to begin an intensive American lecture tour—seventy lectures in two months.

THIS is that new national headquarters of the American Association of University Women we've been talking about.



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

JANUARY 27, 1923

Number 18

News Notes of the Fortnight

The Ruhr Crisis

AS this is written, it is ten days since French troops entered the Ruhr region to collect reparations from German coal mines, and an endurance test is on between France and Germany. Belgium and Italy stand with France—Belgium with troops, Italy without; the English Government is aloof, with the prevailing public opinion opposed to the French action, while the Washington Administration, so far as one can discover from hazy reports, disapproves. The German Government has formally protested to all other governments that the invasion is a violation of the Treaty.

This action on the part of France followed the vote of the Reparations Board that Germany was in "voluntary default" in her coal deliveries—the second default it had declared. These votes furnished the legal basis for action under the Treaty of Versailles, which contains a passage providing that if Germany should voluntarily default in her payments, she should not consider measures of forcible collection "acts of war."

The French entry began at Essen. At once the German Coal Syndicate, which managed the coal operations of the region, fled, and the French had to face the problem of organizing the mines for production. They decided to pay the miners themselves and to collect in place of the German Government the 40 per cent tax on coal—which incidentally had not been paid since September. At first the mine owners consented to deliver coal on the basis of cash payments in advance, but within a few days they received orders from Berlin to deliver no coal, even if paid for. They obeyed, and a policy of passive resistance was put into effect.

There was an immediate French response. The occupation was extended so that by the middle of last week the entire Ruhr region was encircled. The great mine directors of the region who preferred to obey Berlin rather than the French Ruhr authorities were arrested for trial by court-martial, and coal requisitioning began.

In some places strikes of protest

Very Briefly

Following the example of baseball, movies, and the theatres, the Associated Dress Industries have chosen a dictator—David Mossesohn.

Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, which is associated with the League of Nations, is making a successful visit in this country. As a result, the American Chamber of Commerce has shown signs of an intention to co-operate in some degree with the Labor Office.

A fresh attack has been made on the Interchurch Steel Report through a book written by Marshall Olds. The rumor has been circulated—again—that some of the nine members of the Inquiry Commission responsible for the report had repudiated it. And the rumor has been very thoroughly and effectively denied. The book—a huge affair which we have not yet read—is said to smell strongly of whitewash, adapted for steel trust use.

The French-American Society has chosen four "representative Americans" to study the French colonies in Northern Africa. Former Attorney General Wickersham is one of the number.

The Irish Free State continues a stern policy of executions. A total of 45 since November 17 is reported.

The five defendants in the first Herrin massacre trial were acquitted. They were charged with the murder of mine guards during the riots last June when twenty-two men were killed. Many feel that justice has been defeated by the failure of Herrin witnesses to come forward with evidence.

against the arrests followed, and at this moment a general strike of Ruhr miners is planned in which the men will report at the mines but keep their arms folded. The German Government threatens them with jail if they consent to work. Railway workers have also been forbidden to move trains, and French railwaymen are being summoned. Berlin, meantime, has started to exclude the French from the hotels and to boycott French goods.

So far, there have been few clashes. Two or three casualties have occurred, one in the course of a disagreement between German Nationalists and Communists which the French checked, and there is the usual impossibility of knowing who started the trouble. At Dortmund and Luenen, where the French were beyond the neutral zone forbidden to German troops, only a few miles separated the French forces from

some thousands of the German Reichwehr. Nothing happened, but the press of every country reflects the fear of a sudden flaming into war.

In addition to requisitioning coal mines, the French have seized coal barges and banks, levied on the national forests, and have established a customs barrier. Coal, it is claimed, to the extent of 100,000 tons, has been turned westward, but has not yet—because of the German railway tactics—moved into France. One phase of the diversion of coal from Germany is that the Ruhr region has little food supply stored, and it has been the practice to send coal into Germany and bring food back. That situation adds to the French complexities, in providing for the forces of occupation. It may prove a reason why the German resistance can not hold out. At the best, the miners' pay is so low that unless Berlin can pay them their situation must soon become impossible.

You can find expressed in the newspapers any opinion, all the way from defense of the wisdom as well as the legality of the action of France; through sympathy for her desperation coupled with regret for her rashness, to the belief that this is part of a deliberate plan to dismember Germany.

The date for the next German payment has been postponed to February 1, and there is talk of a new French plan for a reparation settlement.

The boys would stay down on the farm if the prices wouldn't.—*Muskogee Daily Phoenix*.

Memel—A Bone of Contention

ANOTHER European danger spot is Memel, that tiny strip of land which was the northeasternmost corner of pre-war Germany, with the Baltic on one side and Lithuania on the other. It consists principally of the city of Memel, formerly a port of considerable importance, with a majority of Germans in the population, and a rather sparsely settled hinterland. Under the Treaty Germany surrendered Memel to the principal allied and associated powers, agreeing to accept the settlement they

would make. There has been no settlement, and Memel has been governed by a provisional Allied Commission, supported by French troops. It has been desired by both Poland and Lithuania, for the sake of the seaport; and a year or so ago a combination of organizations in Memel itself made the demand that it should be a free state under the protection of some Entente power.

Within the fortnight Memel has been invaded by Lithuanian bands, who took the city, in an almost bloodless attack, against the defense of French troops and German police. The invaders have named the region "Little Lithuania" and have set up a government with a hundred delegates, which, curiously enough, is said to have a majority of Lithuanian-Americans. The French are established in a neutral zone, the German police has had its pay stopped, the people are in acute need and distress, and the situation is a mess, generally. A commission from the Council of Ambassadors in Paris is on its way to try and straighten things out. Meantime from Paris the report has been sent to the *New York Times* that the Lithuanian invasion was inspired from Germany and a report to the same paper from Moscow credits it to Poland.

The Lithuanian government denies that the invasion had its sanction.

Oil hasn't done much for troubled waters in the case of the Dardanelles.—*Detroit News*.

Too Many Mines

THE United States Coal Commission has made a preliminary report of its fact-finding investigation. It says that no lasting peace is possible between operators and men until employment becomes steadier. Very early in its course the investigation discovered "too many mines and too many miners," the underlying cause of the instability of the industry. This explains, the Commission says, the need for a day wage rate higher than the average for other industries. They estimate that the industry may be carrying an excess of 200,000 miners.

Judge Clarke and the League

A SIGNIFICANT event in the development of American sentiment for the League of Nations is the launching of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. The Association was formed by the union of two organizations of similar purpose, and inaugurated at a dinner when John H. Clarke, who resigned from the United States Supreme Court a few months ago to work for the League, was chief speaker. Judge Clarke becomes the president of the new association and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, president of Council. The object of



Versatility marks Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser's work, as she is noted for her groups, nudes, animal figures, relief portraits, medals and coins. Mrs. Fraser—then Laura Gardin—came from Chicago to New York in 1900 at the age of eleven. In 1907 she entered the Art Students' League and studied under James Earle Fraser, whom she later married. She has been awarded the Helen Foster Barnett prize, the Julia Shaw prize (for the "Baby Goat" on our cover) and has done a "Grape Baby" fountain for the City of Buffalo. Among her medals are the Cardinal Farley, the Army and Navy Chaplain's, the Bide-a-Wee, the Alabama Centennial and the Grant Memorial fifty-cent pieces.

However, Mrs. Fraser is not always working with clay, for she loves riding, golfing, swimming and tennis, and confesses to a curiosity about the screws, wheels and mechanism of a motor.

the Association is to carry on a non-partisan crusade for the entrance of this country into the League. It plans to mobilize public opinion through churches, clubs, labor unions, schools, colleges, the press, among the soldiers, and on the stage.

Judge Clarke made a masterly summary of the reasons why this country should enter a league to prevent war and why it should enter the League.

Speaking as an experienced lawyer, he said that joining the League would commit us to just four obligations—to submit to delay and conference before declaring war; limitation of armaments; the agreement to impose economic and social boycott on any covenant breaker, and the "remote possibility" under Article Ten, to which for "timid souls" he would permit the addition of a reservation in the interests of the Constitution.

In reviewing the League's achievements Judge Clarke itemized the peaceful settlement of four very promising prospects of war—between Finland and Sweden over the Aland Islands; the boundary dispute between Poland and Lithuania; the partition of Upper Si-

lesia between Germany and Poland, and the boundary dispute between Jugoslavia and Albania. To this list of successes he added the establishment of an international court of justice, the rescue of a half million prisoners from Russian prisons, and the League's dealings with the traffic in women and children, with disease and with minorities.

THIS is a good place to list the countries now outside the League of Nations, as the Foreign Policy Association *Bulletin* gives them: Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Ecuador, Germany, Iceland, Mexico, Russia, United States of America.

The Bruce Exclusion

A HIGHLY controversial subject in the recent news is the letter written by President Lowell of Harvard University refusing an application for admission to the freshman dormitory for a young man of Negro blood. The application was made for his son by Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of Blanch Kelso Bruce, a former Register of the United States Treasury and United States Senator from Mississippi from 1875 to 1881. Mr. Bruce is himself a Harvard graduate, was the orator of his class and has done fine work as an educator. President Lowell based his decision on the ruling that residence in freshman halls is now compulsory, and left it to Mr. Bruce to "understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together."

A memorial of protest signed by 142 graduates was sent to President Lowell, only eight of those who were approached disagreeing with the sentiments of the memorial. There was hot discussion in the press, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for forty years president of Harvard, publicly expressed disapproval of "every form of racial discrimination in the universities of our heterogeneous democracy," adding "any such discrimination would violate very precious Harvard traditions." Members of the Harvard Board of Overseers intend to take up the matter.

A Mean Advantage

THE policy of the rich German industrials is indicated through the recent news that great German corporations are eager to redeem their bonds, issued when the mark was at full value, now when the mark is valueless.

The Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd Steamship Companies have called all their outstanding bonds to be paid off April first. It is estimated that it will require less than \$6,700 in American money to pay off the entire \$32,500,000 worth of bonds. These bonds, which are held largely in Germany, were bought with the mark at par, and their being called in when the mark is at its lowest point will mean a cruel loss to their present owners.

January 23, 1923

A Glimpse of Germany

No. 3 in a Series of Letters from Europe

By Carrie Chapman Catt

THROUGHOUT Central Europe, outside Germany, one explanation only of the depreciated money is given by the average citizen: France, pressing Germany for reparations she could not pay, has caused the fall of the mark, and the monetary systems of the neighboring countries, being dependent upon the mark as their standard, have been unequal to the strain, and consequently crowns, Hungarian and Austrian, and even Italian lire, have crashed under the blow. In Germany itself, however, I found this cause listed in the average mind as one of many factors and a general recognition that there had been bad management of the money problem by the Government.

The question of reparations is uppermost in every mind and divides itself into two main worries; first, the fear that the Allies, especially France, mean to demand reparations impossible to pay with valueless money—to the point of absolute ruin for Germany; and, second, a lack of confidence that any government will be able to cope with so desperate a situation when and if it comes. The general public places great faith in President Ebert, who has kept the nation going under almost overpowering odds. Despite the fact that Germany had been long trained to recognize aristocracy and special education as necessary qualifications for all governors, Ebert, the saddler, has won and holds the grateful approval and complete confidence of many classes, quite apart from the "workers." Yet presidents change and a sudden turn in the trend of things may precipitate a communist uprising or a monarchical coup, or first one and then the other. These two great black dreads are in the back of the mind of every German intellectual. Very many believe the reports long current that Russian envoys are not only plentiful in Germany but that they are making conversions which in a crisis may prove a serious menace to the orderliness of affairs which has thus far been maintained.

A Glimpse of the Eberts

We had the privilege of taking tea with President and Mrs. Ebert. The President is unmistakably of the workman's type, but so frank and sincere that one feels at once the fundamental greatness of the man. A grim, earnest determination to lead Germany through her troubles to a place among the nations is manifest in every word and gesture.

The correspondents found much

cause for amusement when Frau Ebert was promoted to be first lady of the land. They described her in and without Germany as a fat and frumpy woman whose normal place was to serve sauerkraut to the saddler. Instead Frau Ebert is tall, slender and of good figure. She was neatly dressed and in general good looks could take a prize over at least ninety-five per cent of the women

This article, just received from Mrs. Catt, was written shortly before the new European crisis. It is written with a merciless frankness inspired by her burning hatred of war.

of any country. It is said that she was once a servant. Perhaps it was in that capacity that she took unconscious training in the art of being a hostess. No duchess ever possessed more poise and quiet dignity than she. Her instincts are those of a lady and her bearing is in all particulars appropriate to her new sphere. Frau Ebert was a surprise and a satisfaction—and I should judge a helpful comrade to a badly harassed president.

Here, as throughout Europe, the pressing problem for all the masses is food for the family. While all incomes have risen in the total number of marks paid, yet the rise has borne little relation to the increase in prices. Farmers and unskilled labor have received the highest proportional benefit, and brain workers have suffered most. These classes do not have accumulated funds and little surplus from year to year in clothing or household equipment. After the war, when naturally there was a hesitation to replace the departed china and glass and table and bed linen, came the financial crash and replacement became impossible. The wife of a university professor said:

"You cannot imagine what it is to keep house at present. Although salaries are increased, the difference between their buying power and the needs of life is getting daily greater. Eggs are at present 200 times, milk 250 times, dearer than before the war. Bread is still sold at the rate of 100 times the peace price, but that is owing to conventions which force the big farmers to sell a percentage of their grain at reduced prices for bread. Coal is almost impossible to get and the little obtainable is purchased at an exorbitant

price. The housekeeper decides to cut butter and coffee from her menu, and to serve meatless dinners, but when she turns to find substitutes for these one-time necessities, she faces prices almost as prohibitive. The clothing question is even more impossible of solution. To have new soles and heels put on a pair of shoes costs more than fifty pairs of first-class shoes before the war. To have a winter coat dyed costs as much as five first-class pre-war tailored costumes. Fortunately, during the daytime one is so busy that one does not always think of the future and its threats, but at night it is sometimes as if one felt bodily an iron hand squeezing one's heart—the uncertainty, the darkness on the one hand, and the utter helplessness and forced passivity on the other, makes it all well-nigh unbearable."

I purchased some parcels of food for gifts to old friends and found food exceedingly cheap when purchased with the value of American dollars, yet the marks paid for each parcel was the equivalent of a month's salary for thousands of German brain workers. No housekeeper can make a budget, for the prices go up and the marks come down. It is certainly the most desperately exasperating situation any housewife ever faced.

No Chance for Brain Workers

A friend had held a government post, but was obliged to give it up in order to join her husband and family, who had been transferred to another city. Knowing that her salary would soon end, she decided to lay aside a few marks each month for Christmas presents. She should have bought the presents at the time, for the marks went down and, said she, "with all I had saved I could not now do more than buy two pocket handkerchiefs."

While we were in Berlin the street car fare was doubled, and already the car fares paid by workers going to and from their employment was a heavy burden. Few can afford to go out in the evening because it means a train fare and this condition prevails throughout Central Europe. Variety is the only thing that makes life worth living and the capacity for variety is entirely eliminated from millions of households.

Many are the cruel results of war, but none to my mind compare with the crushing of the intellectual growth of nations. Throughout Europe brain workers are barely able to live, and there is no money with which to educate the young aspirants for intellectual employments or culture.

I had hoped to visit the Rhineland where the question of the occupation supersedes all else, but I was unable to get there. However, I learned first hand something of the conditions prevailing there and took my information preferably from English and Americans familiar with the facts. Upon the truth of the following statements all informants were agreed. The American soldiers, being paid in dollars, are rich in Germany. Their income is as great as that of the very highest paid university professor. The average soldier is not saving his money but spending it on the vices of the camps. Wine is cheap in American money, although prohibitive to the German. More, Germany, like all the rest of the world, has put a tax on all things including wine, but the powers that be, maintaining an occupation because Germany does not pay her reparations, refuse to allow the soldiers to pay the tax to help her pay and, consequently, the soldier can buy wine at a lesser price than the German. The Americans take to wine as flies to sugar.

Yet the Germans have said and do say that if there must be an occupation, they prefer the Americans to be a part

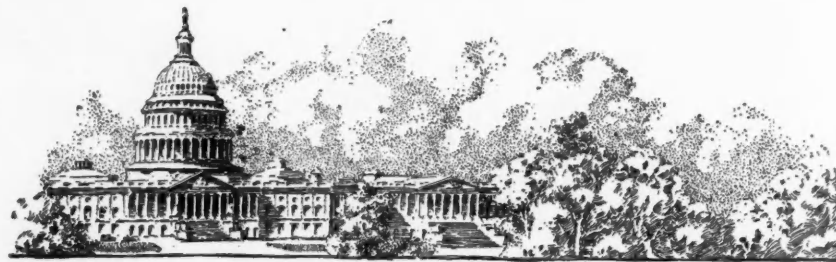
of it, fearing the greater hostility of the French. Had I a son in the army of occupation, I'd sit on the doorsteps of the White House and Capitol alternately until I got him away. The chances are that the son would deny that anything is wrong, and insist on staying where wine is cheap, but the testimony that the above is a correct summary of the situation is too general and authentic to doubt. Even the conduct of some of the American officers would make any decent American hide his head in shame did he know it.

Are We Civilized?

Probably all armies of occupation have behaved in similar fashion, and this one is no more oppressive than they usually are, but in 1914 we all thought we were civilized. We discovered we were not during that madness, but now that it is over some of us would like to see a more decided return to civilized ways. The army of occupation is quartered in part on the people. Houses and parts of houses are commandeered and the owners who live there do so under continual intimidation of those who occupy—especially when under the influence of cheap wine.

The report was circulated, and I gave it credence, that the black troops were removed from the Rhine. They either were not removed, as our own commander on the Rhine reported to the American Government, or have been returned. The German Republic has abolished "regulation," yet brothels have been demanded for these troops and lines of men stand before them waiting their turn. Ugh! These men are guilty of violations of women in rather higher per cent than the white armies. There are two points to be considered—the contamination of the people among whom these things are going on, and the debauchery of the soldiers. What esteem will these black men ever place upon the virtue of white women when the greatest white men's governments in the world permit them in the name of peace to give free indulgence to such brutal sensuality? Ugh! How little do great men know of the psychology of nations! I was told of incidents seemingly beyond doubt far too indecent to repeat here and too incredible to believe of civilized men.

Let us agree for the moment that Germany started the war and ought to be
(Continued on page 26)



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

January 18, 1923.

THE capital during the fortnight has shown fewer signs of isolation from Europe. Ambassador Harvey passes back and forth on Sixteenth Street in a car several sizes too large for him. M. Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, has been at the head of the table all of the time. The British Debt Commission has been hard at work with American Conferees, and M. Coué arrived with his optimism. But even with auto-suggestion, the fortnight has not been serene in politics. Even the folksiness from the White House has been interrupted. The President has had a cold. And Secretary Hughes has not had his usual equanimity. Plainly, Europe has been on the official nerves.

The President has been working over more definite ideas of an American policy of help for Europe, and Secretary

Hughes has not always found himself in agreement with him. In fact, some of those close to the President have reiterated during the week: "We had a plan, a good plan; the President was for it, but Secretary Hughes turned it down." This reminds your correspondent of what happened when the President sent his last message to Congress, at the convening of the regular session, when it was reported in the inner circles that the details of the President's foreign policy would be worth studying. When that policy was read to Congress, the details had dissolved into generalities, and the policy into palaver. It was said that Secretary Hughes did it; that when he read the President's speech, it went further in its assertion of the American attitude, and in commitments, than he thought wise at that time. But as developments have come, and the Administration views a European situation in greater

extremity now than it was when the President sent his message, those who advised the President are more than ever convinced that Mr. Harding was nearer right than was Secretary Hughes, and that we only have the ground to cover now when it is not so easy to make headway.

Moreover, this has its political side. The Administration, during the last few weeks, has seen the opposition party becoming more active, taking partisan advantage of the delay in Republican action. Yesterday and to-day, Democratic leaders—William G. McAdoo, Senator Carter Glass, and Senator Walsh of Massachusetts—assembled in the office of Senator Pat Harrison and discussed party matters. Former President Wilson is present in spirit in all Democratic councils, which strongly points to the desire of party chiefs to reserve his actual participation for an ultimate situation which he personally

might be able to swing. Mr. Wilson, at present, is the party's chief ammunition. He is the big gun. His silence in some respects has only increased his following. Instead of being urged to speak out, he has been advised to continue his inclination for restraint. Of course, all Washington knows that for a long time he has not been so ill that he could not minutely follow the disastrous course of the policy which was endorsed by the American people in the place of the one he advocated—whether or not that would have been preventive or productive of anything better.

After Effects of Borah's Speech

The Senate is so stirred over foreign relations that it has made headway neither with foreign affairs nor with domestic legislation. As a matter of fact, a great deal of the disturbance in the mental attitude and political placidity of the Upper House reverts to Senator Borah's powerful speech urging his proposition for an International Economic Conference. This, you will remember, he called off because he was advised that it would be embarrassing to the Administration. But what Senator Borah impressed upon the Senate in his arguments made a lasting impression. When he talked about the activities of "our unofficial observers" in foreign councils, he stirred the wrath and eloquence of men like Senator Reed, who has been going ever since. He woke the echoes of Senator Robinson's oratory, and he has been recommending that we have an American member outright upon the Reparations Commission. Senator Robinson's resolution to this effect was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Lodge has discussed the matter with Secretary Hughes, and the attitude of the State Department seems to be that it is not opportune.

The Borah discussion has caused countrywide comment upon the anomalous position of the "unofficial observer," Roland W. Boyden, on the Reparations Commission, and recently Senator Reed has demanded, among other things, that he be recalled. Secretary Hughes, in conference with correspondents, has tried emphatically to explain Mr. Boyden's exact position, but the more detail, the more queer and untenable Mr. Boyden's position appeared. Mr. Hughes says that, of course, Mr. Boyden could not take official part, and that if he has been so acting, he will at once call for an accounting, and so on. It seems to many here plain human nature that a title cannot efface a compelling situation. The United States is compelled, for its own sake and for humanity, to confer and to help, whether it is unofficial or official help. Mr. Boyden, in his private capacity, drafted a letter to be sent to the German Government in the

THE House has been engaged on the Appropriation Bills with spurts of discussion of Prohibition. Rural credit legislation has been "lurking" in the Senate. The indeterminateness of the foreign policy has overshadowed both Houses, particularly the Senate, where the leaders have spent considerable time endeavoring to discover the Administration attitude, before action.

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Reed, resolution requesting the President to sound out British and French opinion regarding the ceding to the United States of their possessions in the West Indies.

By Senator Harrison, Mississippi, resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate reforestation with a view to formulating a more comprehensive national policy.

By Senator Brookhart, legislation defining the legal status of children.

Resolution by Senator Frelinghuysen creating a joint Congressional Commission to study the prevention of lynchings.

From the Immigration Committee, a bill providing for the admission of Armenian refugees, regardless of the quota.

By Senator Brookhart, requesting information from the Treasury Department regarding the penalizing of corporations for evading the income tax law.

Resolution by Senator King calling upon the State Department for information regarding any instructions issued to the American representative on the Reparations Commission.

By Senator Spencer, Missouri, bill creating a commission of seven, two of them women, to determine what alcoholic content makes a drink intoxicating.

By Senator Williams, Mississippi, permitting the admission of Armenians to the number of 75,000 in excess of the quota.

By Senator Bursum, the re-submission of his Pension Bill for Civil and Mexican War veterans, in a modified form.

Passed by the Senate

Resolution by Senator Brookhart requesting the Treasury Department to advise the Senate whether or not recent large stock dividends of corporations had violated the law.

Appropriation bill for the Interior Department. Second deficiency appropriation bill.

Resolution by Senator Reed, expressing the sentiment of the Senate that American troops on the Rhine should be returned.

Introduced in the House

By Representative Upshaw, Georgia, legislation punishing the purchaser of liquor and making the acceptance of a drink illegal.

By Representative Martin, Louisiana, legislation levying a tax of \$10 on every public motor vehicle seating more than seven persons.

By Representative Lineberger, California, legislation permitting free passage through the Panama Canal to all American vessels.

By Representative Appleby, New Jersey, resolution calling on state governments to exempt coal in storage from taxation as an inducement to storing coal in off-season months.

Passed by the House

Resolution requesting the President to report to Congress regarding the affairs of the Sugar Equalization Board.

District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. Passed the bill authorizing the fifty-cent piece commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine.

Second deficiency appropriation bill. The House Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 12 to 2, found the charges against the Attorney General not sustained.

Conference report on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

name of the Reparations Commission regarding the general German attitude. But at the State Department, even this was not considered "official." As a simple matter of common sense, all this seems ridiculous.

Senator King introduced a resolution in which he called upon the State Department to advise the Senate whether or not instructions had been issued to Mr. Boyden, and whether Mr. Boyden's speech before the Commission reflected the Department's views.

The Senate is feeling gratified, particularly in the corner around Senator Jim Reed, over the order issued this week for the recall of the American troops stationed on the Rhine. For the last year or so, there has been a stream of protest in the Senate at every opportunity over the Rhine occupation. When Senator Borah asked Senator Lodge if he knew why the troops were there, Senator Lodge replied frankly that he did not, and he wished that they were not there. The withdrawal of the troops further points our Franco-American relations. And following this move, the French Senate, in its Committee on Foreign Affairs, got down to action on the Four Power Pact which has been moulting there for so long. It has been reported favorably and at this writing is expected to pass. If France ratifies the Treaty, it is expected that Italy will follow, and these are the only two powers remaining who have not ratified.

It is the Four Power Pact that protects the Pacific, which President Harding wants to make applicable to the ills of Europe. That is the kind of basis upon which he would assemble his Association of Nations, and with American troops out of France and reparations still bungling, with Clemenceau back with recent American opinion, we may begin to consider that something like this may come to pass. In this connection, it is interesting to note that France must have valuable use for a Clemenceau as special purveyor of latest news, for French correspondents here are notably few.

The Debt Commissions

The activities of the conference of members of the American and British Debt Commissions have been closely studied. The net result, in a few words, as the British Commission sails for home, is that there has been important headway made along general lines, so much so that the remaining details can be arranged by the British Ambassador here. It will be remembered that in President Harding's message to Congress, he said that little could be accomplished in the way of settling the details of the debt-refunding matter until Congress gave the American Debt Commission more leeway, and released it from some of the rigid restrictions
(Continued on page 24)

The Riddle of the Ballot

By Charles H. Porter

SOMETHING must be radically wrong with a ballot which does not seem worth the voting to half those entitled to it. Yet, if we stop to reason about it the surprising thing is not that so many voters stay away, but that many of those who do vote take the trouble to go to the polls. A large minority know in advance that the candidates they favor have no show. If we want to arouse an intelligent interest in elections, to make people want to vote, we must change the system so that every voter will feel that his vote will count, that his candidate stands a good chance of election.

Nominally we have a representative system of government in this country. Practically, because of our crude methods of election, large numbers of voters are not represented. Today, even if there is no gerrymander, the Republican in a Democratic district, and the Democrat in a Republican district are not represented. Similarly, a liberal in a district which has elected a reactionary and the conservative in a district which has elected a Socialist, are not represented.

Bad as the single member district is, the block system, where the members are elected at large, as are the members of many city councils, is no better. The majority of the voters normally elect all the members of the representative body. A minority of perhaps 45 per cent. of the voters may be absolutely without representation. It may even happen that if the minority is organized and the majority scattered, the minority will elect all the members and leave the majority unrepresented.

What the Primary Can't Do

The direct primary does not help this situation. There is no getting away from the fact that under our present system a large minority of the voters, frequently 40 or 45 per cent., have not voted for any successful candidate, and might just as well have stayed at home so far as affecting the result is concerned.

The first great defect of our present methods is, that a large minority of the voters cannot be represented by persons of their own choosing.

The second great defect is that too often the voter does not dare vote for the candidate he prefers because he is afraid of throwing away his vote. He votes for the less objectionable of the two candidates he thinks have the best chance, even though there are one or more other candidates who would represent much better his political ideals.

If you know all about Proportional Representation, skip this. But if you are a little hazy on its workings, or don't know how far and fast it has spread, here's a good chance to find out. Mr. Porter is on the Advisory Council of the Proportional Representation League. He has written this article specially for the *Woman Citizen*.

Perhaps the latest movement for Proportional Representation is the effort to secure its adoption as the method of election to the Board of Aldermen in New York City. The change has been proposed to the New York City Charter Commission, and a campaign is under way to get P.R. in the new city charter.

A natural consequence of this situation is that many persons of the highest character and ability and of unquestioned public spirit are unwilling to be candidates for public office. Against the opposition of the machine they know they cannot get the majority now necessary to elect.

The only known system of election which overcomes all the defects of our present system is the method of *Proportional Representation, with the single transferable vote*.

The adoption of Proportional Representation requires no radical change in our political philosophy. In fact, it simply means putting into practice the theories of government on which this republic was founded. The idea back of the single member district is sound, that if nine members of a board are to be elected, one-ninth of the voters are entitled to a representative. But the application has been wrong. We have taken, as a unit, one-ninth of the voters who live in the same geographical district, a one-ninth composed of voters who cannot possibly be expected to agree on a candidate. What we should take as a unit is one-ninth of the voters who think alike. The fundamental of Proportional Representation is this: that each representative should be elected by a unanimous constituency of voters sufficient in number to deserve a representative. And this is accomplished by what is known as the single transferable vote.

As applied to the election of city councils, the whole city would be treated as one district, and each voter would indicate his first choice, his second choice, his third choice, etc., by

placing the figure (1) opposite his first choice, the figure (2) opposite his second choice, etc.

The first step in the count is to sort the ballots into piles according to the first choices, and count the first choices. We must then determine the number of votes necessary to elect a candidate. This number is known as the quota. Assume that nine members are to be elected, and 10,000 votes have been cast. The quota would be 1001, because this is the smallest number that 9 candidates, but not 10, could receive. All candidates who have received 1001 first choice votes are elected.

But some candidates may have received more than 1001 first choice votes. The surplus votes in excess of the quota of 1001 received by each of the elected candidates are then transferred to the other candidates in accordance with the second choices indicated. The candidate then having the smallest number of votes is declared defeated, and his ballots are transferred to the continuing candidates in accordance with the choices designated. This process is repeated until the number of candidates remaining is equal to the number of places still to be filled. These are declared elected and the election is at an end.

The rules for counting may sound a bit complicated, but they are easy to follow for the election officials, and the average voter does not have to bother about them.

Easy Voting

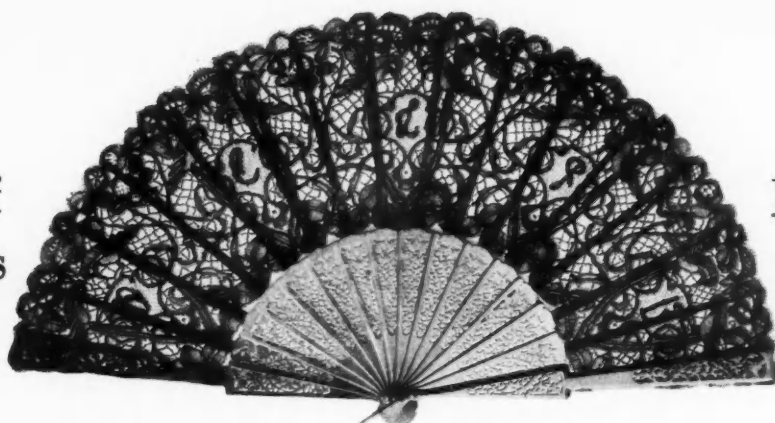
The only thing the voter has to do is to mark his ballot 1, 2, 3, in the order of his choice, and that will be *easier than now* because the voter will have to consider only his own preference, whereas now he has to consider the probable strength of the candidates in order not to waste his ballots. With Proportional Representation, a man can vote his conviction freely because he knows that if his ballot cannot help his first choice it will be transferred to his second choice, etc.

Proportional Representation consolidates the primary with the final election, enabling the voter to accomplish more in a single trip to the polls than in two trips under the present system. With Proportional Representation all the candidates are on the final ballot, the voter has the widest possible choice, and nine voters out of ten can be sure that their votes will count in the final result.

When Proportional Representation is
(Continued on page 28)

A Maker of Heirlooms

By
Mildred
Adams



LACE-MAKING, say the economists, is a parasitic industry, for it concerns itself with no necessity, but with a purely decorative luxury dependent on the caprices of the wealthy, like chauffeurs, or butlers, or Mah Jong. Is Marian Powys, therefore, a parasite? She stands foremost among lace experts in the United States.

Expert, like parasite, sounds terrifying. The one speaks of tortoise-shell glasses and a vacuum in place of a sense of humor, while the other means goggle eyes and a vacuum for a mouth. Miss Powys doesn't look a bit like either. She is young and vivid, with a cloud of filmy black hair floating above her English rosiness. Her hands make quick, darting motions of incredible lightness as she spreads a spider-web scarf, or explains the pattern in a royal handkerchief. Once she wrapped herself in a circular Victorian cape that dropped to her ankles, and, pirouetting, she looked a magic butterfly with cob-web wings.

She wasn't born a lace expert, nor did she grow up holding lace exhibits of national importance like her recent one at the New York Art Center, but her story is nearly as unusual. Marian Powys was the daughter of an English clergyman with a small income and a large family. Jane Austen might have written him; indeed one suspects him of having come alive from the pages of her novels. All the family care and money went into educating the six boys, while

the four girls were supposed to stay at home and keep quietly out of the way in the best traditional manner.

They lived in Devonshire, where even the children learn to make lace. Miss Powys studied and worked on Buckingham and the Devon Pillow Lace, then when she was twenty she went to Belgium to learn the ways of Brussels and Flanders with needle and bobbin. Her dream was to come to the United States, where girls were free to make their way, and she wanted to come as an expert lacemaker. No one had told her we were a machine-made and commercial people who found it easier to buy ten yards of imitation Cluny than to appreciate one Duchess point.

In 1911 she felt sufficiently expert to come to New York. She had very little capital; she knew a few people. They were friendly and politely interested in her laces, but that was all. Polite interest is not famous for its food value, and so she had to go home.

This time she started to learn something she knew the United States wanted. She rented a typewriter and persuaded a choir boy to come and read dictation to her.

Two years later she returned to New York, armed with her commercial tool. It was much easier to sell than rare old lace, and she did office work for several

years, until she felt she could surely swing a shop of her own.

To-day she is recognized as an expert in all that concerns lace. She makes it, mends it, tints it, designs it, and values it. She gives lectures on the art of appreciating laces, telling their histories and their adventures. She is consulted by collectors, and even museums have been known to call her into consultation when they were doubtful about a purchase.

Her tiny room is hung with the most fragile cobwebbery. A mantilla of Spanish blonde crowns a bridal veil of old rose point, a seventeenth century altar cloth forms patient background for a frivolous scarf of finest Chantilly. Lace of royalty, church, and state hang everywhere, holding the romance and glory of the age in which they were created. And in the same medium, with the devotion of the old lacemakers and the vision of modern artists, Miss Powys is trying to hand on the best of our own age.

"But they aren't interested in new real lace." She shook her head sadly. "People regard it as a tradition, instead of what it is—a living art. They do buy bridal veils, though, and sometimes they ask me to design them and make them. Then"—her face flashed with vivid interest—"I can put all I know into a piece of lace, to become an heirloom, as these have. Those are the times I'm sure I'd rather work at a 'parasitic trade,'" she laughed, "than earn a steady income with the thoroughly respectable typewriter!"



Miss Marion Powys, who set her heart and mind on lace in her Devonshire childhood—and made good

The fan above, designed and made by Miss Powys, won a gold medal at the Panama - Pacific Exposition in 1915

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placing the figure (1) opposite his first choice, the figure (2) opposite his second choice, etc.

The first step in the count is to sort the ballots into piles according to the first choices, and count the first choices. We must then determine the number of votes necessary to elect a candidate. This number is known as the quota. Assume that nine members are to be elected, and 10,000 votes have been cast. The quota would be 1001, because this is the smallest number that 9 candidates, but not 10, could receive. All candidates who have received 1001 first choice votes are elected.

But some candidates may have received more than 1001 first choice votes. The surplus votes in excess of the quota of 1001 received by each of the elected candidates are then transferred to the other candidates in accordance with the second choices indicated. The candidate then having the smallest number of votes is declared defeated, and his ballots are transferred to the continuing candidates in accordance with the choices designated. This process is repeated until the number of candidates remaining is equal to the number of places still to be filled. These are declared elected and the election is at an end.

The rules for counting may sound a bit complicated, but they are easy to follow for the election officials, and the average voter does not have to bother about them.

Easy Voting

The only thing the voter has to do is to mark his ballot 1, 2, 3, in the order of his choice, and that will be *easier than now* because the voter will have to consider only his own preference, whereas now he has to consider the probable strength of the candidates in order not to waste his ballots. With Proportional Representation, a man can vote his conviction freely because he knows that if his ballot cannot help his first choice it will be transferred to his second choice, etc.

Proportional Representation consolidates the primary with the final election, enabling the voter to accomplish more in a single trip to the polls than in two trips under the present system. With Proportional Representation all the candidates are on the final ballot, the voter has the widest possible choice, and nine voters out of ten can be sure that their votes will count in the final result.

When Proportional Representation is
(Continued on page 28)

A Maker of Heirlooms

By
Mildred
Adams



LACE-MAKING, say the economists, is a parasitic industry, for it concerns itself with no necessity, but with a purely decorative luxury dependent on the caprices of the wealthy, like chauffeurs, or butlers, or Mah Jong. Is Marian Powys, therefore, a parasite? She stands foremost among lace experts in the United States.

Expert, like parasite, sounds terrifying. The one speaks of tortoise-shell glasses and a vacuum in place of a sense of humor, while the other means goggle eyes and a vacuum for a mouth. Miss Powys doesn't look a bit like either. She is young and vivid, with a cloud of filmy black hair floating above her English rosiness. Her hands make quick, darting motions of incredible lightness as she spreads a spider-web scarf, or explains the pattern in a royal handkerchief. Once she wrapped herself in a circular Victorian cape that dropped to her ankles, and, pirouetting, she looked a magic butterfly with cob-web wings.

She wasn't born a lace expert, nor did she grow up holding lace exhibits of national importance like her recent one at the New York Art Center, but her story is nearly as unusual. Marian Powys was the daughter of an English clergyman with a small income and a large family. Jane Austen might have written him; indeed one suspects him of having come alive from the pages of her novels. All the family care and money went into educating the six boys, while

the four girls were supposed to stay at home and keep quietly out of the way in the best traditional manner.

They lived in Devonshire, where even the children learn to make lace. Miss Powys studied and worked on Buckingham and the Devon Pillow Lace, then when she was twenty she went to Belgium to learn the ways of Brussels and Flanders with needle and bobbin. Her dream was to come to the United States, where girls were free to make their way, and she wanted to come as an expert lacemaker. No one had told her we were a machine-made and commercial people who found it easier to buy ten yards of imitation Cluny than to appreciate one Duchess point.

In 1911 she felt sufficiently expert to come to New York. She had very little capital; she knew a few people. They were friendly and politely interested in her laces, but that was all. Polite interest is not famous for its food value, and so she had to go home.

This time she started to learn something she knew the United States wanted. She rented a typewriter and persuaded a choir boy to come and read dictation to her.

Two years later she returned to New York, armed with her commercial tool. It was much easier to sell than rare old lace, and she did office work for several

years, until she felt she could surely swing a shop of her own.

To-day she is recognized as an expert in all that concerns lace. She makes it, mends it, tints it, designs it, and values it. She gives lectures on the art of appreciating laces, telling their histories and their adventures. She is consulted by collectors, and even museums have been known to call her into consultation when they were doubtful about a purchase.

Her tiny room is hung with the most fragile cobwebbery. A mantilla of Spanish blonde crowds a bridal veil of old rose point, a seventeenth century altar cloth forms patient background for a frivolous scarf of finest Chantilly. Lace of royalty, church, and state hang everywhere, holding the romance and glory of the age in which they were created. And in the same medium, with the devotion of the old lacemakers and the vision of modern artists, Miss Powys is trying to hand on the best of our own age.

"But they aren't interested in new real lace." She shook her head sadly. "People regard it as a tradition, instead of what it is—a living art. They do buy bridal veils, though, and sometimes they ask me to design them and make them. Then"—her face flashed with vivid interest—"I can put all I know into a piece of lace, to become an heirloom, as these have. Those are the times I'm sure I'd rather work at a 'parasitic trade,'" she laughed, "than earn a steady income with the thoroughly respectable typewriter!"



Miss Marion Powys, who set her heart and mind on lace in her Devonshire childhood—and made good

The fan above, designed and made by Miss Powys, won a gold medal at the Panama - Pacific Exposition in 1915



Mary Anderson

Industrial Women Confer

By Marjorie Shuler

"I CAN remember the time when I wanted a red dress. Oh, how I wanted that red dress! If I could have gotten the money together I would have bought it and never cared what happened—but I couldn't get it."

There was a tense moment while four hundred women leaned forward listening to Melinda Scott, each of them remembering a time when she had yearned for something.

"I'm not saying it would have been wise, you understand"—yes, they were not certain that it would have been wise to fill their own unsatisfied longings, but they too had longed and lost.

This was just one of the many moments when four hundred women drawn from sixty national organizations and forty-one states thought and acted together at the National Women's Industrial Conference with a unity which is one of the most significant happenings in all the woman movement. It was a unity free from personality, a unity which bore fruits of tolerance for the radically opposing points of view presented from the platform, and which finally brought forth a resolution of endorsement for the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and its activities.

"The conference has been a success just as an educational factor," said Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau, in an interview at its close. "The women will go home with an understanding of federal legislation and of state legislation which will help greatly in the passage of wise laws."

For three days, from January 11 to 13, in Washington the conference considered the problems of the 8,500,000 women in industry. Should the married woman be in industry?—how can home work be stopped?—what are the standards for women's wages?—these were some of the vital points touched upon. And always present, underlying nearly every speech and interwoven throughout the entire discussion was the controversial question of special legislation for women.

If 1,000 men to 1 woman now work under the eight-hour day, the men by trade agreement and the women by law, wouldn't the repeal of protective legislation put women farther down, in the scale below men?—demanded proponents of special legislation for women.

"Legislation for women is unfair to their big brothers in industry," declared one of the opponents of the women's legislation. But no summary was any more pithy than the question of Miss Anderson herself: "Does equality between men and women in industry consist in identity of method or in equivalence of result?"

The sentiment of the women at the conference was overwhelmingly in favor of special legislation, not, as one of the women put it, "because we want to get anything for women which we do not desire for men, but since protective legislation for men has been declared unconstitutional, the best means of aiding both men and women is to secure laws for women."

The conference was called to discuss the problems of women in industry, but no such group of women in the United States could come together at this time without emphasizing its desire for the passage of the child-labor amendment, and this the conference did unmistakably by applauding nearly every reference to the proposed McCormick amendment.

The question of the married woman in industry was argued pro and con. Arguments were advanced by Dr. R. A. Spaeth of Johns Hopkins University, from the health side, by Miss Mary Gilson of the Joseph and Feiss Company, Cleveland, from the employer's side, and by Miss Melinda Scott from the trade-union side. "Married women

Next time—a story of Mabel Walker Willebrandt and what it means to be the highest placed legal lady in the land.

ought not to be in industry," they said. "But what is to be done," was asked in the discussion, "to relieve the individual cases of need until helpful legislation is passed?" For that legislation Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, made a thoroughgoing proposal: A living wage for men, based on their own needs and those of their wives and a standard family of three children; disciplinary measures for husbands who are unwilling to work, and state aid for the wives of those who cannot work.

"The opponents of minimum-wage rates greatly overestimate the cost to industry," declared Mrs. Maud Swartz, president of the National Women's Trade Union League. "Furthermore they underestimate the gain from reduction in turnover, saving in the time which is now spent in conflicts and doing away with charity."

It was a glowing picture which Charles Cheney of South Manchester. (Continued on page 25)

Cambria County's Campaign



Miss Gallaher

By Sarah M. Gallaher

AS THE period of time lying between the Ides of March and the Kalends of November, 1922, has passed into the history of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, it must be looked upon as the era of the most unique political contest Cambria has ever known. "The finest, most helpful thing done by women" in this contest was to demonstrate how great and far-reaching may be the results of faith in themselves and the poise to maintain that faith and "carry on" when the conflict sweeps them where they know not. Such faith it was, indeed, that inspired them to launch a woman candidate on the troubled sea of politics, seething with Gifford Pinchot's challenge to a supposed invincible state machine, a miners' strike involving eighteen thousand workmen in the district, and a congressional contest of unprecedented bitterness.

It was the Republican Women's Organization that assumed first responsibility—an organization numbering among its members most of the few women seasoned and steadied by old suffrage experience and training, and never disbanded after the first women had responded to the call of the state chairman, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, to organize for efficient training and service as state, county and local women's organization officials. Within the county Mrs. Minnie S. Dibert was their able leader. A year earlier, these women had taken part in a campaign that saved to the bench of Cambria County a dry judge.

Following the census of 1920, a redistribution of lawmakers in Pennsylvania gave Cambria County a congressman of its own, and two additional members of the state legislature. As the county already had a state senator holding over this year, and three assemblymen, the quota became seven. One of the new assemblymen was assigned to Johnstown (the Flood City), the First District, which already had one; the other was assigned to the Second District, comprising the remainder of the county, and already having two. Among seven lawmakers the thinking women of all parties felt that there should be a woman and that with two new openings, at least one should be immediately filled by a woman.

Lack of experience and precedents made the quest for a candidate difficult,

but at last a woman having the courage of her conviction that "right makes might" offered herself, subject to the approval of the Republican Women's Organization. The offer, accompanied by the quiet assurance, "I shall not be worried if I am defeated; I shall not be afraid to go to Harrisburg if I am elected," was accepted with enthusiasm by all the women, and unanimous indorsement given by a rising vote of the women from the Second District.

Their zeal, at first most enthusiastic, was soon to be tested by the rebuffs that came with handling petitions, the earnest efforts to convince old-line American men-folks, and every-line foreign-born American folks, and all sorts and conditions of neighboring women-folks, that a woman may properly be an in-

cumbent of a legislative office. Not political principles, but personal principles and professional and business success became the real platform.

One of the high officials of the county

Have you guessed it? Miss Gallaher is herself that woman candidate who won the election to the legislature from Cambria County. Otherwise, she is principal of a successful boarding-school for children at Ebensburg, and a highly trained specialist in American history. This is the third prize story in the "Citizen's" election contest.

Farm Women's Organization asked her husband whether he could spare her a horse and buggy to cover the miry mountain roads of April when she should fare forth to circulate a petition

for the woman candidate. Unfortunately, her husband needed the horse and buggy to deliver a pair of pigs recently sold. Nothing daunted, the good lady, who had then but one day at her disposal, offered to take the pigs and petition together. Her husband consented, placed the pigs in sacks in the back of the buggy, covered them with straw, and the petition circulator started. After proceeding a mile or two over a miserable road, she stopped at a farm lane to adjust something, and discovered to her chagrin that both pigs were missing. Back over the bumpy road she went, picking up one pig half way, the other so near her home that she just escaped her husband's seeing her, and again set out with pesky pigs

(Continued on page 27)

An Interview With Allen T. Burns

About Russia

EVERY once in a while some one says, "Why don't you tell us something about Russia?" The answer lies, of course, in the difficulty of finding out just what is true about Russia—so conflicting still, and so colored are the stories. But the other day the *Citizen* had the privilege of sitting down with a man just back from Russia who knows how to see—who went for the purpose of seeing, and who can tell the thing he sees without fear or prejudice. He is Mr. Allen T. Burns, one of the best-known social service men in this country, who has been at the head of various great social undertakings. He is at present the director of the National Information Bureau, an organization designed to furnish information for American givers and relief agencies concerning the conditions with which they are concerned. Late in the summer the Bureau sent a commission into Russia to study the relief work there and the need for further American help, and Mr. Burns himself made one of the group.

Before we let him tell us the things he went specially to find out, we asked him some of the usual questions—and got some unusual answers. And because we are what we are, we asked him about the women first. Mr. Burns's answer came in a burst of enthusiasm . . . for their charm, their friendliness and general competence. "Every foreigner learns right away," he says, "if he wants direction about the streets or some practical information, to ask a woman for it—they are so much more definite and reliable than the men." There are no discriminations against women; but in business and professional life this doesn't visibly amount to very much, Mr. Burns reminded us, since the num-

ber of educated women is comparatively small.

One question brought an illuminating terse summary of recent Russian history. "There have really been three revolutions in Russia since the war began. First the revolution that overthrew the czar, and set up a representative government; then the overthrow of the Kerensky government by the Soviets, and last the revolution—not in régime but in policy—of March, 1921, which is characterized as the "new economic policy" and is a retreat toward capitalism. Under the confiscatory methods of the early Soviet days the farmer was allowed to keep only what was necessary for his own use. So, naturally, that was all he produced. Industry, to which the Soviets pinned their faith, could not maintain itself without a buying farmer, and the buying farmer no longer existed. That is the simple reason for the Soviet change in policy. They have learned that their economic life *must* be based on agriculture, and the whole present trend is toward its restoration."

"But it is a change that is being made with the maximum of face-saving," Mr. Burns explained. "For instance, taxation has been inaugurated, but the method is to say that the government owns this land or this industry, but it will give ninety per cent. of its returns for its operation, which of course amounts to a ten per cent. tax. All along the line there is this process of trying to find a formula to effect a change without making it too conspicuous, for while those at the head of the government see the necessity for the 'retreat,' there is a mass of convinced communist partisans to be moved, and the process must be slow. The question is, can the change

be made fast enough—will confiscation be abandoned with sufficient speed and thoroughness to permit the restoration of economic life? Above all else, for their restoration the Russians need a foreign loan, and to get it, as the past few European conferences have made clear, they must not only give up confiscation, but also settle for their past appropriations of foreigners' property.

The urge to restore agriculture is behind the Russian government's wish to export grain even with starvation still in the land. It sounds cold-blooded, Mr. Burns admitted, but the government's thought is that only by this means can Russia regain her own feet and the need for help come to an end. "For the restoration of agriculture, machinery, horses and means of fighting pests are essential. These things are fatally lacking. Draft animals have been reduced to 25 per cent. normal, and in many regions there are not even dogs left to pull the plows. Here the work is done by hand, with a correspondingly reduced production. There is no money with which to buy machinery and horses, and the one resource is the sale of grain." This means, of course, more American help now and less later.

"Not only the government but the peasant himself is willing to go to any lengths to restore agriculture," said Mr. Burns. "For instance, we found one farmer plowing with two skeleton horses—one his, the other a neighbor's. They had sold their crops and bought horses, even though that left them with less than enough grain to carry them and their families through the winter. They planned to supplement the food supply by eating the horses, after having plowed more ground than the year

(Continued on page 26)

Editorially Speaking

A Plan for Action in Europe

ALTHOUGH for the moment the Administration at Washington seems to have rather drawn back from its tentative approach to taking a hand in world affairs, the country is undoubtedly realizing more every day the eminent danger of the present situation. It knows with Secretary Hughes that we in the United States cannot escape the serious consequences of a failure to settle the European tangle. Both in the reparations struggle between France and Germany, and in the Near East Conference in Lausanne, having an unofficial observer present to represent the United States has satisfied no one. Judging from results, it has not done the United States itself any good, nor have these unofficial observers been able to be of much help to anyone. That is not to say that Europe does not want the help of the United States—what she does not care for is advice. Our moralizing, even our suggestions, fall unheeded. The keynote of the situation in Europe today is *fear*. Fear on the part of France of a strong Germany, fear that bankruptcy is at hand—fear of Russia—fear between all the smaller newly-created nations.

If the United States is to be effective, she must offer some practical reassurance and some material aid. Meanwhile, what is the policy of the Administration? No one seems to know. Communications from Washington are vague and confused and are contradicted from day to day. The country is in suspense and the demand for an open, frank and constructive diplomacy is being renewed with increased force. In the absence of a definite plan from the Administration, it is heartening to find a clean-cut proposal such as was given to the Foreign Policy Association by Pierrepont B. Noyes a few days ago. Mr. Noyes was American Commissioner to the Rhineland.

Briefly, the salient points of his plan are these:

England and the United States, which are the only two countries left strong enough either morally or financially to help the present situation effectively, should each appoint a committee of their ablest men to devise means for stopping the disastrous march of events and to bring in a plan of economic reconstruction. For the time being the slate should be wiped clean of all reparations and sanctions until a return to normal conditions permits a new consideration of the demands of justice. More money for reparations can be obtained from Germany than she can be made to pay now; and the sense of justice of the United States and Great Britain will demand that Germany pay to the utmost of which she would be capable. Moreover, if France relinquishes reparations justly due her, the United States cannot honestly insist that she repay all the millions we loaned her to fight a war of supreme importance to our own safety.

Mr. Noyes believes that France would accept the reassurances that such a definite plan would give her—if not, he would have her forced through economic pressure to accept them.

As against this plan, the Administration so far has felt itself bound to exclude the foreign debts to the United States in any such discussion but it is inconceivable that a solution can be found without their being taken into consideration. The United States can't ask France to give up payments which mean the restoration of homes and fire-sides which have been utterly destroyed and refuse itself to give up at least some of the payments for supplies we furnished France to enable her to continue to fight. Public opinion in this matter seems to be moving ahead of political leaders. Mr. Noyes's plan at least offers a clear-cut basis for action, and the overwhelming voice of public opinion in the United States is for action.

Uprooting a Million

THE Lausanne Conference is moving along, one point after another being settled, unsettled and settled again. One decision reached within the fortnight would be a credit to the Dark Ages. It is to require a million Turks and Greeks in the Near East to tear themselves up by the roots and move into a new land. By a hard fight the Allies won the Turks' consent to make an exception of the 200,000 Greeks in Constantinople; and the 300,000 Turks in Western Thrace, which belongs to Greece, are in turn to be left alone. For the rest, 600,000 Greeks in Asia Minor and 450,000 Turks in Macedonia are to leave their ancestral homes, their mode of living, all their cherished traditions, and trade places. As a mere detail, it happens that the Greeks who are to move are peasant farmers and the Turks are traders. The question as to how the one lot are to fit into the places of the others apparently hasn't arisen. The League of Nations is to supervise the "exchange of populations."

Who's to blame? Oh, the Turks, of course. Yes—the Turks, plus the powers that have played their game of national advantage in the Near East, plus the America that wouldn't come into the situation except for "unofficial observation." There is just a faint possibility that the stupendous difficulty of the undertaking may—if enough time elapses—prevent the exchange.

Why More Women Aren't Elected

ARE women themselves disappointed at the influence which they have been able to wield in politics? Are they disappointed with the results which their votes are bringing about? This question is agitating some of the press of the country, and because the *Woman Citizen* asked a group of men recently what they thought about it, some editors have jumped to the conclusion that we are disappointed.

On the contrary, the *Citizen* believes that the woman vote has already exerted a powerful influence on public affairs. If it had done nothing more than make the whole question of government a subject of discussion and give it the importance it has assumed in the public mind, it would be worth the entire struggle. Women have asked more questions about politics since they have had the vote than men have asked for a century. Slowly but surely they are forcing political parties and party leaders to take them more and more into consultation. Revolution was not expected or desired, but a gradual enlightening and improving of party politics is unquestionably going on.

There is one keen disappointment however that women are experiencing. Both in the United States and England, women voters regret that so few women are being elected to represent them in governing bodies. The British Parliament includes two women, and the present United States Congress two, only one chosen at the past election. Some writers have drawn from this small representation the illogical conclusion that women won't vote for women. It would be more correct to say that women do not vote *as* women. They do not divide on sex lines. They are largely members of political parties, and while not as easily led as men, they are normally influenced by their parties' choice of candidates.

It is also obvious that women candidates cannot be elected without the votes of men. A congressional district is very often strongly Republican or Democratic, and a Republican candidate has very little chance of election in a strongly Democratic district and a Democratic candidate has almost no

chance of election in a predominantly Republican district. The fact is that political parties do not want women officeholders, and the dominant party rarely puts up a woman for office. Patronage is an asset too valuable to the party organization to be wasted on a woman, therefore women candidates are usually nominated in districts where they have practically no chance of being elected. That some of them have been willing to run even with such a handicap is due to their sense of public service.

The next step for women voters to take is to make sure that suitable women candidates are nominated by the dominant party in a district where they have at least an equal chance with men of being elected.

No Seeds for Uncle Johnny

FOR the first time in many years free seeds have been suppressed, and the Senate deserves a long white mark.

The House, it will be remembered, voted down an amendment to the Agriculture Appropriation bill providing funds for free seeds. When the bill went to the Senate, seedless, it was supposed that the time-hallowed procedure would be observed and that after the usual fight seeds would be safe. But Senator Lodge made a stern point of order against them, was sustained, and despite Senator Heflin's hints about what Uncle Johnny down South would think of the Republican party, it is the taxpayers' money that is safe. Personally, we never planted a congressional seed, and have no first-hand knowledge of their quality; but apparently it was even before our time that really sound experimental purposes were served by the free seed distribution. Senator Heflin doesn't agree—he saw this as the one means of spreading choice tomatoes, and furthering agricultural science in general. Also he saw it as a sort of noble charity to the rural regions, and reveled in a picture of "faces about such a splendid repast [of congressional vegetables] beaming with smiles." Yet the Senate hardened its heart.

Senator Capper says the farmers don't want the seeds; but after all he's a publisher. And as a matter of fact, there are probably enough Uncle Johnnys in the country who will blame the Republicans, to give the Senate's action the color of courage.

Where the Cable Law Pinches

THE *Citizen* has been reproved for not mentioning the hardships inflicted on immigrant women by the new

Cable law, which confers independent citizenship on married women. Under the old law an immigrant woman married to an American citizen became automatically a citizen too. Now she must seek her citizenship through naturalization papers. The difficulties in which the foreign-born wife may be involved are set forth in a recent number of *The Immigrant*, a monthly bulletin published by the Council of Jewish Women. For instance—formerly, if such a woman upon arriving at Ellis Island had a curable disease she would be admitted at once, or treated at the immigration station hospital. "Now she will be regarded as an alien and many of the privileges granted her will be revoked." Then, during the time until her naturalization papers can be obtained, there will be the danger of deportation. "Should the woman, through accident or at child birth, be taken to a public hospital because the citizen husband is unable to pay for her treatment in a private institution, is she to be deported as an alien who has become a public charge? And, if she is ordered deported, can any one view with complacency the terrible effect of separation of wife from citizen husband, and mother from children who are also citizens?"

To the question, why should not the woman become at once an American citizen, the *Immigrant* answers that any one familiar with the problems of foreign-born women will understand the practical difficulties of adjustment in those first few years. Modifications of the law are urged that will prevent such hardships as these—that will at least prevent the separa-

tion of families. The *Legislative Counsellor*, of Seattle, joins in the plea. Through its agency several clauses were suggested for adoption that would have tempered this new law to the foreign-born woman's conditions. For a "meantime" measure it recommends that our government should aid the voluntary organizations that seek to Americanize these women, and that every state should push such work—"providing, from school funds, the approved teachers to enter homes, organize little fire-side schools (preferably in the school-houses, but perhaps at first in the homes of women who are recognized as leaders by their neighbors), and there as a friend and neighbor lead these mothers into everything that stands for genuine American citizenship."

Almost any law must involve at least temporary hardships for someone, and it has been felt that the greatest good of the greatest number should apply here. As has been said before, the idea of Equal Citizenship is spreading—both England and France now having it under consideration. Yet, in enthusiasm for the principle, we should not overlook the possibility of softening the rigors that would lie in holding to the letter. The *Citizen* would appreciate hearing about individual cases affected, and suggested remedies. One that appeals is the appointment of an Immigration Commission that would have power to act in individual cases. And meantime there is the *Counsellor's* wholesome idea for immediate help—a good idea, anyhow.

The Twelve-Hour Day

THE twelve-hour day in industry is now condemned by the best experts, and by the enlightened conscience of humanity. Yet Judge Gary says it is not feasible to abolish it in the steel industry. One of the reasons he gives for retaining it is really an additional reason for doing away with it. He says that several European countries which abolished the long work-day after the war, are now taking steps to reintroduce it, because without it they cannot meet the competition of the United States, with its longer hours of labor!

The United States is the richest and most prosperous country in the world. For generations it has been our boast that working conditions were better here than abroad. When the half-starved workers of Europe had been temporarily freed from a work day so long that it makes any true family life impossible, will it not be a shame if they are forced back into it in order to meet the competition of the long hours in the United States?

Independent steel mills in this country have adopted the eight-hour day and are still making money. Is it likely that the biggest and most flourishing of our steel organizations would have to run at a loss without the twelve-hour day? The same plea has been made by practically all industries, against every improvement urged in the past and now adopted; but the prediction has always proved to be untrue.—A. S. B.

The Klan Way

WHATEVER the final details to be disclosed in the Mer Rouge horrors that have disgraced Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, enough is clear to furnish another indictment of Ku Klux Klan methods. "The man who protects the law in such a way that he has to mask to protect himself has no place in America," says the *Washington Post*. The Mer Rouge case is a perfect example of the logical results of "protecting the law" by a secret organization working under oath in the dark. Apparently the best of good motives lay behind the first intention to clean up the community; but proceeding by the secrecy route, through autocratic organization, it promptly took on an intolerance that no absolute monarch of medieval times could have surpassed. The demonstration was too costly, but since it has been made it should save other communities from the fatal first step.

It is a desperate situation indeed in which citizens cannot find lawful means to clean up their government.

What the American Woman Thinks

A Job for Women

By ALICE HAMILTON

Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine at Harvard

IT IS safe to say that in general people have a tender conscience with regard to the dangers in industry; that when they hear of working men and women who are forced to handle poisonous substances or breathe poisonous gases they are immediately filled with eagerness to do something about it. Nobody likes the thought of having life made comfortable for him at the expense of sickness and even death for those who labor to produce the comforts he demands. This attitude of compunction and of eager inquiry as to what must be done to change so deplorable a situation meets me whenever I speak to an audience on the subject of the poisonous trades, and I can never satisfy it. That the dirty, heavy, distasteful, and dangerous work should be performed chiefly by the poorest members of the community and the fruits of their labor and of their suffering should be enjoyed by the richer members, is a situation so bound up in the very warp and woof of our civilization that one does not know where to attack it.

The suggestion that naturally comes to the mind of women trained by the Consumers' League is that there should be a widespread refusal to use those things which we know are produced at the expense of the health of the workers. None of us would be willing to risk dying of tuberculosis in order to have a porcelain enameled bath-tub or even an automobile; then why should we be willing to take these pleasant things at the expense of the sand-blasters who have little likelihood of escaping tuberculosis? Surely if we all refused to buy bath-tubs and automobiles till the deadly dust had been brought under control, improvements in the factories would come with great rapidity.

This argument is appealing in many ways, and yet to a practical person who has known industry intimately for many years it does not seem applicable to any great extent. So many of the dangerous trades are concerned with necessities of life. The highest rate of lead poisoning I have ever found was in lead smelting, but that is an industry one cannot boycott. Making and packing Paris green is the most dangerous of the arsenic trades, but Paris green is a necessity.

Yet there is after all a field for this

sort of indirect reform, as one may call it, a reform brought about by the force of an awakened public conscience. The luxury trades are, so it seems to me, a proper subject for close scrutiny and even for boycott. If we cannot protect the workers in the essential industries, we can do much to lessen the dangers in the luxury trades by refusing to buy these wares until obvious, well-established, protective measures have been put in force in the factories.



A little before the war, I went through the British potteries in Arnold Bennett's Five Towns. They are the most beautiful examples of factory sanitation I have ever seen, and the men and women potters are given the most meticulous personal care. All this is done to protect them against poisoning from the lead in the glaze and in the colors, which is the great danger in potteries. If any establishment uses a glaze with as much as 5 per cent. soluble lead, it must submit to special rules as to the structure of the plant, for no wooden floors are allowed, only smooth, tiled or cement floors which are flushed with water at the end of the day. No glaze dust is allowed anywhere; no splashing or scattering on floors and benches; no dry sweeping or dusting. The employer must provide and wash and mend full suits of working clothes and caps for all men and women in the glaze rooms. At the lunch hour the workroom must be left, the employee must divest himself of working clothes, scrub his hands and nails in warm water, wash his face, rinse his mouth, and go to a lunch room where provision is made for hot food and drink. Once a month a physician examines each worker and if he sees any sign of lead poisoning that worker must be shifted to non-lead work.

This condition is directly due to an aroused public opinion in England. The potteries used to be notoriously dangerous; cases of lead colic, palsy, convulsions, insanity, and blindness were

no rarity in those Staffordshire towns. Then English women began to say that they would not use lead glaze; they demanded leadless table and toilet ware and so many potteries were opened to supply this demand that the lead-using establishments felt the effect. The agitation was carried to Parliament and finally stringent rules were passed regulating the industry and reducing to a minimum lead poisoning among the potters.

Now what of American potteries? I made a study of them in 1911. At that time, without any records to consult, simply using the information that I could get from physicians and hospitals, I found 144 cases of lead poisoning among the men and women employed in the two chief pottery fields during the preceding year. This made a rate of about one person poisoned to 10½ employed; the rate for the women was 1 to 7. During this year the British rate was 1 to 89 employed. However, now the contrast is much greater. The United States Public Health Service published in 1921 a much more thorough study of lead poisoning in 92 potteries in Ohio, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Their physicians examined 1,809 workers, 373 of them women, and found evidence of lead poisoning in 13.5 per cent. The last detailed report of the British Factory Inspection Department, that for the year 1913, gives the rate among potters as 0.9 per cent., which is just one fifteenth of the American rate.

The grounds for this great contrast are clearly given in the Public Health Service report. In the first place, the glazes are rich in soluble lead containing from 10 to 50 per cent. No leadless glaze was found in use. Glaze dust is not controlled. Dry sweeping is allowed, even during working hours. In not one single plant is a separate modern washroom provided. "In many of the plants the workers wash either in basins removed from the racks or in troughs used for washing the ware and ware boards, but as the glaze from these troughs is collected for further use they are not allowed to wash with soap because the soap would ruin the glaze. In quite a number of plants, the dippers and dippers' helpers (women) are known to wash their faces and arms with the sponges which are used to clean the sides and edges of the dipping tubs." The employer has no concern whatever with the provision of working clothes nor lockers. In only five plants is there a rule against eating lunch in the glaze room, and in three of these the

rule is not observed. No medical examination of the workers is made, no effort to diagnose lead poisoning in its early stages, and no instruction is given the workers regarding the proper ways of protecting themselves against lead poisoning.

Glazed table and toilet ware, glazed tiles and bowls and vases are luxuries. If English women can bring about safe conditions in their potteries, American women should be able to do as much. This suggestion has recently been made to the National Consumers' League and has been accepted by them. I hope that their efforts will meet with a ready response from women outside of the organization as well as those who belong to it.

Wanted—More Women

By MARY VIDA CLARK

Well-known Social Worker and Writer

SOME years ago, at an ill-attended and unquorumed meeting from which reporters were excluded, I coined, or rather small-changed, a phrase which gave me a brief hour of unwelcome notoriety in the headlines of the papers the following day. Speaking of the then Chief Executive of my state and his man-fashioned selection of women for appointment to public offices, apparently on the principle that any woman was *persona grata* to all women, I flippantly remarked, "All women look alike to him." I never heard how this phrase pleased the Governor, but it pleased the reporters only too well, as I learned to my cost the next morning.

In states where woman suffrage is at least several years old governors and legislatures and mayors are learning slowly but surely that there are women—and women. All women no longer look alike to the statesman and politician of these more enlightened communities. Nor is it always now a first requisite for public office that a woman be a wife and mother immersed in her own domestic affairs—which seemed to be one of the principles of selection in earlier days. The intelligence of most of the leading lights in these favored states and cities has been further illuminated by the perception that there are women as well as men actually expert in certain of the benevolent enterprises that are maintained by every progressive state, women who have devoted large parts of their lives, some of them full-time working hours, to the study of such subjects as labor, education, health, charity, and the civil service.

As I write, this is the time of year when governors, legislatures, mayors and other officials take up or resume duties interrupted by the two months of strenuous preparation for election day and the two months' rest required to recuperate from the ardors of the campaign. It is the time when terms of

office of appointive servants of the state and city generally expire. It is, therefore, the time when women interested in a proper representation of women on state and city boards and commissions should be most alert.

Every prominent organization of women concerned with good government should have a committee on appointments to keep track of these expirations of term, and of vacancies occurring through the resignation or death of members, and be ready with lists of properly qualified women who can be suggested to fill vacancies where women should be appointed or retained.

It is hardly possible to speak of changes in the quality of women appointed to public office, for this is a controversial question; but the question of quantity, while less important, is a matter of easily ascertainable facts and figures.

As an example of the need of such committees to safeguard the interests of women, take the experience of New York, the largest state in the Union, and in some ways a typical state. When women gained the suffrage in 1918 there were on the boards of managers of the fifteen state charitable institutions in operation, caring for some twelve thousand men, women and children, one hundred and thirteen individuals, of whom eighty-six were men and twenty-



seven women. During the terms of the first two governors since that time, one a Republican and one a Democrat, the number of women managers was increased to thirty-six and the number of men decreased correspondingly to seventy-seven. During the past two years the number of women has been decreased to thirty-three and the number of men increased to eighty. During the past year the one woman who had been a member of the Public Health Council since the organization of the council was replaced by a man. Six vacancies occurring on the State Board of Charities, a body of twelve members, were all filled by men, notwithstanding the letters, telegrams and personal calls from representatives of women's organizations requesting that one or more women be appointed to fill these vacancies, and the submission of the names of women trained and experienced in social work, and representative of the three great religions and

of various types of welfare activities.

Let the women's organizations organize properly for this important work. Let them win public respect and support by standing not merely for women as women, but for women with substantial training, specific experience, breadth of view and capacity for hard work. Let them make the men realize that no two women look alike to women, and let them help the men to discriminate as clearly among women as they do among their fellow men.

Teachers Cheer Up

By LAURA L. AMBLER

Teacher of English at the University of Nevada

NOT long ago there were sixteen hundred substitute teachers in the Chicago public schools. Former teachers, who were married, had families and had not taught for many years, became classroom recruits so that the education of thousands of children might be continued. If this indicates the acuteness of the teacher shortage suffered by the country since the war, no doubt school authorities and parents everywhere are lending an eager ear to the news that the aversion of the modern college girl to the teachers' vocation is passing.

The factors in the resurrection of the pedagogical profession—according to Miss Ethel Breed, secretary of the Columbia College appointment bureau, are business depression and the fact that the salaries of teachers have been raised about one-third.

"The teaching profession," said Miss Breed, "finding itself destitute, realized that if it were to keep competent workers in its ranks a radical increase in salary would be necessary. An effective solution was worked out by paying teachers one-third more than was offered them a few years ago. Now university instructors receive \$1,500 to \$2,200 a year; assistants to heads of departments receive \$2,500.

"Of course school teaching is a much pleasanter occupation, with more agreeable work, hours and associations than positions in the business world offer," Miss Breed added.

Until recently, interviews with college seniors did not reveal the same attitude on their part. Many young women, until influenced by the recent raise in salaries, looked upon teaching as a last resort when choosing an interesting way to earn their living.

Thirty-two per cent. of the young women who graduated from Barnard College a year ago planned to teach. This was an increase of three per cent over the preceding year. Records as far back as 1890 show that fifty-eight per cent of the graduates of that college are engaged in some sort of paid occupation and that pedagogy drew

(Continued on page 23)

The Woman Voter

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Federal Measures the League Supports

MANY national organizations of women were represented at the hearing on the child labor amendment before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 10. Twelve joint resolutions have been introduced giving Congress the power to limit or prohibit the labor of children, and one joint resolution granting to Congress the power to prohibit interstate commerce in commodities which are the products of child labor. In discussing this (S. J. R. 262), Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, held that the resolution could not include all such products, nor could it apply to all industries, such as the mercantile trades, telegraph companies, etc. While it is similar to the Federal statute recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, "The law," said Miss Abbott, "was enacted for the protection of childhood and not to keep the channels of interstate commerce pure."

Four resolutions were discussed at the hearing. Miss Abbott, as principal witness, under cross-examination pointed out the differences in phraseology and the advantages and disadvantages of such differences. S. J. R. 232 is the measure which was drafted by the committee organized for the purpose last summer, which included representatives of government bureaus, women's organizations, and labor groups. Comparing S. J. R. 232 with the other resolutions under discussion, it was Miss Abbott's opinion that the term "employment" used in S. J. R. 262 and 200 was undesirable, as it is often difficult to prove "employment"; "labor," however, is easy to establish. The chief objection to S. J. R. 256, also discussed at the hearing, is that the resolution names the industries which will be affected by the amendment. Inasmuch as only a limited number of industries are listed, the proposed amendment would not cover many of the offending industries today, nor any of those which may undertake to exploit child labor in the future.

The principles embodied in S. J. R. 232 were favored by most of the persons appearing before the committee who had given the subject consideration. Mrs. John Jay O'Connor, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, spoke for the National League.

There is no change in the status of the following measures: Kahn-Jones, H.R.11490: Providing for the transfer of the work of the Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice.
The Voigt Bill, H.R.8086: To prohibit the sale of filled milk in interstate or foreign commerce.
Sterling-Towney, S.1252-H.R.7: Creating a Department of Education, etc.

Sterling-Lehlbach, S.13-H.R.8928: For reclassification of the Federal Civil Service.

Fess Amendment, H.R.22, S.416: Providing aid to states for the physical education of children.

Ball, S.1616: For the elimination of prostitution in the District of Columbia.

Capper-Focht, H.R.7038, S.2040: Providing for compulsory school attendance in the District of Columbia.—AW.

Commercial Treaties and Policies

The writer of this summary at the Williamstown Conference prefers not to sign her name.

THE DISCUSSIONS led by the Hon. William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, had a peculiar importance because of the centering of interest on the increasing powers of the Tariff Commission in the last days of the debate on the tariff bill. Among the achievements of the present Congress has been the passage of a protective tariff bill which includes the establishment of a system whereby the President can adjust tariff rates within certain limits, on recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The object of this plan is said to be the removal of tariff adjustment from the field of politics, so that it may be placed on a scientific basis.

In view of these facts it was reassuring to the members of the conference to see that Mr. Culbertson is a man of wide information and learning, a man to inspire the greatest confidence. Dr. Adam Shortt, of Canada, who was a round-table leader, spoke publicly of Mr. Culbertson's accuracy and fairness of statement.

It was agreed that tariffs are the index of foreign relations of one country to another and the weapons whereby friendly or unfriendly policies are carried out. They form the basis of commercial treaties and policies, but their importance is not recognized by the general public. Had the present tariff been examined in the light of its effect on the rehabilitation of Europe it might have been somewhat modified. It might also be examined with profit to show its connection with prevention-of-war activities.

The commercial policy of any country has to do with the quest for monopolies of raw materials and for markets for them and for the products of industry. When these efforts lead to conquest of land for the establishment of colonies, to coercion of weaker peoples in order to obtain exclusive concessions, or to the investment of capital in economically backward countries—these efforts are a menace to world-peace.

The "open door" has been our commercial policy in our dealings with countries of varying degrees of dependency, but we have not always lived up to it ourselves. Nearly one-half of the earth's area consists of colonies, and a substantial percentage of the rest of it is subject to limitations and restrictions by outside political units. Therefore the dickering over their commercial regulation form the chief part of international discussions. Now, the "open door" policy means that whatever import or export duties, port dues, or other charges there may be, shall be applied equally to the commerce of all nations, including the nation in political control. It does not imply the absence of any restrictions.

The United States has insisted on the application of this policy to certain areas, but her own policy of preference in the Philippines may easily be represented as less liberal than that of any other country. She should oppose the extension of colonial empires without a guarantee for the maintenance of the open door. Since the peace conference and the invention of mandate areas, she has insisted on equality of treat-

ment in these areas. It would seem as important, however, to devise some means of enforcing the policy in the areas where it applies.

There are three types of tariff policy in the political dependencies of the world. The first is tariff assimilation, or making the tariff of the colony the same as that of the nation in political control; the second is the preferential tariff under which duties are so arranged as to give preference to the goods of the governing country, and the third is the "open door." The nations which have practised the policy of the open door are Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands; but since the loss of her colonies by Germany the tariff policies of those colonies have been established by the Allies. They are now mandate territories and have been classified as follows: Class A tends to provide for the open door; under Class B the open door is established by the peace treaty, and under Class C, the differential tariffs of the mandatory are extended to the mandate.

At the end of his final round table conference Mr. Culbertson made the following suggestions:

The United States should proceed to negotiate a series of new commercial treaties. With many important nations we have no commercial treaty, and in the case of many nations the treaties are antiquated and ill-adapted to the new economic and financial conditions of the world. In revising old and negotiating new commercial treaties we should adopt the unconditional form and interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause. We shall thereby establish a basis on which to insist upon equality of treatment in foreign markets, and by which concessions in our tariff that may be granted through negotiations will automatically be extended to other nations and discriminations be prevented. The most that any nation should ask for, or deserves, is equality of treatment. The unconditional most-favored-nation clause is simply an application to intercourse between nations of the open door or equality of opportunity principle adopted by our government.

As a supplement to this treaty policy we should place in the hands of the President the power to impose additional penalty duties on the whole or a part of the commerce of any nation which discriminates against our over-seas commerce. Not only should we grant to other nations equal treatment in our markets but we should also use our economic power to insist that foreign nations grant us equality of treatment. Additional duties applied at the discretion of the President and in a degree to fit each case will remove many discriminations, open or concealed, which could not be so easily reached by the slower method of negotiating general treaties. This provision of law, it should be noted, does not make unnecessary the negotiation of commercial treaties. Treaties are desirable because by means of them there may be developed a continuity in policy. Security of commercial relations may also be established over a period of years. We should endeavor to negotiate special treaties in settlement of outstanding disputes. The so-called Yap Treaty between the United States and Japan is an example of what is needed, and there are many other issues which could be settled in a similar manner.

The United States should oppose the further extension of colonial empires unless the extension is accompanied by guarantees for the maintenance of the open door. Experience in the Congo and elsewhere points to the need of great care in defining the scope, and selecting the working, of such guarantees. The United States should oppose the modification and abrogation of existing open-door agreements. We should decline to recognize the principle that the assumption of a protectorate over a territory in which all powers have enjoyed equal rights, especially those in which the enjoyment of such rights was guaranteed by treaty, entitles the protecting power to establish preferential duties in its favor. We should insist also upon the open door in all mandated areas including those falling under Class C. In all mandated areas we enjoyed equal commercial treatment before 1914 and as a result of our participation in the war we should not be less well off now than we

were at that time in these territories. In addition, the very essence of the mandate principle is that of equal commercial opportunity.

The policies proposed, however, will not reach many of the most serious problems of international commercial policy. Discriminations, especially between colonies and mother countries, involve large political as well as economic questions and should preferably be considered in an international conference on commercial policy. The object of such a conference should be the fullest consideration of the advantages which would accrue to all nations from the application of the principle of equality of treatment and the open door, in all colonial possessions and dominions as well as among nations. (See address by W. S. Culbertson at the tenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, May 16-17, 1922.) Among the questions discussed in this round table conference which might be considered by such an international conference are the following:

(1) *Unfair competition in international trade, including transportation and communication.*

(2) *Equal opportunity of access to the raw materials and fuels of the world, especially those found in colonial, and other undeveloped areas.*

(3) *Equal opportunity of access to markets, frequently defeated by tariff discriminations and other forms of preference and trade monopoly.*

(4) *Equal opportunity for the investment of capital in the development of economically backward parts of the world.*

Following the analogy of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, nations in the interest of their own security should adopt certain principles to govern their economic relations with one another and also establish international machinery for seeing that the principles adopted are carried out.

The Packers and the Public

THE Packer Control Law has been in operation more than sixteen months. We may now ask what it has accomplished. The only answer so far published is in two reports issued by the Secretary of Agriculture: his annual report of November 15, 1922, and a report made to him by the Packers and Stockyards Administration. The Secretary states that 78 stockyards have been made subject to his jurisdiction; that 1,075 market agencies and 3,436 dealers at these markets are registered as required under the law; that resident market supervisors have been assigned to 19 of the stockyard markets; and that general rules and regulations governing stockyards and market agencies and dealers have been adopted.

Eight formal complaints have been issued. With one exception all of these complaints have been against stockyard companies and market agencies. One complaint involved Armour's methods of buying live stock at its private stockyards at Kansas City. The most important complaint apparently was the one which resulted in stopping a boycott on the part of old-line commission companies against farmers' co-operative commission agencies at the St. Louis stockyards. The other six formal proceedings involved stockyard and market agencies where certain rates and charges were considered too high.

Both the Secretary and the chief of the Packer and Stockyard Division report that those subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary have shown a disposition to co-operate in the enforcement of the act and that many practices have been corrected without formal proceedings. One such practice involving one of the packers is mentioned—selling butter in 15-ounce cartons and thereby misleading the consumer into believing he was buying a full pound. Another informal conference involved livestock commission men who were induced to correct such practices as filling their own orders out of consignments to themselves.

The League of Women Voters, from the consumer's point of view, welcomes the inauguration, either through formal or informal action, of practices which assure producers a

fair market. However, consumers are measurably disappointed to find virtually no mention of efforts to remedy the conditions which resulted in the enactment of the Packer Control Law.

It is reported that the Packer Control Act has resulted in an increase in the number of independent packers, and in the volume of their business; also, that the business of the independents in the main is more efficiently operated than that of the big packers. On the other hand, facts brought before Congress indicate that in the past twenty years the big packers have absorbed about 75 of their competitors, thereby reducing competition and promoting the tendency to monopoly.

Judging from past history, far-reaching mergers not infrequently result in less efficiency and economy, yet the public has recently been informed that Armour and Company have submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, plans for the acquisition by Armour and Company of the physical assets of Morris and Company. This deal would involve approximately \$30,000,000 and would reduce from five to four the number of the big packing companies which already largely control the food supply of the nation. The Secretary has been advised by the Attorney General that the Packer and Stockyards Act does not require the Secretary of Agriculture to advise the packing industry about such transactions in advance of their consummation. It is therefore expected that the consolidation will go through as planned. One reason assigned for the merger is that it will make for greater efficiency and economy. The Federal Trade Commission, however, in its report on the meat-packing industry, challenged the efficiency of the packers and supported its contention by undisputed figures. It published data showing that the independent packers were making a higher rate of return on their investment without charging the public more than the five leading packers, for service for each dollar of sales.

Before the passage of the Packer and Stockyards Act it would have been the duty of the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the proposed merger, but, by the terms of that Act, the Federal Trade Commission was unnecessarily removed from further jurisdiction over the packers except when requested by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report. It is possible, therefore, that, in the absence of an amendment to that Act, any attempt by either house of Congress to obtain a report from the Federal Trade Commission on packer activities will ultimately be held unauthorized. It is unfortunate that the one organization of the government which has thorough knowledge of the packing business through its prior investigations, which is fully equipped with competent experts and attorneys, and whose official responsibility requires it to see that business is conducted fairly and in the public interest, should at this time be debarred from appropriate activity.

Senator LaFollette has introduced a bill (S. 4110) to restore to the Federal Trade Commission its former jurisdiction over the packers by amending the Packers and Stockyards Act. A resolution (S. Res. 389) has also been introduced in Congress by Senator Norris, directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the proposed merger of Armour and Co. and Morris and Co., to report to the Senate whether the combination of those corporations is in violation of law, and to determine to what extent such a merger will tend to eliminate competition in the purchase of livestock, and to increase the consumers' cost of living.

A serious question illustrated by the proposed packer merger and presented to the public by pending legislative measures, is whether we should strive to keep alive the old competitive system or should permit that system to give way to the control of production and distribution by trusts, more or less regulated by the government. It is to be remembered that monopoly stifles individual initiative, modifies the accepted theories of supply and demand, dictates prices, and is always directed toward private profit.

There have been numerous attempts under the Sherman

Anti-Trust Law to dissolve monopolistic combinations which restrain trade, also to regulate such combinations, but under both experiments trusts flourish and in various ways competition continues to disappear. An American economist recently said: "Monopoly now prefers regulation. It is a guarantee against competition and government ownership."

Some foreign countries have established the practice of limiting the profiteering of business combinations by entering into active competition with them until normal conditions are restored. One Premier of Queensland, Australia, has said: "It is the policy of the government to encourage private enterprise, but when private effort takes the form of monopoly the government steps in."

In this country repeated business mergers and their growing domination over the nation's supplies and distribution, are causing the question to be insistently asked, What is to be the final policy of the American public in this important field which so vitally affects living costs?—MABEL CORY COSTIGAN, *Chairman Living Costs Committee.*

Shall the Flag Follow Business?

ONE of the topics for discussion in the national convention at Des Moines has been planned under the title of "Shall the Flag Follow Business?" The women of the League appreciate the courage and pioneer spirit of the business men of America who go into remote and backward countries and build up commercial enterprises valuable alike to their own country and to the country to which they take their energy and their capital; nevertheless, they are sometimes alarmed at that particular type of business attitude to which Mr. Kipling's line "Somewhere east of Suez" refers.

It is inevitable that no matter what the terms of a concession may be, if a foreign nation repudiates such grants and outrages the representatives of United States business enterprise, our State Department will be called upon, and doubtless will yield to the clamor for protection and even vengeance. It has happened in the past, both in our country and in other countries, and it is a matter upon which we not only must have a national policy, but a policy understood and endorsed by a majority of the voters.

Ordinary people are now asking themselves how we ever got into Haiti and what the city bank and the trolley car have to do with it. We do not like, unless it is a fair and just claim, to be heard demanding oil rights in international conference where great humanitarian interests are at stake. Still less do we want to find ourselves slandering a courageous and innocent group of business men and refusing them national support to which they are entitled, or, on the other hand, springing to the defense of our national honor when it is only a doubtful business deal which is involved. At all events, clear thinking and right decision can only be obtained by a fair and open discussion of what our policy should be and what our responsibilities actually are.—RUTH MORGAN, *Chairman Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War.*

The Future of Women in Politics

THE FUTURE of women in politics will be one fraught with much responsibility and full of great opportunities for service. Women will, first of all, attain equality in the political parties. They will be given equal representation with men on important and minor committees; they will reach a point where their influence is acknowledged, their wishes respected, their advice and help frankly and openly sought. It will be considered strange not to consult them, not to use their ability, resourcefulness, and enthusiasm in party management and in political campaigning. They will be not simply tolerated, as at present, but will enjoy the confidence of men and will be encouraged to co-operate in the planning of policies and programs and in the execution of every kind of constructive work.

There will be many women office-holders in the future and they will hold office, not because it is deemed expedient to

give members of their sex positions of trust, but because the fact will be recognized that there are many offices that women can fill more acceptably than men and that there is certain work along educational and welfare lines for which women are peculiarly fitted by temperament and training. There will be a stronger union between women's organizations in the future for non-partisan government work and for remedial legislation. The need for women to rally strongly to the support of both is now felt and in the coming years thousands of women will be found working harmoniously and earnestly for good results along these lines. There will be widespread knowledge of public questions and government problems in the future among the general run of unorganized women, this being achieved by their organized sisters' dissemination of such knowledge, and this will result in a larger proportion of women going to the polls to vote, and in a more intelligent use of the ballot by those who do vote. The future of women in politics will, I feel sure, be a bright one, since women will grow more accustomed to the assumption of big responsibilities and more clear as to the special work they can do for their communities and for the race.—MARY GARRETT HAY, *Chairman N. Y. C. League*.

With Leagues and League Leaders

IN CO-OPERATION with the State Normal School at Willimantic, the Connecticut League held its third large citizenship school, January 10. The preceding schools were at Yale and at Trinity. Beginning in February, the League will issue to its 4,500 members a weekly legislative bulletin giving news of the progress of the three major bills the League is working for—development of the child hygiene division of the state board of health under the Infancy and Maternity Act, nine-hour day for women in industry, and eligibility of women for jury service. The Connecticut League, it is interesting to know, devoted one whole session in its recent annual convention to finance and began the session with a luncheon at which Miss Katharine Ludington, national treasurer, talked on "Taking the Curse off Money-Raising." Fairfield County pledged its quota in a charming little ballet arranged by Mrs. Samuel C. Shaw, of Redding. Pan with his pipes played to a graceful nymph representing Fairfield, when the dance was interrupted by a tall, white-draped figure, laurel-crowned and bearing a shield with the words "We need \$3,000." It was Connecticut appealing to Fairfield, and Fairfield was much cast down till eleven white bulging money-bags, each topped by a smiling face with the name of a town beneath it, came into view. Fairfield was overjoyed when she saw that each of the eleven towns of the county had sent part of the state quota and the little scene ended with a merry dance to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE New York City League has published a primer chart of city government which is already proving useful in high schools. It is a folding sheet about 28x34 inches, with graphic presentations clearly printed, outlining the old mayor-council form of city government, the new mayor-council form, the commission form, and the city-manager form. Elected officers are represented by rectangles, appointed, by circles, and each chart-picture has beneath it a table of the advantages claimed for the particular form of municipal control it depicts, and the disadvantages.

JUSTICE FLORENCE E. ALLEN, of Ohio, has written to Miss Elizabeth Hauser, secretary of the National League, asking her to communicate to the League's executive board her appreciation of their message of congratulation on her election to the Ohio Supreme Court. She adds:

"By far the pleasantest thing about the campaign has been and still is the sympathy and co-operation of fine women and your letter is one of the most significant indications of that sort of sympathy."

THE VIRGINIA LEAGUE, in convention at Alexandria, January 24-26, held its open sessions by invitation in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in the old Braddock House, which masks the historic Carlyle House. One evening session was devoted to international matters and an address from Miss Ruth Morgan, another to national affairs, with Miss Belle Sherwin as chief speaker, and the third to state affairs. Yesterday was Washington day and the Virginia League was informally entertained at national headquarters.

MRS. JAMES P. ANDREWS, of the Hartford League, is stimulating interest in the foreign-born citizen and is making naturalization an impressive ceremony. The judge of the circuit court thinks so well of her undertaking that at a recent court session he asked her to address newly made citizens on the honor and duty of being Americans. Her talk followed the administration to them of the oath of allegiance and turned what is usually a mere formality into a solemn and memorable occasion.

MRS. MILLICENT T. SMITH, formerly president of the St. Louis County (Missouri) League and now a representative from the county in the state legislature, will work to provide for children in the country the same educational advantages city children enjoy. A part of her plan is to establish high schools at strategic points and let the transportation of pupils thereto be paid for by the county.

THE MARYLAND LEAGUE expects to make an annual event of the women's fair held in Baltimore, December 15 and 16, and to develop it later into a short-term college course in household engineering. The exhibits at the first fair included all manner of labor-saving devices and samples of all the various handicrafts Maryland women have become expert in.

THE Kalamazoo (Michigan) County League has appointed a committee to lay before churches, factories and the board of education a plan to have every bell and whistle sound on election day hereafter, to remind voters of their duty. Less than one-third the registered voters of the county are said to have voted last fall.

MISS MADORAH DONAHUE, of the Maryland League, will head a committee to prepare for publication summaries of the social hygiene lectures lately delivered in Baltimore. Social hygiene chairmen everywhere will be interested in the booklet.

THE Pennsylvania League resumed on January 18 its series of inter-county conferences and luncheon round tables in Philadelphia. Last winter a thousand women from the south-eastern counties of the state attended similar conferences.

MRS. HERBERT KNOX SMITH, president of the Connecticut League, is a justice of the peace in Farmington. Her office empowers her to perform marriage ceremonies and she will donate all wedding fees to the League.

THE Nebraska League's legislative program for this session of the legislature includes acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner Act, better marriage laws, and removal of the party circle from the ballot.

THE youngest member of the League is a little daughter of Mrs. Walter DuBois Brookings, chairman of the Committee on Education, who was born December 17.

THE making of laws for the molding of human lives and happiness is the most solemn responsibility that can be undertaken.—Mrs. F. I. Williams, New Orleans League.

ARRANGEMENTS are under way for a three-day citizenship conference under League auspices at Bryn Mawr College, April 5-7.

World News About Women

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE, one of our contributing editors, is here from her English home. She is planning a lecture tour through the eastern states, Buffalo, Chicago, and as far west as Omaha, returning to New York March 23 in order to sail for England in April. Mrs. Hale has just completed a new book, "What's Wrong With Our Girls?" (Stokes), and the majority of her lectures will be based upon this theme.

Credit for Camp Fire Girls' Work

TWELVE colleges throughout the country—among them the University of Southern California, Northwestern University, Cornell University, and Syracuse University—have added a Camp Fire course to their curriculum, giving a diploma for satisfactory work. This will be a great help to the National Camp Fire Girls by interesting the college students in the Camp Fire work and by supplying trained supervision to the camps.

Chief Lucy

THE Kaw Indians of Oklahoma have elected a new chief—Mrs. Lucy Tayiah Eads. Mrs. Eads—now known as Chief Lucy—is the wife of a white man, has two children, and will be the first person to hold the chieftainship of the tribe since 1908, when former Chief Washunga was frozen to death. It is reported that she will immediately take action to press the claim for \$15,000,000 which the Kaws believe the government owes them for land in Kansas.

What Gender Is Person?

BRITISH COLUMBIA is interested in the gender of the word person when applied to jury duty, and is hoping that an amendment will be passed shortly clearly defining it as neuter, thus allowing women to serve.

An English-American Lawyer

MRS. A. S. WILSON—English-born and American by marriage—is a practicing lawyer in Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Wilson is the first English-born woman to be admitted to our bar.

Another Honor for Mrs. Booth

MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH—known the world over for her work with the Volunteers of America—has recently received the Napoleon Hill Golden Rule Medal. This is a medal awarded periodically to persons for

conspicuous service to mankind. It was presented to Mrs. Booth on the steps of New York's Public Library.

In New York State

AS president of the State Civil Service Commission, Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo becomes the first woman to head a department in the government of New York State. Mrs. Smith has been a member of the commission since 1919.

Frances Perkins, who during 1919-21 was a commissioner of the State Industrial Commission of New York, has again been appointed a member of the Industrial Board under Governor Smith. Miss Perkins, through her work with the Consumers' League, Committee of Safety and State Factory Investigating Commission, is exceptionally well fitted for the position.

For the first time in the history of the state there will be a woman Deputy Attorney General. She is Miss Jule Jenney of Syracuse, and her duties will be to handle child-welfare litigation. She was appointed by Attorney-General Sherman.

New York has a good start for 1923 in women officeholders.

Miss Brooks—Alderman

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts, has elected its first woman alderman—Miss Martha N. Brooks, who was the only woman candidate running against eighteen men. Miss Brooks is a graduate of Wellesley, a specialist in industrial research, and was at one time president of the Gloucester Equal Suffrage League; later of the Gloucester League of Women Voters. She is an active prohibitionist.

Belated Election News

MINNESOTA has a postscript to add to its previous election report: three women registers of deeds—Carrie S. Piper of Anoka County, Ruth Bullard of Chippewa County, Thora Fossum of Freeborn County; one judge of probate—Myrtle Hovland of Polk County; one clerk of court—Minnie Boe of Polk County; one treasurer—Elsa Obst of Ramsey County; and one clerk of Supreme Court—Grace Kaercher.

And now we wish to apologize. Despite all our care with election news, one victory eluded us. Miss Marion Griffin of Memphis, Tennessee, Democratic candidate for State Representative, won the office, but we never told. We carried her name as a candidate, and there we left her. Miss Griffin was elected against an independent ticket.

She is modest and gives as the reason: "I was fortunate enough to be on the regular ticket and also endorsed by the independents."

Mrs. Alice Meynell

THE English suffrage circle, and the literary world at large, has suffered a great loss by the death of Mrs. Alice Meynell. Mrs. Meynell was an ardent suffragist, devoting her life to the freedom of women. Her literary works, both prose and poetry, were of the finest and greatly admired by Rossetti, George Meredith and Coventry Patmore, who, after reading them, retracted his statement that no woman could write.

Food Profiteering Stopped

AUSTRALIAN women have banded together to eliminate food profiteering, so says the *Vote*. The organization is known as the Housewives' Association and was recently formed in the State of Victoria. It has a membership of 75,000. Already they have forced down the price of sugar, milk and cream, and purchased the berry crop of the state, completely routing the fruit trust.

Children Play While Mother Works

CHILE has passed a national law, so we are told by a *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union, which requires all factory owners employing more than fifty women to provide day nurseries for the children of their operatives. It is reported that one factory in Santiago opens its nursery to children up to the age of five or six.

The First Woman Jury

IN December, in Laramie, Wyoming, a bronze tablet was placed on a shabby old building to mark the spot where, during March, 1870, the first woman jury served. It was placed by the Jacques Laramie chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and one of the speakers was Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the University of Wyoming, nationally known for her suffrage and feminist activities. It is only a warehouse now—this old building—but it had a past even before it became a courtroom, for it originally housed a gang of desperadoes, who were finally hanged by a local vigilance committee. This was in the very infancy of the territory when the coming of the railroad brought lawless elements and it took both the men and women of the better class to maintain law.

A Grand Jury was empanelled in the early part of March, 1870, with the names of six women—the first women,

Wyoming says, ever to be summoned to serve on such a jury so far as any records are available. They were a world wonder, and the object of much newspaper ridicule. One couplet read:

Baby, baby, don't get in a jury;
Your mama's gone to sit on a jury.

But they were highly complimented by the judge when they finished their duties.

The most celebrated case of the petit jury that followed was a trial for first degree murder. Of the women summoned, two asked to be excused, although as Dr. Hebard said in the *Laramie Republican* murder was not then considered as serious an offense as cattle stealing. This jury deliberated two days and nights, with a woman bailiff (the first on record, by the way) in front of the women's quarters. The first ballot, disclosed long years later, showed one woman voted for murder in the first degree, two women for murder in the second degree and three for manslaughter; while the men were three for manslaughter and three voted not guilty. The verdict was manslaughter.

The next justice after the one who summoned this jury was an anti-suffragist and prohibited the selection of women as jurors—and the practice has never been resumed.

Another Honor

MISS CAMILLA TREADWELL, of Albany, New York, for eight years a nurse overseas, has received the New York State Distinguished Service Cross. Miss Treadwell, who was with the American Red Cross during the war, is said to have received the largest number of war decorations awarded any woman in New York State. She was wounded several times in action.

Winnifred Mason Huck

MRS. HUCK, the Illinois congresswoman for the present short term, is campaigning for the seat of the late Representative Mann. A special election will be held February 27.

Advanced Finland

IN the recent elections in Finland nineteen women were elected members of the Riksdag.

Danish Income Taxes

A DEPUTATION has approached the Folkthing requesting that the incomes of Danish husbands and wives be taxed separately instead of jointly. At present the punishment for default of payment is the suppression of electoral rights, and it is to safeguard women against the possibility of losing their vote that the question has been raised.

Belgium Also

NOT to be outdone by England, we learn that a Belgian woman barrister, Mlle. Paule Lamy, has made her debut in the Assize Court of Brussels.

Adopted in Forty-one States

JUST in case the item has eluded you, forty-two states have adopted the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner act. Twelve did this by action of the legislatures, while in the others, the Governor acted.

Madison's Register of Deeds

ANOTHER woman register of deeds specially reported to us is Mrs. Mary Russell of Madison, South Dakota.

Belgian Woman Engineer

Mlle. MARGUERITE MASSART, of Brussels, has received an engineering diploma in that city. Mlle. Massart, according to the *Vote*, is the first Belgian woman to be awarded such a diploma.

La Voix Des Femmes

PARIS feminist magazine, *La Voix des Femmes*, is now appearing as a daily—and is said to be the first feminist daily paper in any country.

How's Your Treasury?

THE Women's Civic Club of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, received a fine big check from the Woman Citizen for commissions and bonuses on December subscriptions taken by the Club. It topped the list for the month, with the Monongalia County League of Women Voters at Morgantown, West Virginia, coming in second. Doesn't your club or league need extra money in its treasury? Write the Woman Citizen, 171 Madison Avenue, New York, for details.

At the Hague

AT the meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, held at the Hague last month, over 350 delegates from the League were present, with fraternal delegates, both men and women, from many other organizations. In all, twenty countries and 111 organizations sent delegates. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* who was present says that "it was more a demonstration of a very intense and widespread demand for a new peace that should be a real peace than a conference," and the resolution passed at the end summarized this demand. This resolution was for the calling of a World Congress of States "through the instrumentality of the League of Nations, of a single nation, or of a group of nations, in order to achieve a new peace"—this Congress to include both sides of belligerents in the world war and neutrals. The basis of the resolution was the conviction that the treaties are contrary to the Armistice terms and inconsistent with the spirit of the League of Nations as expressed in the Preamble of the Covenant. The "penal nature" of the treaties was criticised.

Delegates who came from the Entente countries agreed to co-operate in making representations about reparations and the withdrawal of the armies of occupation, which among other things "eat up the indemnities." Included in the Conference's resolution was "the sweeping suggestion that the best solution would be to abandon altogether both indemnities and inter-allied war debts and make the restoration of all the devastated area a matter for international agreement."

Three delegates—Miss Jane Addams, Mlle. Jeanne Mélin and Miss C. E. Marshall—set out on the conclusion of the Conference to visit the Scandinavian countries, France, and England, to present the declarations of the Conference.

Its Second Anniversary

THE Women's National Republican Club celebrated its second birthday at a luncheon held in New York on January 13, with representatives present from about twenty states. Despite its youth, the club is said to be the largest women's political club in the United States. At this luncheon the *Woman Republican* made its debut—a four-page New York State bulletin, the outcome of a campaign publication, which has now been put on a subscription basis.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

WITH the formal opening of General Federation Headquarters at Washington, D. C., this month, the national capital is destined to become the center of activities of clubwomen of the world. For the General Federation has representatives in eighteen foreign countries in addition to its fifty state units.

Simultaneously with the establishment of Headquarters a movement was launched by the Federation's newly created department of International Relations for the promotion of friendly relations among the women of all civilized lands.

United States Government officials, including members of the Cabinet, and the Supreme Court, various foreign Embassies and of both houses of Congress attended the opening reception. Before the official opening the General Federation board of directors were received by President Harding at the White House as well as by the heads of the various government departments and bureaus.

Two past presidents, Mrs. Philip North Moore, now president of the American Division of the International Council of Women, and Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, head of the Department of Americanization in the Federation, together with many national officers, assisted Mrs. Thomas G. Winter in receiving. Assisting variously elsewhere were the seven department chairmen

and the director of Headquarters, Miss Lida Hafford, a Southern girl by birth and breeding, a Republican in politics, and a nine days' wonder in capability. Upon her young shoulders rests the responsibility not only of caring for a forty-room establishment which will give to clubwomen of America visiting at Washington, "Hotel service with home atmosphere," but of conducting a bureau of information on every subject for women all over the world, a lecture bureau which will eventually supply every state with the best artists upon request, and which expects later to supply traveling libraries to every state dealing with subject matter pertaining to the Federation's seven departments of work.

The rooms were in gala attire for the "big night," with soft music from a hidden orchestra and flowers everywhere. Some of the roses were a gift from the Paris Woman's Club. Among the confections were some sent by the California Federation. The assemblage was brilliant and the service was faultless.

Forty-seven of the fifty state federations were represented.

The headquarters, 1734 N Street, N. W., which is now the official home of the two million or more members of the General Federation, is architecturally one of the treasures of Washington. It will be a monument to the administration of Mrs. Winter, whose brain-child it was.

To its purchase price of \$100,000, fifty thousand dollars more will be added for maintenance and additional furnishings, this sum to be raised during the coming year by the two vice-chairmen, Mrs. W. F. Jennings of Florida, and Mrs. Walter Perham of Montana. Already more than \$15,000 of the additional \$50,000 has been pledged. Any group within the Federation that wishes to furnish a room in addition to its state pledge may do so at the following cost: third floor rooms, \$1,000; fourth floor rooms, \$750; fifth floor rooms, \$500.

Already the house is charmingly furnished, and contains art treasures too numerous to mention here. The drawing room was designed by the former owner, Mrs. John J. White, and is the work of Albert Herter of New York. The hangings were woven on his looms and the panel decorations are his own handiwork. There are Herter panels also in the dining-room. Among the treasures of the house is an inlaid table which came from the castle of the Bishop of York, a Savonarola chair and stool, a desk of Indian teakwood, and a stairway light of special beauty designed by L. Picault.

WILL the woman who sent us a copy of the Advocate of Peace please write again? Her letter is lost, hopelessly. The substance of our answer isn't important but it is important that there should be an answer.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 9)

in the matter of negotiations for interest rates, etc. Senator Smoot, member of the Debt Funding Commission, said recently that Congress would be asked soon to pass legislation broadening the powers of the Commission.

With all this undercurrent of foreign relations, the Senate has been competing within itself in the matter of farm-relief legislation. Three distinct groups have been trying to forward farm legislation. First, and most radical and sweeping, have been the bills of Senator Norris of the Agricultural Committee, which would have the Government go into grain financing on a huge scale. Second, the Lenroot-Anderson bill reported by the Banking Committee, containing a program of farm relief more conservative, but still distinctly class legislation. Third, the Capper Bill for co-operative loan associations and other credit extension for farmers, which was the most conservative of the three measures, as well as constructive. The Banking Committee, which hastened to act on farm legislation after the wild moves of the Norris group, brought out both the Lenroot and Capper measures in lieu of holding them in the Committee until one or the other survived. Senator Capper is daily expecting a vote.

Where's the Shipping Bill?

Note the absence of the Shipping Bill in the daily reports. What a furor over this only a few weeks ago! One would have thought it was the only prospective law! It has passed out of hearing. Even Chairman Jones of the Commerce Committee, only now and then attempts to obtain the right of way. The other day, he wanted a unanimous-consent agreement for limitations of debate upon the ship subsidy, but Democratic objection killed it. There is but one thing that has unanimous right of way in the Senate and that is work on appropriation bills, which has gone forward more rapidly than usual. The Senate has tried to keep up with the House. When the time for adjournment comes, there may be small matters like shipping legislation left over, but, with the appropriation bills finished, for which this Congress was called, the Congressional conscience will have been satisfied, and the gentlemen can go home. The House, too, has been docile in the matter of the Budget. The Budget has had smooth sailing. In nearly every instance, Congress, instead of increasing the appropriations, has decreased them for the sake of economy. Only one important item has been raised, and that is a mere bagful of twelve million dollars of what is known as Rivers and Harbors work.

Congress had this week a pleasant

reminder of adjournment in the reading of a will which left \$500,000 to be used to build a summer White House which shall be a replica of the Executive Mansion, within fifty miles of Washington. Pleasant but not very practicable. Also by way of diversion, Representative Stedman of North Carolina introduced a bill to erect a memorial to "The Faithful Colored Mam-mies of the South," to be a gift from the Jefferson Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, all of which has lent color to a despondent atmosphere. And so have the Pueblo Indians in their gala costumes, appearing before the Senate Public Lands Committee to plead for land rights and protection for the tribe. And so has Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck when she made her maiden speech proposing a Constitutional amendment requiring a referendum vote before war could be declared. And Senator Capper, who has been studying and considering the introduction of an amendment to the Constitution, standardizing divorce laws throughout the United States. Tentatively, this amendment, the work of Senator Capper and Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Chairman of the Legislative Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, reads:

"That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

"The Congress shall have power to make laws which shall be uniform throughout the United States on marriage and divorce, the legitimization of children, and the care and custody of children affected by annulment of marriage or by divorce."

As a matter of fact, in review, it has been a miscellaneous week. If we were to tabloid the interesting news, it would run like this:

The National Industrial Conference of Women, the first of its kind to be called by any Government in the world, was held under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, with notable success. Representatives came from all over the country.

President Harding appointed the "dirt farmer" to the Federal Reserve Board, but the appointment has not met with general approval. Milo Campbell, the appointee, is more or less an honorary member of the Board.

The Ohio delegation in Congress has agreed to support Representative Longworth for the position of Republican Leader in the next Congress, taking the place of Mr. Mondell. Those whose minds do not go along with the Ohio delegation think he would be a jolly leader but lazy.

The matter of a Constitutional amendment prohibiting states and municipalities from issuing tax-exempt securities has made little headway in the House. Secretary Mellon recently sent a letter urging the amendment and declaring that the present liberal system is bringing about a "menacing increase in the debts of the states and the nation."

Washington tried to set itself up as a proper model of traffic safety not long ago by an elaborately organized Safety Week. The accidents have gradually increased at an appalling rate. Mrs. David Jayne Hill was killed yesterday. There are many residents of the capital aroused and ready for a movement which will vigilantly report all motor carelessness to the police. It is generally agreed that Washington is one of the most congested spots with a low factor of safety. Congress has been aroused considering the situation.

Senator Carraway has continued his sharp attack upon the Administration of the Federal Veterans' Bureau. General dissatisfaction in this quarter has resulted in a general shake-up in the Bureau. Representative Frear of Wisconsin has proposed a new soldiers' bonus, to be paid for by again putting the excess profits law in the statutes.

Senator Wadsworth, New York, has had the satisfaction of marshalling representatives of various organizations to the Senate Judiciary Sub-committee, where they argued in favor of his resolution which requires the submission of Federal Constitutional amendments to a popular vote before they could be acted upon by state legislatures. This is a slap at Prohibition.

Industrial Women Confer

(Continued from page 12)

Connecticut, representing the National Manufacturers' Association, painted of factory life. Mr. Cheney's opinion is that factory work has been a great step in the progress of women because of the larger opportunities it has given women for "social contacts." "Women are paid less than men," he said, "because they shift more, lose by absence about twice as much time as men, often have to be assisted or supplemented in their tasks by men, and are sensitive and require extraordinarily tactful and kindly treatment and much personal consideration."

Against this were the statements of such figures in the industrial movement as Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of industry studies for the Russell Sage Foundation, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the International Federation of Working Women, who outlined factory conditions which need improvement.

The conference developed no animus

toward anyone, certainly not toward employers. Again and again labor speakers themselves pointed out the desire of many manufacturers to have right working conditions in their plants. These men who are better than the law requires, suffer greatly when their product is put into competition on the market with that of employers who reduce their overhead by working their women employees 72 instead of 48 hours a week and pay them \$9 instead of \$14 a week.

"THE radio of last year as compared with this year is about like comparing a wheelbarrow to a Pierce Arrow."—Mr. Sisson said it in the House of Representatives recently, and we were glad our radio experiment began this year. One of us stayed home to hear that first program, given at ten o'clock A. M. on January 12th, from the Ridgewood Radiophone Station WHN. She liked it. Did any of you? Here's the program given on the second Friday—a good sample of what will happen every Friday morning hereafter. Tune in on WHN—at home or your neighbors on the 26th, and then write us about it. Is it good for the Citizen?

"Women Headliners."

"Shall We Have Jury Service for Women?"

"Women Who are Mothering the World."

"The First Woman Head of a State Commission."

"Shall the Women of France Vote?"

"Do Children Eat Enough?"

"Women's Share in World Peace."

Then there were such direct representatives from the employer group as Miss Merica E. Hoagland of the Diamond Chain and Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, who led the discussion in opposition to protective legislation and who declared that it was an invasion of the rights of the individual to legislate the number of hours the individual might work.

Miss Hoagland summed up the case against protective legislation for women. She said:

"Through the series of studies of 'Women in Industry,' being made by a state federation of business and professional women of which I am a member, the conviction is growing stronger and stronger that regulation through the co-operation of owners, managers, and those employed, is far preferable to the proposed protective legislation, imposed without the consent of the majority of those affected by it, and executed by tax-supported, more or less autocratic bureaus or commissions.

"While it seems to some of us undesirable to repeal at one fell swoop the protective legislation enacted for women in the past, it also appears not only desirable but quite necessary that henceforth labor legislation shall be equally applicable to adult men and women."

It was Miss Hoagland also, during the discussion of woman's double job, who declared that if women are compelled to be equal wage earners with men, men should share in the housework. Miss Julia Lathrop, former chief of the children's bureau, who with Miss Grace Abbott, present chief, shared much of the interest of the conference, replied that it was very interesting to consider the "cultivation of the gentle art on the part of men of interest in the affairs of the home, but that it has nothing to do with the economic situation which confronts us."

Miss Anderson herself received an unmistakable tribute of faith and confidence on the part of the women at the conference. And at the opening session there was a sympathetic and understanding speech from James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, who said among other things that the need is clearly demonstrated for thorough consideration of the problems which confront these mothers and potential mothers of our citizens of the future. Upon the right solution of these problems depends our very existence as a nation, the Secretary added.

The interest of the large national organizations of women was shown in the fact that the presiding officers, after the first sessions when Miss Anderson and Edward J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, were in the chair, were drawn from their ranks. Mrs. Ellis Yost, legislative representative of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, were the presiding officers, and for the dinner which concluded the conference Miss Lathrop acted as toastmaster.

At that final meeting much stress was laid on the need for women to enforce women's labor laws. The speakers pointed out that women had proved their usefulness on boards, commissions and bureaus, and that when it came to the wages, salaries and working condition of the eight million working women of the country, there was every reason to demand women's point of view. Miss McDowell, of the Chicago University Settlement, recommended that schools and colleges give courses in training for women as public officials, especially for factory inspectors.

As the meeting was a conference and not a convention, its value lay in the interchange of ideas rather than in the formulation of programs. In the opening speech Miss Anderson said such a conference should serve "not only to focus attention on the problems involved, but to help in the development of policies and standards for the effective employment of women in industry." It both developed and crystallized such standards as will certainly be proved

during the coming months in the industrial programs which the organizations there represented will adopt.

The Bookshelf

Shoes of the Wind—Hilda Conkling (Stokes, 1922): The second volume of poetry from the charming mind of a small girl. Older and more conscious than her first songs, they are at once more awkward and more lovely. Always they hold the fascination of her waking mind.

The Driver—Garet Garrett (Dutton, 1922): A vivid story of a powerful railroad welder cut on the pattern of Harriman. Technical in its description of the way businesses are made and unmade in Wall Street, but so simple, straight-forward, and picturesque that it lives even for a non-economic reader.

Neighbors Henceforth—Owen Wister (Macmillan, 1922): Sketches, interviews, incidents in the France that Germany did her best to ruin. Crowded with personalities, doughboys, and statesmen, peasants and generals, they picture the present vividly, and wistfully forecast the future.

Spinster of this Parish—W. B. Maxwell (Dodd, Mead, 1922): Why Emmeline Verinder, gentle and faded spinster, said emphatically, "It is only the very strongest characters that can brave public opinion. Believe me, I know." An exceptionally good story full of romance, adventure, quaint humor, and fine character portrayed. Simple and utterly believable for all its strangeness.

Last Poems—A. E. Housman (Holt, 1922): It is more than twenty-five years since "A Shropshire Lad" was first published, and it is still being reprinted. Now comes another slender volume, fit to be the successor of that early book. For lovers of the first, there can be no higher praise for the second.—M. A.

We Are Here—Why?—Edna Wadsworth Moody (Marshall Jones, Boston, 1922): The subtitle is "A Study of Life's Meaning," and the author brings to her difficult task years of earnest study and experimentation in the interrelations of mind, body and spirit, and their possibilities. The wife of a well-known chemist, she has herself studied science extensively, has recently spent two years of work in her husband's laboratory, and approaches her subject from the scientific angle. The book, three hundred pages of close, absorbing reading, illuminates mind control, suggestion, will-direction, reincarnation, occultism, fitting them into an intelligible unitary scheme. Not every one will be able to follow all of her conclusions. But no one who gives himself to the book sincerely will close it without inspiration to apply its findings in his own experience. Not the least of its values is sound advice on health—a type of advice that makes one ashamed to be ailing.

Allen T. Burns

(Continued from page 13)

before, and from the new crop to purchase another horse—hoping that the new crop would be sufficient so that both man and beast might live."

In numberless instances the Russians have shown a wonderful will to help one another. Russian charities there are, of course, but Mr. Burns hadn't much to say for their efficiency. The thing he meant was—the whole army voluntarily giving a day's ration per month for relief; and the big-hearted way in which the peasants have taken in the orphans. . . .

"The orphans—those terrible stories are all true, then?" we asked. And in his characteristic unexaggerated way Mr. Burns sketched a picture beyond grasp. A picture of hungry children, with no adult along, traveling by scores and hundreds about the country as one place after another is reported to have a little more food. . . . Then the orphanages, many of them temporary makeshift affairs, tumbledown, and quite without windowglass in that bitter winter—heatless, with a provision for one meal a day only. "In one place I saw an orphanage with 350 children which had just eighteen blankets. The children slept in relays and the waking ones were kept running a good deal of the time for warmth. One single garment, usually cotton—a chemise or a nightshirt—is the normal clothing for each child, and hundreds are literally naked. They are too weak to cry much."

It is a question whether the policy of feeding children only, and not children and adults together, is really merciful. If such children are merely saved alive, with no homes, no parents, they have no chance of any normal sound development of body or spirit. And besides, Mr. Burns points out, the system of saving children alone plays into the hands of the Soviets, which are glad to seize the opportunity to make the children the wards of the state and instil their doctrines early.

The rest, for lack of space, must be a medley. One surprise, among Mr. Burns's answers to general questions, was his belief that, generally speaking, the people of Russia do not want another change in government—not so much from love of communism as from dread of upheaval. And another was his statement that life is about as safe there as anywhere else—so far as violence is concerned; except that, this being a revolutionary government, a counter-revolutionist is not regarded with tolerance. As to any alliance between Russia and Germany, Mr. Burns's answer is, "potential only"; but he reports that for business the Germans are very much on the job, and stocks of German goods are pouring in. His estimate of the Russian people—naturally a broad generalization—took account of

great possibilities, undeveloped, and as a special phase of that undevelopment, an extreme of emotional unrestraint that means an appalling sexual immorality. Any race, he points out, that has a 90 per cent. illiteracy, is still a race in its childhood.

From Russia Mr. Burns went also into Greece, in order to estimate the relief need there. Another tragic situation, but by way of comparison Mr. Burns says, "Dollars to Russia for dimes to Greece." Eight hundred thousand refugees—mostly women, children and old men—from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace are scattered through the mainland and the Aegean Islands. For the half million who are wholly dependent, the Greek Government was able for two months to provide food, with a little help, but the burden had later to be shared by the American Red Cross. The need of housing is acute, and a suggestion of the National Information Bureau was tentatively accepted by which Greek relief funds would help provide temporary shelter and American money replace it in buying food. Mr. Burns said he saw a theatre in Athens where each box was the home of an entire family, while hundreds more were quartered in the foyers. Warehouses, any kind of old building—every inch has been used, and still there is not room. Pestilence—invariably eventually in such conditions—was effectively held off by the relentless cleanliness of the Greeks. But—more than for food or for shelter—the one great cry of these thousands is "Give us back our men"—the men whom the Turks held as prisoners and without whom the economic reconstruction of the refugees, aside from all other considerations, is impossible.

Germany

(Continued from page 8)

punished, severely, harshly punished. Well, that's the old way, but we have learned some things, and one is that sensuality, venereal disease, drunkenness, violations of women, intimidation of people are infections which sweep from nation to nation and city to city even to the nethermost part of the world. The punishment of Germany in the occupied territory with its brothels and cheap wine, its drunken soldiers and sensual officers (despite the efforts of the better ones) is sowing dragon's teeth for all the nations of earth to reap.

I have jotted down in these letters a few impressions received in Central Europe as the result of painstaking effort to get at the truth. I have avoided drawing conclusions. I know of no panacea for these ills. Europe is very sick. The financiers must make the first prescription with a remedy for the depreciated money, the most immediate need. The commercial experts must make the next prescription in an effort to set the factory chimneys to smoking

once more and to organize the unemployed to the tasks of production. But when these things are done, in some ten or twenty or more years, the cure has not been wrought. War must be effectually and forever put out of the world and the thoughts of men who occupy themselves today with navies and cannon and airplanes must be turned to the problem of making this a world for everybody with justice to all. The depreciated money of Europe is driving millions of men and women to the very brink of suicide, yet were money plentiful, with purchasing power, another war would spring out of the ashes of the last before another sun sets.

The League for Peace and Freedom in its call for a Congress to revise the peace treaties greatly interested the women of Europe. I am glad they began the agitation with their meeting at the Hague, but any attempt to revise the treaties, however much needed, will certainly loose fresh trouble. If the world talks about the matter for five years, however, perhaps it can be achieved without the bursting of the bonds which hold Europe to a moderate order. I am glad the women have begun the discussion—men did not seem brave enough. Some day it may be done, but justice will never be meted out to all the little groups in Europe according to their own demands. There are too many claims to every mile of territory.

Cambria County's Campaign

(Continued from page 13)

and precious petition. Having delivered the pigs, she gave herself up for a day of well-earned political satisfaction, returning home in the evening weary, but well rewarded with a good list of names.

That was the zeal, the pluck, which won. When the primary election was over, of the eight Republican candidates the woman had the first place. Under normal conditions this would have made election in the autumn practically certain, but as the summer passed and new conditions entered, the strike, and the Republican officials of the national and the state government became severely criticized, and a new independent candidate was injected into the campaign by disgruntled Republicans to help defeat the properly and fairly nominated Republican candidate for Congress, and invectives were hurled, and the "boozers" and the "bootleggers" became rampant, and the "wet" elements adopted the slogan, "Defeat the woman!" and money was poured out and rum flowed, and men rushed hither and thither intriguing and corrupting, and finally the mine disaster at Spangler fell as a terrible blight upon us—women suffered and became heroines.

They took their places as election officers; they went to the polls as volunteer workers; they cared for little children while mothers voted; they ob-

served, they thought, they learned; they refused to take money for service except where there was a legal official allowance; they refused to split their tickets to favor even the woman whom they proudly called *their* candidate, because they were insisting upon *fairness and justice to all*.

After four days of electing and unofficial and official counting they achieved the *political* as well as the moral victory of seeing the woman elected, and realizing that she and they had passed through a fiery ordeal, the closest political contest that the county had ever had, and that not one word of defamation had been uttered against the woman candidate or themselves in their work for her.

What is "the finest, most helpful thing done by these women?" They have established precedents of selection and support which must raise the tone of future candidacies and campaigns in Cambria. They have learned that woman has a responsibility and a duty in the use of her ballot of which in other days they never dreamed. They have tested their moral strength in a contest with veteran politicians, and while they have discovered weaknesses in themselves, they have disillusioned themselves as to the invincibility of immoral politics. In "putting across" a woman, electing her to a large office, they see their personal responsibility and civic duty in the way of accepting the local offices to which by nature and training they are called, and which prior to this campaign they had been disposed to fear.

"I FIND that my field is prepared where there are subscribers to the *Woman Citizen*," writes the chairman of organization for the Wisconsin League of Women Voters. "So it is to my advantage to help increase the circulation."

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALICO

"SHADOWS," released by Preferred Pictures: One of the best films of the season, due to a good story ("Ching Ching Chinaman," prize story by Wilbur Daniel Steele), good direction, and an excellent cast, including Lon Chaney in the rôle of the Chinaman, Harrison Ford as the young minister, and a delightful cat. Well worth going out of your way to see.

"MY AMERICAN WIFE," produced by Paramount: Gloria Swanson's latest opportunity to display her beauty and a new supply of coiffures and gorgeous gowns.

"GIMME," produced by Goldwyn, directed by Rupert Hughes: A picture with a good cast, but a rather uninteresting story of married life and "the modern woman," to which wives who want not an allowance but a fifty-fifty share of the spoils might take their husbands.

"DRUMS OF FATE," produced by Paramount: In which the fatal drums cause Mary Miles Minter and the attention of the audience so much traveling back and forth from the African jungles to America that the picture is confusing and badly constructed.

"HUNTING BIG GAME IN AFRICA," made by H. H. Snow: A remarkable photographic record of an African expedition which you shouldn't miss. Every minute is full of interest and thrill. The scene of over a million penguins taking their daily ocean dip and the parade of a family of giraffes, taken through the telescopic lens, are enough to make it worth while.

"ONE WEEK OF LOVE," produced by Selznick: In which Conway Tearle, as a disappointed-in-love American gentleman gone to the bad in Mexico, uses caveman tactics on Elaine Hammerstein. A picture which will appeal to the ladies who like to be treated rough, but will bore everyone else.

"THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS," released by Preferred Pictures: Wherein we see what happens when a young affianced American kisses a strange señorita in a Spanish garden at night. Rather entertaining, but nothing to leave the fireside for.

"SURE FIRE FLINT," released by C. C. Burr: An amusing light comedy featuring Johnny Hines of two-reel comedy fame. Contains plenty of action and laugh-making situations. The kind of picture one need neither avoid nor seek out.

"HEAD HUNTING IN BORNEO," made by Martin Johnson: Interesting moving pictures of an exploring expedition in the country of the head hunters of Borneo and other charming cannibals of the South Seas, among whom the explorers were held prisoners for some time. If you are sensitive to facial beauty you had better stay away. The natives are not pretty.

"THE THIRD ALARM," released by F. B. O.: In which all the interest lies in a spectacular and thrilling fire scene, the rest of the picture being rather a bore. However, it will find favor with the kind of person who will leave the dinner table to watch a fire-engine tear down the street.

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Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

DURING the year 1922 stock dividends (additional shares of stock issued to stockholders without payment by them, as explained in the last issue) totaled almost a billion and a half dollars—\$1,484,107,719—according to a recognized authority. About two-thirds of these were issued by various of the Standard Oil Companies, whose rapid growth has been so largely due to the increased use of the automobile. The remainder were declared by about a hundred companies engaged in almost all kinds of industry.

Perhaps the first impulse to this increase in the number of shares into which these companies are divided came from a fear that the surpluses of corporations would be heavily taxed, although any such intention was later denied by the Treasury Department.

Well-managed corporations are in the habit of setting aside reserves or surpluses in periods of large earnings, or to be used for future business expansion, etc. These surpluses do not exist in cash, but are invested in the business.

Capital stock, reserves and surplus are all carried as liabilities on the books of a corporation. A little thought will show why this is done. Stock represents money, etc., put into the business by the owners, who may reasonably expect a return of it some time. Reserves are set aside to be used to replace worn-out equipment or for future expenses, and surplus represents the remaining credits after all liabilities have been subtracted from all the assets and is carried as a liability so that the books may balance. When stock dividends are declared—and paid from surplus—the stock increases and the surplus decreases by the same

amount, so that obviously a stock dividend neither adds to nor takes away from the assets of a corporation.

It is partly for this reason that stock dividends were declared non-taxable under the Federal Income Tax Law. If, however, stock so received is sold, any profit arising from the sale is taxable in the usual way.

Due to this law, stock dividends are often attractive to the wealthy investor, even though they do not add any real value to the stock he owns. These men, who frequently control the policy of corporations, have large sums of money tied up in stocks which have greatly increased in value, so that their sale would mean very heavy income taxes on the profits realized; so large, in fact, that they might place the income of the holders in a higher class and thus increase the surtaxes on his income.

This is a curious situation and produces the paradoxical situation of an investor's holdings having become too valuable for him to want his profit.

However, if a substantial stock dividend is declared on such a holding, each new share of stock is worth only a proportionate part of what each share of the old stock was valued at. The holder may, therefore, sell enough of his new stock to get back in cash the amount of his original investment, paying the income tax upon this part of his profits, and retaining the rest of his stock in the company. He has now got back his capital, which can be reinvested or used in other ways.

Meanwhile the rest of his stock, usually a substantial block, might be said to have cost him nothing. He receives dividends on it and can wait a more favorable opportunity of converting it into cash, when the profits so derived will be less heavily taxed. It is almost having one's cake and eating it, too.

Teachers Cheer Up

(Continued from page 17)

twenty-seven per cent. of that number.

While forty-nine per cent. of the class of 1920 chose other callings than teaching, only forty-four per cent of the 1921 graduates entered new fields. The new fields included publicity, social work, positions as statistical clerks, translators, secretaries, research assistants, laboratory assistants, psychologists, club directors and general clerical work. Some are still studying, and the inevitable number are married. The graduates of one class of Smith College are engaged in fifty different lines of endeavor.

"What use do women who receive degrees as Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia make of their higher education?" was recently asked of Dr. J. S. Haskell, adviser to women students in the graduate school of that university. She answered that with few exceptions those who had come under her supervision either had been members of the teaching profession or had entered it after taking their graduate work, the few exceptions being those who went into editorial work. She reported that the graduate school of Columbia University a year ago furnished seven colleges with deans of women, all of whom had been in her English department. They were Goucher, University of Virginia, University of Tennessee, Colby, Milwaukee-Douner, St. Mary's-Raleigh, and Skidmore.

The Riddle of the Ballot

(Continued from page 10)

used for the election of a state legislature it will be necessary to divide the state into districts, each entitled to a number of members. In Massachusetts, for example, it would perhaps be simplest to take the 16 congressional districts as a basis, and allow each of them to elect 15 members of the state legislature, making 240 in all.

Those who object to Proportional Representation because it is "too new" should refuse to use the telephone or ride in a trolley car or automobile, because Proportional Representation has been in practical operation longer than any of them. It was first adopted in Denmark in 1855, and since then has spread to Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Bulgaria, Wurtemberg, South Africa, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and many of the new republics in central Europe. While the English Colonies are well represented in the above list, England itself has not yet adopted it. But we have good evidence from England, nevertheless. The British House of Lords has achieved a considerable reputation for conservatism. Yet a bill for the election of members of the

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House of Commons by Proportional Representation passed the House of Lords without a division. Besides, Proportional Representation has been endorsed by the British Labor Party. A measure which can pass the House of Lords must be safe and sane; a measure with the O. K. of the British Labor Party must be democratic. It is significant that no country which has adopted Proportional Representation has ever given it up.

Proportional Representation was first used in Switzerland in 1891 to avert civil war, which had broken out in one of the cantons because the party having a large majority of the popular vote had elected only a minority of the cantonal legislature. It has since spread to the other cantons, and finally was adopted for the election of the National Parliament. Its first use in Ireland was in the local election in the city of Sligo in 1919. The results were so evidently fair that its use was authorized for all local elections in Ireland, and not only the elections of January, 1920, but the critical 1922 election as well were by Proportional Representation. There could be no more severe test of an electoral system than the Irish situation, and P. R. stood the test.

In Canada Proportional Representation has been adopted by most of the large cities west of Toronto, and is being seriously considered for the election of the provincial legislatures. First used in Calgary in 1916, its spread has been rapid. In the United States P. R. has been adopted in a number of cities, the largest of which are Cleveland, Ohio, and Sacramento, California. It is the method recommended in the model city charter of the National Municipal League. P. R. is also in use in the election of the executive committees of private organizations. It is the ideal method for electing shop committees and committees of labor unions. In my opinion it is only a question of time when we shall use Proportional Representation in this country, not only for the election of city governments and state legislatures, but also for electing members of Congress. This may seem a strong statement, but we should remember that the Australian secret ballot was first used in this country in 1889, Massachusetts being the first state to adopt it. In the next five years it had spread over virtually the entire country. Proportional Representation is just as much ahead of our present electoral methods as the Australian ballot was superior to the corrupt practices which preceded it.

The system of P. R. described in detail above and using the transferable vote is known as the Hare system. It is the only one used in English speaking countries. On the continent very inferior "list" systems are used. These have the merit of dividing the seats fairly as between the parties, but they

fail utterly to give the voter the complete control as to who shall be elected that the Hare system, with the transferable vote, secures. The Hare system can be used with a non-partisan ballot in city elections or with party designations in national elections. It is just as fair to the different groups or wings within a party as it is to the different parties.

To sum up: The advantages of Proportional Representation are:

That it ensures majority rule.

That it ensures representation to all minorities entitled to representation.

That it gives to every voter the freest possible choice in voting for candidates; and at the same time consolidates the primary and final election.

That the ballots of all but a very small fraction of the voters will count effectively in the election of candidates.

That each political party or group will be represented by its leaders.

That the leaders in any movement for civic betterment can be elected by even a small fraction of the voters in spite of the organized opposition of vested interests.

H. G. Wells says: "Proportional Rep-



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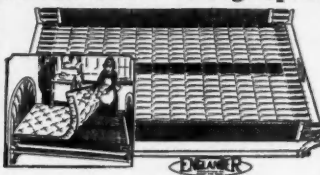
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THE Children's Bureau has for distribution a limited number of copies of the pamphlet, "The Uniform Illegitimacy Act," recommended for enactment in all the states by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws in 1922, and of the reprint of the article by Ernst Freund, "A Uniform Legitimacy Law," which appeared in the SURVEY of October 15.

They Say—

THOSE answers to questions about how you like the *Citizen* and why—and why not—and what you want done to it, continue to pile in. We'll make you a report on the whole lot, but meantime here are a few more, at random.

First, one that raises the question, does the *Citizen* over-specialize? It's a rare comment in our correspondence, but we'd like to have still more opinions:

In answer to your inquiries in a general way, I may say that while your magazine is splendid in bringing to women the news of progressive movements and women's part in them, it does not touch upon the realities of life amid which the average woman voter must struggle day by day. I suppose you leave the problems of homemaking, bringing up children and other immediate problems, to the so-called women's magazines. While they undoubtedly do their share of casual education, I believe that the time is ripe for a different treatment of the question of how to make the average woman into an intelligent and effective worker. A woman of the masses needs education in the immediate demands on her time and abilities. Only then can she have thinking power, and time, and strength for her duties as a citizen. If your movement is interested in helping women to become better citizens you cannot ignore the great host of problems that surround the average woman.

ELIZABETH S. BOGEN,
Los Angeles, Calif.

And here is another on the non-political side—from L. B. Lange:

I am glad you omitted discussion of fashions in clothes as urged by some not long ago. Movements in the direction of good sense in dressing seem to me worth noting. I should be glad to have women know more about the components and manner of manufacture of fabrics in order to be in a position to buy more wisely than at present. A "pure goods" regulation similar to the "pure food" control has of course been suggested. A more intelligent consuming public ought to aid such movements in the direction of economy.

The incoming comments continue to stress "Your Business in Washington" as a favorite. But here's a tinge of criticism. Writing from South Dakota, Emma L. Atkins, after saying she "can think of no changes—it is the best ever," adds:

I like "Your Business in Washington" letters because I am interested in what is taking place there, but sometimes the author's comments on the personalities of men in the political limelight is strongly tinged with an Eastern flavor—and misleading from my viewpoint.

Which reminds us of the pleas for more about their own states from Pennsylvania, Indiana and California. "Everybody likes to hear about California," a reader from that state believes, "and so," she adds, "do Californians!" Well, anyhow, there are more *Citizen* subscribers there than in any other state west of the Mississippi.

One of our favorite lines in the letters is, "We would not be without the *Woman Citizen*."

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Contents of February 10, 1923

A Page of News Pictures.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
Your Business in Washington.....	7
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
Her Line is Radio.....	8
The Terrors of Hungary.....	9
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
The First Legal Lady of the Land.....	11
By Nell Ray Clarke	
California's Congresswoman.....	12
Woman's Oldest Job.....	13
Editorially Speaking.....	14
Counted Out, Again	
No Bonus Rider!	
Politics as a Cure	
Let's Face It	
More Money for Diplomats	
Colorado Is Right	
How About Jury Women?	
An Object Lesson (A. S. B.)	
Child Labor vs. Cotton	
Marriage No Crime	
What the American Woman Thinks.....	16
The Marriage Bill, by Mary O'Toole; Are We Militarists? by Lucia Ames Mead; About Vivisection, by Sue M. Farrell.	
The Woman Voter.....	18
The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner	
World News About Women.....	22
Including General Federation Notes by Lessie Stringfellow Read	
The Bookshelf.....	24
By Mildred Adams	
A Line on the Movies.....	26
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
Your Investments.....	27
By Eleanor Kerr	
Know Your Own Village.....	28
By Mrs. Frederick S. Greene	
Heart-to-Heart.....	29
A department conducted by Mrs. Raymond Brown	
The Artists' Corner.....	30
ADELINE SNAPP	

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No. 19

OUR OWN DINGBATS

THAT is an appealing suggestion made by one Frederick Burlington, an explorer of Borneo, for the establishment somewhere in the South Seas of an international park where thinkers might regain their equilibrium. He told the Council of the League of Nations about it, but they didn't have a South Sea park to spare. ♦ ♦ ♦ Mr. Burlington doesn't think well of so-called civilization. He says that in Borneo everyone is sane—that he never saw a fight or heard a harsh word or saw a child slapped or a dog kicked. Why, we ask, should thinkers, only, get all that, and have the fun of thinking too? Let's all go. ♦ ♦ ♦ And here's another suggestion for the isolation of a superior part of society. ♦ ♦ ♦ Hugh Walpole, the well-known English novelist, wants wives sent off to Iceland, maybe, or anyhow some excessively remote place, for two months each year so that the husband part of the human race may have a chance to read. He admits interested motives in his advice, but his idea is that wives make husbands go out in the evenings, all against their will, and he has a beautiful picture of these helpless beings doing nothing for those two months but edify their minds with literature. ♦ ♦ ♦ Optimist, we call him. ♦ ♦ ♦ We've heard of two perfect compliments lately. One was for a lady who is a grandmother, in addition to writing an editorial for us occasionally, and the other was for the *Citizen*. The grandmother is such because of a four-year-old boy, and one day when some one with an idle tongue asked him if he would like to be a cowboy, he said promptly, "No, 'cause cowboys don't have grandmas." ♦ ♦ ♦ The other one was from a woman who works for her own living and works hard, and what she said was that she was going to have the *Citizen* another year even if she had to sell the pig to take it. ♦ ♦ ♦ Well, we can't keep it any longer. Did you notice how we ran to family relationships this time? There's a reason. We have acquired during the fortnight a new cousin, and not by annexation either ♦ ♦ ♦ by birth. ♦ ♦ ♦ Somehow that doesn't look exciting. We fear it will fall flat. ♦ ♦ ♦ But if you will just figure to yourself what it means to introduce a baby into a family that hasn't had one for over thirty years, maybe you can see why politics seem unimportant. ♦ ♦ ♦ A good deal of Egypt in the news, isn't there? The latest is that the fashionable ladies of London are doing their best to copy the lines and colors of the Tutankhamen ladies; and a tailor is trying to adopt the ancient Pharaoh's name as a trademark for his overcoats. ♦ ♦ ♦ And now look at our own pet obelisk here in Central Park. Nobody has picked on it for the forty years of its stay, but all of a sudden a capacious gentleman decides it is out of line and neglecting its business of telling time. ♦ ♦ ♦ One could buy New Yorkers quite a lot of wrist watches for the price of moving it.



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THE two young Japanese women here with the Japanese Mission for the International Silk Show, are described on their neat pasteboards as "Expert Reelers." They are teachers in the silk school of the Japanese Association, where the art of reeling the raw silk implies so much plasticity that the students are caught young, like ballet dancers, to insure the proper skill and speed. Miss Iyo Satoh and Miss Eki Okazaki, twenty-five and twenty-three, have had time to observe, however, that for the same work the Japanese woman gets less pay than the man. They make all their wonderful Japanese clothes—or layers of them—themselves, admit that the flapper is a four-year-old story with them and are most of all charmed with their new strap pumps.



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Juliet—that exquisite figure of girlhood, loved by the world—is being exquisitely played this winter by Jane Cowl. She's a Boston girl, if you don't happen to know, not an actress by descent, and her first big success was "Within the Law."

THE "Angel of Siberia" has been officially recommended for the 1923 award of the Nobel Peace prize. She is Ella Brandstrom, a Swedish Red Cross worker widely known for her heroic work among the war prisoners of Russia and Siberia. Last spring she turned a whole village into a reconstruction camp.

WE haven't shown you our first woman diplomat in mufti. Like all new secretaries Lucile Atcherson was temporarily assigned to Washington. After two months, she is just now beginning the second stage of her novitiate. Next comes a foreign appointment — but where?



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

FEBRUARY 10, 1923

Number 19

News Notes of the Fortnight

The Ruhr Deadlock

DURING the past fortnight the Ruhr situation has continued to hold first place in the news. First came the fining of the German industrial magnates in the Ruhr—Thyssen and the five others who were tried by court-martial for obeying Berlin's orders to refuse coal. France wisely fined, instead of imprisoning, them; but even so German riots followed, shots were fired in Düsseldorf, and guns and tanks have been posted in the industrial cities by way of readiness.

On January 26 the Reparations Commission again (Great Britain not voting) pronounced Germany in default—in all her reparations obligations to France and Belgium. It also declared Germany's November request for a moratorium void because of her attitude toward the occupation of the Ruhr, and consequently the schedule of payments established May 5, 1921, in operation for January 31, 1923. By that time the Ruhr was encircled and cut off from the rest of Germany and a customs barricade was established. Premier Poincaré obtained \$60,000 a day to pay the cost of the occupation—this amount of course being added to Germany's bill, and the French forces have been increased to more than 100,000.

For some days the railroad strike ordered from Berlin stalled all trains, and telephone and telegraph operators joined in. These measures were met with stern warnings from the French authorities, and on January 31 Premier Poincaré shut off from Germany all Ruhr coal—which means eighty per cent of Germany's coal supply. Both the Ruhr and the rest of Germany felt this at once, and seriously. German organized labor sent to our Congress a long appeal, calling it the world's only hope.

By February 2 the strikes were breaking on railroads, wires and mails, but not in the mines. Meantime more French railway operators have reached the region, and some coal trains are moving into France and Belgium. Germany claims that less has gone than



Rolling hills, farm scenes, wild flowers and unusual landscapes, differ widely from the work of our more recent cover artists. But it is among the North Carolina mountains, on the Italian lakes or by the blue Mediterranean that Helen K. McCarthy finds her subjects and is happiest. Five months of every year she paints out of doors. "Every new hill is a pure adventure"—in her own words.

And now you'll wonder—if all we've said is true—why we've chosen a portrait for our cover. It is because this painting has been so widely exhibited and has been awarded the gold medal given by Mrs. C. Shillard Smith at the Plastic Club of Philadelphia—and also because we want to prove that Miss McCarthy's field is not restricted entirely to landscapes.

As for her training, she is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, a pupil of Elliot Daingerfield and Henry B. Snell, and an ardent student of Mother Nature.

would have been the case if the Ruhr had not been entered. There are evidences in the Ruhr of settling down under the French rule, which has been comparatively mild, and of willingness to obey French orders.

But as this is written, a new move has just been made. In reprisal for the interruption of coke shipments across Germany from Czecho-Slovakia to France, the French have crossed the neutral zone set up by the treaty opposite Strasburg and occupied two cities in Baden, considerably beyond the frontier. This gives them control of the Frankfurt-Basle Railway. The French action is based on a clause in the Treaty which says that Germany must permit

international traffic; the Germans, admitting that they have held up the shipments, blame the disorganization of traffic due to the occupation. This move—past the Alsatian frontier—seems to have been unexpected.

As the situation stands, little coal has been delivered to France, the franc has gone down and the price of bread up; Germany is threatened with a coal famine; the Ruhr is moving toward starvation, and the monarchist faction in Bavaria is fermenting with rebellion and conspiracies. The world may be grateful that nothing worse has happened without in the least relaxing its sense of danger. The comment of Pierrepont Noyes, our former Rhineland Commissioner, that the Ruhr entry was a bomb-shell thrown into the midst of explosives continues to be expressive.

Lithuania Defiant

THE Council of the League of Nations, in session at Paris, has threatened Lithuania with the application of the article in the Covenant which provides for a breaking off of all relations with an erring member. The trouble was over the neutral zone in the Vilna region created between Poland and Lithuania to prevent clashes. This region has been almost without a government since the dispute started, and the Council ruled that part of it should be given in temporary charge to Poland and part to Lithuania. The Polish representative consented at once, but the delegate from Lithuania declared that if Poland tried to occupy any part of the neutral zone, she would be opposed by force if necessary. M. Viviani of France was presiding, and he promptly and sternly reminded the Lithuanian delegate that he was proposing that his country should break its Covenant pledge, and read out to him Article XVI with its penalties for an attempt to resist decisions of the League by force—"The severance of all trade or financial relations . . . the prohibition of all intercourse." The Lithuanian delegate left the meeting without retracting his defiance.

Memel

LITHUANIA is in trouble also with the Allies who are concerned in the government of Memel. That neutral city, taken recently by Lithuanian bands, who overcame French occupying forces and German police, is still in Lithuanian control, but the representatives of England, France and Italy have sent the Lithuanian government at Kovno an ultimatum calling for the withdrawal of soldiers and the dissolution of the new government. The penalty for refusal is that the Allies will suspend diplomatic relations with Lithuania and will turn the Memel matter over to the League of Nations. The ultimatum accuses the Lithuanian government of responsibility for the armed bands that took Memel. The Kovno government denies the charges, and says that much as it would like to comply with the terms of the ultimatum, it has not the power.

Why do they call it a shipment when it goes in a car, but a cargo when it goes in a ship?—*New York Evening Post*.

Judge Sanford

PRESIDENT HARDING has appointed to the Supreme Court, Judge Edward Terry Sanford of Tennessee. Judge Terry has been a lawyer since 1888. He was made Assistant Attorney General by Mr. Roosevelt, and became in succession United States District Judge and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In addition to his judicial duties, Judge Sanford has served the cause of higher education admirably, and is accounted a liberal-spirited man. His reputation as lawyer and judge is sound, and singularly free from partisan taint. In fact, the only objection to him that has met our eye is that he may not be young enough to stand the strain of his work!

Dr. Grant's Case

FOR the present an end has come to the excitement over the action of Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York, and the Episcopal Church has escaped the inevitable damage of a heresy trial. For years Dr. Grant has stood for liberalism in religion as well as in economics. The action that brought on the recent clash was a sermon in which he implied a limitation of deity in Christ, protested against the "consecration" of churches as keeping them idle when they might be employed for activities that would benefit the community, and claimed that liberal opinions were prevalent among the educated clergy. His bishop, William T. Manning, wrote him a letter, requiring that he should either retract his views or resign. The alternative was plainly a trial for heresy. Dr. Grant defended his right to interpret the doctrines of the church in harmony with the discoveries of modern science and

scholarship—and did neither of the things the Bishop asked. His answer, however, was conciliatory. The outcome was a decision on the part of the Bishop to refrain from instituting a trial because the rector had not plainly and unambiguously denied the church doctrine of divinity. His decision has been variously regarded as in itself a bit of liberalism, as a complete rout, and as at any rate a first-class piece of discretion.

The trouble seems to be that Uncle Sam must go to Europe to mind his own business. *Hackensack Evening Record*.

Lausanne—and After

NO treaty of peace has been signed between the Allies and the Turks. The Lausanne Conference collapsed on February 4, at the end of a day in which all the diplomats at Lausanne dashed after Ismet Pasha in desperate efforts to persuade him to sign. Lord Curzon, who had announced that he would leave at nine on that day, whatever the event, actually held the train for half an hour in a last hope. But the Turks were adamant—they would not accept the clauses binding them to recognize contracts and concessions granted by the old Ottoman Empire. Another point of objection—though of secondary importance—was in connection with the Allies' suggestions for trials of foreigners in Turkey. The Allied proposition was that foreign legal advisers, chosen from a list to be made by the Court of In-

Very Briefly

Drs. Frederick T. Gates and Peter K. Olitsky, bacteriologists at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, have isolated the flu germ, which opens up the possibility that means of prevention and cure will follow.

The latest lynching stain is on Georgia's name. Two Negroes were lynched on February 3. They had shot a member of a posse that was pursuing them after alleged robberies.

Miners and operators of the soft-coal fields in the central region—Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—have agreed on wages and working conditions.

William Morris Hughes, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Australia, giving up his efforts to form a coalition among the three non-labor parties, has resigned, and Stanley M. Bruce, Commonwealth Treasurer, has been asked to form a new government. Mr. Hughes was the last of the war premiers. An election held in December on a high-tariff issue went against him.

Under the direction of the All-American Theatre Association in Chicago an art theatre has been opened wherein the actors are all Negroes and where it is the object to present plays built upon racial characteristics. Literary and artistic Chicago turned out for the opening.

Among the provisions of the Army bill already approved is one for personnel of 125,000 men and 1,200 officers. No move was made to reduce the present personnel. Amendments increasing appropriations for organized reserves and civilian training camp activities were also approved.

international Justice, should be empowered to receive complaints from foreigners. The Turks were ready to accept the legal adviser idea, but not the International Court; they were for advisers chosen from neutral countries which had not participated in the world war.

At the very last moment further concessions on both points were offered, but to no purpose. The Mosul stumbling-block had been removed by the agreement that this subject should be put off for a year. The British had proposed to turn it over to the League of Nations, but the Turks refused; the Turks proposed a plebiscite, which the British refused. The Turks claim they have made great sacrifices in the course of the negotiations—giving up the closing of the Straits, the abandonment of a garrison in Gallipoli, the acceptance of the Thracian frontier that the Allies wanted. Certainly the Allies have surrendered on many points.

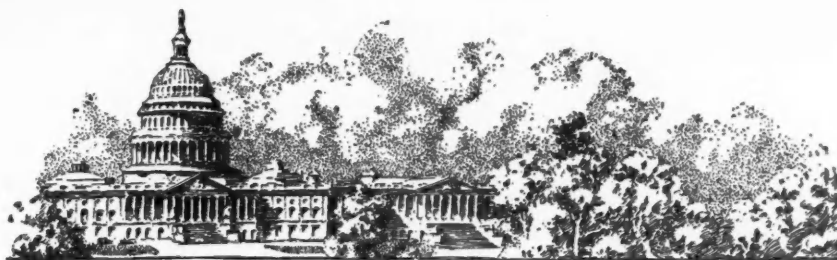
Exactly what influence the recent French attitude had on the Turks remains to be disclosed—and exactly what that attitude was. When a clash over Mosul seemed imminent between Great Britain and Turkey, and a final day had been set for the treaty-signing, the French sent to Angora a note saying they did not consider this treaty necessarily the last word, and reports have been current that a separate French treaty has already been drafted. . . . And then, twenty-four hours after the Conference broke up, the newspapers were reporting that, under French persuasion, the Turks are ready to surrender, and to resume negotiations.

Of course the flapper isn't nearly as nice as her grandmother was, but at least she doesn't have to faint to attract attention—*Princeton Tiger*.

An Opium Conference?

AN agitation is under way to get President Harding to call an international conference to find means for the suppression of the traffic in drugs. A bill to this effect has been introduced in Congress, and at least two great fraternal orders are circulating petitions. The subject is a delicate one for the Administration to handle because of the existence of a League of Nations Commission which deals with this subject.

The State Department's position with reference to this League commission has been that a non-member of the League could not join it and that our means of working is through the arrangements made under the Hague treaty concerning opium. This treaty, however, has become practically a dead letter, because of the League Commission's work, and an invitation addressed by this Government to other nations would probably introduce troublesome questions. *February 6, 1923.*



Your Business in Washington

[By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

February 1, 1923.

LESS than a month before the end of the Sixty-seventh Congress. Indications now seem to be that this Congress will have done two things promptly. Passed the appropriations bills, and gone home. The speed of both House and Senate in completing the supply measures has been a challenge to former records. Since the beginning of the session on December 4th, there has been a very human disposition in Congress—to spend this summer at home. Consequently both Houses have concentrated on the appropriation program, and whatever other legislation has been taken up has literally had to force its way. This is particularly true of the Senate, where the majority leaders have not been disposed to lend an ear for projects, no matter how important, unless they came before them by the insistence of the President or through political pressure.

"Let George Do It"

The fortnight has shown, too, that the farm hold upon Congress is stronger than that of the Administration. The President's old shipping bill, which started out as a personal protégé of the White House, has fallen into oblivion before the rural credits legislation which was only born after the congressional elections, and only saw the light of day after the shipping bill was already on its course. Plainly, it seems a hopeless proposition to this Congress even to attempt, in a short session, to attack all the issues that are before the country. With this alibi, therefore, it has left undone what the other sessions of this Congress glossed over, always waiting for an opportune time. The foreign policy is unsettled. Immigration is no nearer permanency. Reorganization of the diplomatic service and the Government departments hangs fire. The railroad situation is untouched. The legacy of the Sixty-seventh Congress to the Sixty-eighth will be a large desk motto, "Let George Do It."

The interim between March third and next December, when Senator LaFollette's Congress will convene, is likely to be a time when foreign affairs and

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Borah, reintroduction of the resolution requesting the President to call an international economic conference, and to provide for a further disarmament conference.

From the Agriculture Committee, resolution calling for a comprehensive investigation of the cotton industry by the Federal Trade Commission.

From the Committee on Agriculture, the Norbeck bill appropriating \$250,000,000 for European credits for the purchase of American agricultural products.

By Senator Norris, an amendment to the army bill for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the development of a nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals.

By Senator Capper, the marriage bill which has the backing of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; the Constitutional amendment to give Congress the power to make uniform marriage and divorce laws.

By the Naval Affairs Committee, legislation making the range of American guns equal to those of foreign navies.

By Senator McKellar, Democrat, a substitute shipping bill eliminating the government aid to shipping, abrogating commercial treaties, and abolishing discriminatory rates for Atlantic ports.

By Senator Brookhart, legislation giving the President authority to take over and operate coal mines in the event of emergency.

Passed by the Senate

Resolution by Senator Walsh, Massachusetts, requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to report on the desirability of an embargo on anthracite.

Resolution by Senator Pomerene requesting the Shipping Board to furnish details regarding the sale of ships since March, 1921.

Bill giving authority to states to tax national banks, this being a substitute for the House bill.

Capper bill creating cooperative credit associations and further providing for long-time farm credits.

District of Columbia Appropriation bill. Also the legislative appropriation bill.

Resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an exhaustive investigation of the cotton industry.

Introduced in the House

By Representative Husted, New York, legislation appropriating \$25,000,000 to pay for the transportation of Armenian refugees to Russia.

From the Military Affairs Committee, bill apportioning war trophies among the states.

By Chairman Volstead, of the Judiciary Committee, a bill increasing the salary of a judge of a municipal court to \$5,000 a year.

departmental troubles will emerge in the finest kind of a complex, in anticipation of the new progressive broom which the new Congress will bring. But few of those now in Washington will be around to worry about the future. President Harding is going South for a long rest. Secretary Hughes will take a vacation and attend the Pan-American Congress in Chile. Visiting commissions and junkets will flourish. Cabinet members have planned inspection tours. Only Senator Borah has not made known his plans for a let-up which will remove him from his sphere of influence. He has re-introduced his resolution asking the President to call an international economic conference and to start a movement for further developing the disarmament idea. This is no surprise to Congress. He merely withdrew his resolution in the first place on a point of courtesy. Believing that the President and Secretary Hughes have failed to produce a helpful plan for Europe's distress, he again has taken up the cudgel, and with added strength because of his common-sense attitude in complying with the suggestion of the Administration. He apparently has had the country with him in attempting some solution.

Back Again—Borah

Just what Senator Lodge can add to the limp argument he previously made in answer to Senator Borah's resolution, observers cannot see. He was out of arguments the first time and resorted to a plea of inopportune. Senator Borah, eminent in parliamentary tactics, has re-introduced his resolution in such a way that it cannot now be buried by the foreign relations committee. He asked that the resolution be temporarily laid aside, which means that he can call it up when he thinks best and attach it to a pending bill if that seems expedient to him. Your correspondent would say that the odds at this writing are in favor of Senator Borah. Developments in Europe since the President asked Senator Borah to suspend his activity, have been against the Administration and have added strength to his position, although some think that the situ-

ation is now so difficult that it may have passed the stage of an economic conference. It will be well to keep this resolution in mind. By the time this is in print the matter will be seething in the Senate.

Resolved: That the President is authorized and requested to invite such Governments as he may deem necessary or expedient to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of considering the economic problems now obtaining throughout the world, with a view of arriving at such adjustments or settlement as may seem essential to the restoration of trade and to the establishment of sound financial and business conditions; and also to consider the subject of further limitation of armaments, with a view of reaching an understanding or agreement upon said matter, both by land and sea, and particularly relative to limiting the construction of all types and sizes of sub-surface and surface craft of 10,000 tons standard displacement or less, and of aircraft.

The price the Administration will pay for having asked Senator Borah to desist will be that the Western temper has received an extra flare because of the French advance in the Ruhr, and the resolution has been slightly strengthened. He is ready now to denounce the French roundly. There have been bursts of sentiment in the Senate lately showing decided differences in the feeling toward France. Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, took the opposite side and reminded the country that the Germans were still the people against whom the United States went to war. Senator Reed, after his speech, received numerous letters commending him for his stand. Many observers in Washington, although inclined to be aroused at the French invasion of a defenseless nation, an invasion after disarmament which had been forced by the invaders

By Chairman Butler, of the Naval Affairs Committee, resolution providing \$6,500,000 for modernizing thirteen battleships.

By Representative Fairfield, Indiana, a constitutional amendment to give Congress the right to pass uniform marriage and divorce laws.

By Representative Blanton, Texas, the reintroduction of the bill giving the District of Columbia a delegate in Congress.

By Representative Fairfield, Indiana, civil service retirement bill to remedy inequalities in existing law.

By Representative Chalmers, Ohio, resolution asking the President to call a world peace conference.

By Representative Lineberger, amendment to the war risk act extending benefits to all disabled veterans of all wars of the United States.

Resolution by Representative Porter requesting the President to favor a world-wide limitation of narcotic and drug production.

By Representative McLaughlin, legislation repealing the interstate commerce act and all amendments thereto, also the transportation act of 1920.

Passed by the House

Constitutional amendment prohibiting issuance by states and municipalities of tax-exempt securities. Vote 223 to 101, more than the two-thirds required.

Army appropriation bill, appropriating \$333,000,000.

Voted to uphold the Judiciary Committee in dismissing the charges against Attorney General Daugherty. 204 to 77.

Federal radio control bill giving the Department of Commerce power to regulate and supervise wireless telegraph and telephone communications.

themselves, have come to conclude that the sentiment of the country is with the French, and that the mass of Americans think of Germany as a wily, evasive nation, desperately trying to escape her obligations.

Nevertheless, we know that what moves a mass of people is elemental. The technicalities of the situation will

not have entered the mass mind for some time.

It is undoubtable that the towns and villages throughout the country could be more aroused over their quota of guns, cannon and other world-war trophies, than over the situation in the Ruhr. Situations may change rapidly in cable news, but out on the prairies the world is still fighting the Germans. The military affairs committee of Congress has been considering a bill apportioning the war trophies among the states and territories in proportion to the number of men of each state who served in the world war. The legislation has been reported favorably.

And visitors to Washington, a human crowd, would rather go to Congress and inspect a proposed system of electrical apparatus for voting than journey to the State Department to find out the latest reaction in the Ruhr valley. This electrical voting system is proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania. It is not a new idea and has been discussed for years. Roll-calls as now taken require nearly half an hour's time. One roll-call is nothing in a legislative day. There may be half a dozen. By electricity, a vote could be accomplished in one minute, and taken accurately. Radicals have contended that political leaders would rather keep to the old method which sometimes provides time for political strategy, and also gives the excuse for not voting when it is apparent that Congress is hard pressed for time.

This improvement is not likely to get very far. Foreign affairs and other matters are too demanding. As I write.

(Continued on page 24)

Her Line is Radio

MANY things have grown out of the world war, and among them is a radio night college for men at Washington, D. C., established and managed by a woman.

Mary Texanna Loomis was successfully headed toward a musical career with a dramatic soprano voice, when the call to her colors came. So her career was temporarily dropped with the thought that it could wait. Miss Loomis little realized then that another career was lurking just around the corner.

As she had always been interested in mechanics, radio caught her attention, and she entered whole-heartedly into the study of the construction, operation, and all the intricacies of that new miracle in the hope that she might serve her country. Perhaps the spirit of her kinsman—Dr. Mahlon Loomis, who sent the first aerial telegraph message in 1865



Miss Loomis in her radio laboratory

and who died with the belief that his theory would some time develop into a perfected invention—stood beside her:

or perhaps just her own interest held her, but when the Armistice was signed and there was no longer a patriotic incentive, Miss Loomis found it impossible to return to her musical studies.

In 1920 she founded the Loomis Radio School, which is now the Loomis College of Radio Engineering. As principal, manager, and general supervisor her hours are full, but variety is the secret, and she stands the strain without realizing it. Her program includes laying out the subjects to be handled by a staff of instructors, correcting examination papers, giving practical assistance to students who are building apparatus in the shop, handling a large correspondence, interviewing several people each day, and in spare moments compiling a text book. All by way of building a practical college in a new field—with pluck and grit and determination.

The Terrors of Hungary



Only a River Divides the Parliament Building and the Palace in Budapest

By
Carrie
Chapman
Catt

© Ewing, Galloway, N. Y.

FROM Austria we went to Hungary. Although I had purposely withheld the time of our arrival and requested that no one meet us, a big group of our old time suffrage friends, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, were at the station in Budapest to welcome us. In pre-war days it was a rule of hospitality never to be violated in Hungary that visitors receive a huge bouquet at the station with an appropriate speech of presentation. I had hoped to spare the Hungarian suffragists this expense or the embarrassment entailed by its omission, but they had found a way. A young girl, niece of the National Suffrage president, whom I had known from her childhood, came forward from the group with one beautiful chrysanthemum and a far more charming speech. It was clear that none of the formalities was to be omitted.

We were escorted to the Hotel Hungaria, the Congress headquarters in 1913, and were received by the same imposing array of functionaries, each in a speckless uniform; but a further knowledge of conditions revealed many evidences of departing splendors of this one-time showy and elegant hostelry.

The Bread Problem

I had asked for opportunity to learn something of Hungarian conditions among the upper middle classes. The fate of the poor has been amply described in the many campaigns for relief funds and by the American agencies dispensing food. Correspondents have given accounts of the sacrifices of the rich, but most reports have been silent about the intellectuals. Our suffrage forces are composed of these—doctors, lawyers, journalists, teachers, workers and well-to-do men and women. A dinner was given for me to which came carefully picked representatives of various groups. We had an intimate heart-to-heart talk. Among the guests was the only woman member of Parliament, Anna Ketly. Many other op-

portunities were given me for interviews with important groups and I felt that I had learned much in a short time.

The first thought in every mind throughout Central Europe is the wide chasm which yawns between the capacity of the depreciated money to buy and the high prices of commodities. Salaries in Hungary have come to be rated by the amount of bread they can buy. No bread used by the masses anywhere in Europe, except perhaps England, is white. The quality varies among the countries and in different sections of the same country. The cheapest bread we Americans would consider quite unfit to eat. Yet a good stenographer in Hungary at the highest wage paid her class of work is only able to buy one kilo of brown bread daily for her family. At the rate of exchange when we were in Hungary, the Premier's salary is the equivalent of eight American dollars per month; the monthly salary of a member of Parliament \$5.60.

A suffrage friend of mine gave a woman four hundred crowns (or \$30.00 in pre-war values) and this gift was made at great personal sacrifice; yet the receiver of the money in profuse thanks for it mentioned as a great boon that she had been able to buy three entire long loaves of bread with it, which had greatly delighted the children. Bread has become such a luxury that the poor have been obliged to find something cheaper to eat, what, no one appeared to know. All classes agreed that bread is the most pressing problem in Hungary. Coffee, which was the universal breakfast beverage, is no longer possible even to the one-time rich. There is little milk, and that is strictly reserved for invalids and children. Even tea has become impossible for most of the population.

In the old days, a suffrage household I know was prosperously supported by the father, a high-class banker's assistant. He still holds the same

position, but his wife teaches English and two daughters add their earnings to the family treasury. The combined income enables them to drink tea for breakfast, and to have meat four times a week, but they can have no butter or jam with their bread, both customary Hungarian appetizers. Nor is there money left over for clothes. The son, a civil engineer in his first employment, boards at home and is allowed to use all his wages for his clothing, an amount which even then is insufficient.

Occasionally banks and other large enterprises purchase at wholesale prices stuff which is resold to their employees. Then it happens that all the women whose husbands or fathers are connected with the institution may perhaps have a new dress, but all from the same piece.

Red Terror and White

Yet, all absorbing as is this daily struggle of every household to cope with the food and clothes question, my informants all agreed that they could bear it all with equanimity if they were supported by the hope that better conditions would be restored, but the presence of an oppressor government which threatens daily injustices, hangs over them like a black cloud.

It must be remembered that immediately after the war a bloodless revolution set up a republic, with Karolyi as president. This government extended universal suffrage for men and women and lasted about five months. The republic was overturned by Communists, who in turn set up a Soviet government. They ruled by force and intimidation, arresting and interning all who openly opposed them and especially those who had stood with Karolyi. Men were put to death in unbelievable cruelty and the prisons, rapidly filling with political prisoners, overflowed into hastily improvised internment camps. Here men disappeared and their families even yet do not know their fate; or perhaps

long afterward learned some of the tragic details of the cruelties they had suffered before they were put to death. It is no wonder that men and women were silenced by the belief that self-preservation demanded that no open opposition be expressed. Many found too late that this reasoning had the contrary effect.

After a short and horribly inhuman régime, General Horthy overthrew the Communists and set up a dictatorship. The pendulum now swung as in Italy, from the extreme left to the right, and a "white terror" succeeded the "red terror" with details so similar that the rank and file knew little difference. The internment camps were filled again with men and women arrested for causes unknown to them or their families. The failure to condemn the Communists when they were in control was now construed into evidence of sympathy with them. Trials were long delayed and sometimes never held. After languishing in a detention camp for many months, dirty, ill kept, unsanitary, with poor provisions for any of the necessities of life, men and women were sometimes suddenly released and sometimes shot. Men and women were arrested on the slightest suspicion. Espionage was common, and personal animosity, jealousy, or a desire to curry favor with the authorities, led to reporting an over-colored conversation, quite innocent in itself, and an arrest would follow.

When outsiders protested against the injustices and rank cruelties imposed upon persons probably innocent, the universal defence was that the Communists had done worse! The principal procedure of the reds and the whites has been the same—punishment for those who do not agree with the powers that be.

Woman Suffrage—with Reservations

Of late there has been much controversy in the American press over the point: "Is Hungary still ruled by the white terror?" The truth is that the group which introduced the white terror is still in authority. The arrests and sudden disappearances are not so frequent, but it is the government of a dictatorship. A concession to democracy was made by the election of a Parliament which in turn elected General Horthy and his government. When, however, the elections were held, armed soldiers surrounded the polls and except in Budapest the voting was all *viva voce*. Under these conditions the Government won an easy victory and not only was the form of electing it to a continuance of power swiftly complied with but the same Parliament took away the universal suffrage granted by the Karolyi Revolution and considerably restricted it for both men and women. Women are still voters but on somewhat less generous qualifications than

those accorded men. The white terror of today is not so terrible as that at the outset of the Horthy government, but the power to re-establish it is there and the people live in dread of the future.

Before the war, although Hungary had its local quarrels and politics was not particularly progressive, freedom of opinion and expression was far more liberal than in any other Central European country. No passports were needed for the traveler. Now, the tourist must carry his own passport to the police immediately after arrival, unless a very exceptional excuse can be given, and there he waits in a seemingly interminable line for attention. As tourists are few these days, one wonders why there are so many passport carriers. The answer is interesting.

Most of the territory which once comprised Hungary was cut off and given away by the peace treaties. Fiume was

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This is the fourth (the third geographically, but we took liberties with the order) in a series of remarkable letters that report Mrs. Catt's impressions of war-ridden Europe. In the next issue comes Czecho-Slovakia, sounding a note of good cheer.  
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its port and the attempt to make it neutral will probably give it to Italy eventually. Slovakia went to Czecho-Slovakia and big slices went to Rumania and to Jugo-Slavia. There is naturally much passing to and fro among these one-time Hungarian territories by people who were once Hungarians, and each country which got a slice is suspicious of Magyar agents who may stir insurrection, and therefore great difficulties are made with the passports. Hungary is as suspicious of those who come from these expatriated territories and examines each passport with scrutinizing care. A woman I know has a son in Fiume and one in Zara, both in Hungary before the war. She wished to visit them both but months have passed and she has not yet received consent from the Jugo-Slavic government to enter Zara. This is just one evidence of how treaties of peace sowed fresh seeds of war.

In the midst of all these many troubles, a sinister anti-semitic movement sprung up and sorry vengeance has been wreaked on many an innocent Jew. The reasons for this recurrence of old-time hostility are probably many, but certainly one is to be found in the fact that many Communist leaders in Hungary and elsewhere have been Jews. A Hungarian Jew told me that a young Jewish Communist said that "the Communist movement was a fight between the young and the old Jews." Communism, however, has far from won

even the young Jews of Hungary, but the persecution in a thousand ways moves on. Catholics found a cause for anti-semitism in the fact that Jewish refugees from Poland and Galicia during the war settled in Hungary and became unscrupulous profiteers in food. Yet neither of these explanations can justify the dismissal of well-equipped young Jewish women from employments as has been done in clearly discriminating manner.

The "Waking Magyars"

A movement called the Waking Magyars has also arisen, intensely racial, nationalistic, brutal and "patriotic." The indications resemble the beginnings of the Fascist movement in Italy and thousands of Hungarian people await its further development with dread. It is strongly anti-semitic, which the Fascist movement is not. Its eventual aims are still hidden in the chaos of thought of the leaders. Meanwhile its manifestations do not inspire confidence.

Like the Fascisti, the Waking Magyars are strongly anti-feminist. For example, an especially clever girl medical student made her way to the University for the opening annual registration. Young Waking Magyars kicked her down the entrance stairs and drove her home. Owing to her unusual qualifications, a professor managed to get her registered without her presence. On the first lecture day she appeared, but Waking Magyar students kicked her downstairs in brutal and barbaric manner. The words "kicked her downstairs" are literal and correct. She went to Berlin to complete her medical education.

The Waking Magyars stand for the return of all the lost Hungarian territory and boldly say they recognize but one way to get it back, and that by war. The future of Hungary and its unhappy people depends largely, perhaps solely, upon the development of this movement.

There is no happiness in Hungary. Magyar has turned against Magyar; Magyar against Jew. The Government has no confidence in "the people" and the people little in the government. Meanwhile prices rise and the value of crowns falls, and the household problem grows daily more desperate.

After listening to many accounts of much suffering from many people I exclaimed, "Why, the people must be in a state of perpetual despair." "No," replied the editor of a leading newspaper, "they were, but that is past. The people are too tired for such wearing emotions. They are now merely stupefied."

Yet in the midst of this dark spot, I saw a glowing promise of "the good time coming." After the public meeting held at 6 p. m. at which I spoke, an invited few took dinner at the famous Deli's at 8.30. Among the guests, about thirty in number, was a Catholic Priest.

(Continued on page 28)

The First Legal Lady of the Land

By Nell Ray Clarke

SUPPOSE you came down to work one morning to face the problem of disposing of a ship seized over night—a ship worth maybe a million or a million and a quarter dollars, and belonging to a British subject. Suppose you had to determine the facts to be presented to a grand jury involving the indictment of a dozen or more influential citizens. Then suppose that the next day brought for its detail the seizure and closing of a brewery worth half a million, with the consequent loss to hundreds of stockholders, and the matter of several thousand “quarts.” And suppose that—in your breathing spells—there was the realization that every editorial writer has his eye on you; that both the thirsties and the dries may trip you up, and that the wise heads of the nation will mull over every step in your reasoning . . .

Could you sleep at night? Much less be up bright and early next morning—and next after next—all “pepped” up to handle other cases just as far reaching in their ultimate effects as the now famous “forty-five million dollar case?”

This is what her “job” as Assistant Attorney General of the United States requires of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt.

With it all she finds time to be gracious. She meets district attorneys, revenue agents, and private citizens who constantly bring her their problems with a quiet kindness which inspires them with confidence. As an executive she is tireless, as a lawyer she is thorough, and as a woman she is charming.

Prohibition—Her Specialty

The Attorney General of the United States has six assistants, all on an equal footing, and to them he makes a disposition of the legal questions that come up under his department. To the feminine sixth, who, as an assistant to a Cabinet officer, now holds the highest legal position of any woman in the nation, he has assigned perhaps one of the most momentous questions which trouble us today—the liquor traffic and its manifold muddles.

All matters pertaining to the importation, exportation, transportation, the manufacture and the trafficking of liquors come to Mrs. Willebrandt for discussion and solution. This involves even more than it seems. The enforcement of the National Prohibition Act means also that questions involving the sale of liquor to Indians, all customs and admiralty statutes as applied to liquor, the vehicles in which it was being

transported, and the apparatus by which it was made, must be determined.

To make the situation just a bit more complicated, the individual states have different legislation concerning the ultimate disposal of the “booze.” Some provide that it shall be dumped out,



Mabel Walker Willebrandt

others that it shall be stored until a judgment is handed down, necessarily involving for the Government enormous expenditures for warehouses and storage places.

Of course, the Department of Justice does not conduct the trial of any of these cases while they are in the local jurisdictions—there they are taken care of by the United States attorneys; but when they come up on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, Mrs. Willebrandt represents the country. The Solicitor General takes care of much of the work actually done before the Supreme Court, but the Assistant Attorney General prepares the briefs and often makes the argument in the court itself, sometimes in conjunction with the Solicitor General and sometimes without his assistance.

Besides the liquor legislation, which she admits takes the greater portion of her time, this prohibition Portia has under her division all matters pertaining to insurance, especially War Risk Insurance, except where the claim is in favor of the Government; questions arising under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and taxation problems.

This last, perhaps, in the demand made on the Division's time, ranks next to liquor questions in importance, for it involves that hectic and fever-producing affliction, the income tax, besides the estate tax, excise and other taxes.

No small part of the time of this government executive is taken up in preparing opinions on all matters relating to her assignments. When an official of the Government finds a perplexing legal question coming up in the enforcement of some law covering the work in his department, he formally requests from Mrs. Willebrandt her legal opinion on the subject. These opinions are written in formal legal style, are bound like the regular court records and become the law upon that phase of the subject unless they later are overruled.

During the 1921-22 session of the Supreme Court two cases of considerable importance in the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act were prepared and argued by Mrs. Willebrandt's division of the Department of Justice. One had to do with the storage of liquors in bonded warehouses, and the other concerned the imposition of taxes and penalties for violations of the act. The latter of these simmered down to the basic question of whether or not the Government had the right to take the property of individuals in liquor seizure cases before judgment against them had been obtained.

Upon these decisions hung hundreds of others involving an aggregate sum of half a billion dollars. They signified a real test of the Volstead Act itself, and it is said that Mrs. Willebrandt's briefs of the cases called forth the commendation of the lawyers who heard the arguments and of the justices themselves. Also during the hearing she was “pounded” with questions which demanded quick and clear thinking and an accurate knowledge of the law. But as one expressive reporter said, “She was there with the goods.”

Before the Supreme Court

Just the other day she presented the Government's argument in the Supreme Court in the appeals brought by the American steamship companies to have the recent “dry ship” ruling set aside. Solicitor General Beck began the argument, but was forced by illness to withdraw and Mrs. Willebrandt carried the biggest end of it. Her contention was that the prohibition amendment applies wherever the Constitution does, and the decision sustained Attorney General Daugherty's ruling.

When one looks for the beginnings of this substantial career, one finds that Mrs. Willebrandt was born in Kansas and "collected" her education from various schools and colleges in Missouri, Michigan, Arizona and California, receiving from the University of Southern California both a Bachelor's and a Master's degree in law. But prior to her appearing before the bar in Los Angeles, where her practice was later so distinguished that judges of the trial bench shook their heads in wonder over her combination of youth and knowledge, she put in some years of yeoman's service as a teacher. Indeed, teaching and law-study went together—which may account for the habit she has acquired of working fifteen hours or so a day.

Somehow, though, she has managed

also to become a recognized leader in civic affairs—president of the Professional Women's Club of Los Angeles, and active in legislative work for women before the California State Senate. She was a prominent member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, which has few women on its roster. And last summer she was elected national president of the Phi Delta Delta legal sorority, the first national legal sorority in the United States.

During the war, she was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for one of the Los Angeles districts, and worked day and night during the draft period, thirty attorneys serving with her and under her direction. She complains that she has little time for sports, but she has done some mountain climbing and has explored rather inaccessible portions of

the California mountains, starting with a miner's equipment, a burro, one or two companions, and a compass.

Mrs. Willebrandt feels most keenly that her appointment, as well as that of Mrs. Annette Adams, who held the office before her, means much more than an honor conferred upon her as an individual. It stands for the definite recognition of women as factors in all phases of our national and political life. She believes that in the legal field they must stand, as they have always done, for learning and culture, and must use all their influence toward the upbuilding of public sentiment for law and order in the United States. She herself is valiantly upholding that amendment to our Constitution which so often seems to be honored by many of our citizens only in its breach.



Mrs. Mae F. Nolan, new member of Congress,
and her daughter, Corlis

California's Congresswoman

BEFORE the voice of lamentation that there would be no woman in the next Congress had ceased, a woman was elected. She is Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, of San Francisco, widow of John I. Nolan, Republican Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, who died last December two weeks after his election for his sixth successive term. Mrs. Nolan accepted her candidacy out of loyalty to her husband's memory and the wish to carry out his unfinished plans. Nearly all of her nine years of married life were spent in Washington, and she was associated with her husband's work in the closest sympathy and interest. She is not a woman who has taken a place in politics and public life,

but a "helpmeet" devoted wholeheartedly to her husband's ideas and ideals.

Mr. Nolan was an iron molder and a labor leader, and stood for labor measures, exercising a considerable influence. When his widow presented her candidacy—as a non-partisan—the Union Labor Party unanimously endorsed her. So did the woman's Republican Club, and many men and women prominent in the old political parties. She was opposed by six candidates, all men, but was elected on January 23 by a majority of more than 2000 over her nearest competitor.

In the statement of her candidacy Mrs. Nolan outlines the legislation which her husband intended to work for and to

which she pledges her own effort. It includes a minimum wage bill, which he introduced last session; better pay for Federal employees; child labor legislation and national educational bills. She takes her stand—in harmony with her husband's position—for a "saving" wage; for the closing of the United States to all Asiatics; against the modification of the present immigration laws—in the interests of the American laborer. She is for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Transportation act; for the bonus, and for the modification of the Volstead act and the control of alcoholic beverages by the Government.

It was probably because of this last point in her creed that she did not have the endorsement of many women's organizations, which had worked actively for the Wright Act, the state prohibition law recently passed in California.

All interviewers speak pleasantly of Mrs. Nolan's personality—of her sincerity and her poise. She is herself a San Franciscan, the daughter of a small merchant in one of the residential districts. Educated in the public schools, at about twenty she went to work as a stenographer for the Wells Fargo Express Company and worked up to the time of her marriage. She has a daughter of eight, shown in the photograph above, who accompanies her mother to Washington. For the rest of the personal detail, she is thirty-five, a warm-hearted, home-loving woman, and—though we have no manner of proof save the good faith of a reporter or two—she has red hair.

Evidently child labor will be her first concern. "As a woman and a mother, and a daughter of the working class," she says, "I am bitterly opposed to child labor, and shall work for the immediate passage of an amendment to the Constitution which shall forever prohibit child labor in every state in the Union." She is the third woman in the present Congress, the only one for the next.

Woman's Oldest Job

WHAT is the future of the American home? Must it be revolutionized because of lack of household help? Will the wife and mother of the next generation do all her own housework with the aid of mechanical devices? Is co-operative housekeeping the answer? Or meals served to individual homes from some central kitchen? Or will the tide of labor that has turned from kitchens turn back again? What part has been played by the reduction in immigration? If we could tap fresh sources of domestic help through immigration, would the new "servant class" remain in our homes? Is domestic work—women's oldest business—to be reorganized? Will the eight-hour day solve the problem? Or trained specialists in different kinds of work, hired by the hour? Is some new conception of domestic service necessary?

Everybody In

The *Citizen*, believing that this whole question is fundamentally a woman's problem—and a woman citizen's problem, at that—wishes to conduct a discussion that will be a co-operative undertaking. We can report to you any striking developments in New York; but this is not merely a New York problem, by any means, and the *Citizen* hasn't a roving foot. Nor can it reach, except through your co-operation, the multitude of personal experiences all over the country that would shed so much light on the problem.

We want these experiences, these opinions and solutions of yours—and you want them from one another. To stimulate them a little, we are offering a prize of \$25 for the best paper on the solution of the "servant problem," whether descriptive of some plan concretely worked out or an essay developing a theory; \$15 for the second best, and \$10 for the third. The judges, to be announced later, will be chosen from different parts of the country and with regard to different angles of interest in the subject. The contributions may be from fifteen hundred to two thousand words in length, should be typewritten, and we reserve the right to publish others than those that win the prize (paying \$5 for each), unless the writer accompanies her manuscript with the request that it shall not be so used. The last date for manuscripts to be posted is March 24, but we shall be glad to have a response at once.

1. Do you do all of your own housework?
2. Do you have part-time help? In what lines?
3. Do you employ one or more full-time helpers?
4. How many in your family? How many children? Are any of them old enough to help?
5. How much time do you have for yourself?
6. Have you any special time-and-labor-saving schemes of your own?

If you have checked 2 or 3:

7. Does your employee live in your house?
8. How many hours does she work?
9. How much time off does she have?
10. What is the prevailing wage in your community by the week? Day? Hour?
11. Is the supply of help abundant or scarce in your community?
12. What are your principal difficulties with such help?
13. Name of your city or town?
14. Population?

In addition we are publishing here in the column above certain questions which would help to give a perspective on the whole question for *Citizen* readers, and we ask you to tear out this corner and fill in the blanks as soon as possible, mailing them without adding your name unless you wish.

With the coming of citizenship to the millions of women in this country, the housework problem has assumed new significance. For this business of being a citizen is an all-round affair, and demands of women the fullest development of their physical, mental and spiritual resources; it demands that they shall have the maximum influence and weight in their homes, their community and their country. And it takes time to be this kind of a citizen.

Just voting doesn't call for many minutes but to vote really intelligently implies an investment of time for reading and study, and often for attendance at various meetings. And being a citizen only begins with voting. For all the activities that mean sharing in the political life of a community; for the efforts to secure legislation or to see that it is carried out; for all the less direct club and civic work—much time is needed. Where is the busy domestic woman to get it?

One answer lies in the claim that this specialized activity is not for the young woman with children, but for the older women who have more or less graduated from household work. That is true, with limitations; but the fact remains that if women are to be the force that they should be in American life they have to make a new and a distinct effort to find the time for a set of new duties. And the place to find it must be in the organization of their homes and their housework. Efficient housekeeping is an essential to the performance of civic duties.

Nothing could be triter than to say that the servant problem has become

acute in this country, or to indicate the causes.

Like so many other things, this condition was brought to a focus by the war. To sum it up very briefly, recall the thousands of women who, with the increased demand for production, went from domestic service into munition and many other kinds of factories, drawn by the high pay and held by that and a new-found independence. What has become of them in the years since the war is apparently a question no one can fully answer. Many have remained in industrial life—that is certain, but not all could be cared for in that field. The one thing clear is that the numbers in the domestic field have been greatly reduced. From any part of the country with which one has communication that fact can be verified. In place after place where it was formerly possible to find domestics easily enough they are now practically non-existent; in others the supply is scanty. The Woman's Bureau at Washington reports a decrease since 1910 of 431,546 among women employed as servants and laundresses.

Deserting the Kitchen

Of course what the war did was merely to accelerate a process already under way. Girls were turning from the kitchen to the factory—have been ever since—women's work in factories began. But in the pre-war years, though they were appealed to by regular and shorter hours and by the greater sense of personal worth since they were free from the stigma of servant, they did not—in general—get as much compensation as was covered by housework wages and "keep." It took high wages to rush the process.

All during the war the question of how housework was to be handled came up for comment and discussion. It was not unusual for the prediction to be made that the time was coming when

(Continued on page 26)

Editorially Speaking

Counted Out—Again

THE refusal of the United States to participate is responsible for the failure of the plans for controlling the private manufacture of arms and munitions. This was the startling statement made to the League of Nations by M. Viviani last week and while, to save the feelings of the United States, this part of the report was suppressed, the entire subject of the private manufacture of weapons and munitions of war was shelved by the Council of the League because no control could be made effective without the co-operation of this country.

The United States is the largest producer of arms and munitions in the world. Until the United States will act herself or will co-operate with other nations, or will accept some proposal, there can be no limitation of the manufacture of weapons of war that will amount to anything.

It sounds logical, and the report was based on a note from the American Secretary of State to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington which stated that it would be impossible for the United States to ratify any proposal looking to the limitation of the manufacture of weapons of war because the matter is so closely interwoven with the League of Nations that a non-member could not sign it.

Our feelings may be spared by the refusal of the Council to accept the report, but what about our national conscience?

No Bonus Rider!

PRESIDENT HARDING is showing a fine sense of national honor in opposing the proposal made by certain members of Congress to attach a provision for a soldiers' bonus to the terms of the settlement of the British debt to the United States.

If the advocates of a bonus are sincere in their belief in its justice they will not try to carry their measure through a subterfuge but will keep it squarely on its own merits before Congress.

They should not be permitted to jeopardize the final adjustment of a very difficult situation, which is filled with possibilities endangering the good feeling between England and the United States. The settlement of the British debt means much to both nations. It marks genuine progress in the adjustment of the many troublesome economic problems resulting from the war. It will advance materially the cause of world peace.

Politics as a Cure

"THE greatest misery that can be relieved in the world is the misery that arises out of bad government and if your correspondent and others similarly situated are willing to devote themselves to public service, they should go straight to the political side as being the only practical method by which these problems can be solved." So wrote Herbert Hoover when asked recently by the *Delineator* his opinion as to the best thing one can do at fifty looking toward public service. The *Woman Citizen* would like to see that statement blazoned on every school-room wall and adopted as a text by every organization of men or women. It could not be better said.

Europe today is a living example of the truth of the statement that the greatest misery in the world which can be relieved is caused by bad government. Its overwhelming problems cannot be solved by charity, or even by economic ex-

perts working alone. They are basically the problems of government. Barriers of time and space have been so completely annihilated in the modern world that only organizations of peoples themselves can deal adequately with their problems.

In urging the individual who would devote himself to public service to take up politics, we do not use the word in its ugly sense, nor do we necessarily mean legislation, nor office holding. The need is rather for a keen interest in public affairs on the part of the individual, an intelligent consideration of them as matters of private concern. It demands replacing a selfish judgment based on sectional or class benefit with a broad vision looking toward the greatest good of the greatest number. It means self-interest giving way to the golden rule. Above all, it means a sense of individual responsibility toward government, and a willingness to make some personal sacrifice to the demands of public service.

Let's Face It

THERE are fourteen fine clauses in an admirable Citizen-ship Creed drawn up at the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship at the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia. And here is one of the finest:

"To inform myself with respect to the problems which confront my country in its foreign relations, and to support policies which safeguard its legitimate interests abroad and which recognize the responsibilities of the United States as a member of international society."

That is the one thing which even the very least of us can do—"inform ourselves" and "support" . . . In the face of such a crisis as the world is in today, one is tempted, feeling one's own insignificance and impotence, to refuse to realize, and to turn away seeking something pleasant. It's shirking just the same—even though one's influence may be infinitesimal. Public opinion is made up of a myriad contributions, and public opinion has a great work to do. It is our business as citizens to try to understand what is going on in unhappy, terror-ridden Europe—to try to understand the motives at work, and estimate the probable consequences; and to form an intelligent idea of what our own country ought to do to help France and Germany reach an understanding—and peace. We have no right to allow ourselves to dodge the imperative of clear, unprejudiced thinking, without fear of labels, without yielding to the disillusionment that the post-war years have brought. Many plans are being suggested at Washington for a solution of the Ruhr situation. We can not initiate, perhaps, but what course shall we individually advocate in our own communities? We can't talk about it at all without being propagandists of some course.

More Money for Diplomats

CERTAINLY the idea that the consular and diplomatic representatives of this country should convey to the world democratic ideals of simplicity is very sound. But the means to produce this effect have not been well chosen. Given, on the one hand, the low salaries assigned by Congress and on the other the fact that a man who is in diplomacy must know what people are doing and thinking and that he will inevitably have to entertain in order to find out, it is evident that only rich men can afford to represent us.

A bill has been approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee which aims to correct this condition. Among other things it provides for improvements in the salaries of

those below the rank of ambassador or minister, and for all grades it provides for "authorization when necessary of allowances to our representatives at foreign capitals," the amount of the allowance to be left to the Department of State.

Other sections of the bill—the Rogers bill—call for the amalgamation of the diplomatic and consular services into a single foreign service, so that there shall be complete interchangeability of personnel and better co-operation.

John W. Davis, our former ambassador to England, testifies to the need of the reform. With a salary of \$17,500, he says that it cost him between \$50,000 and \$60,000 to live and that he could not have done it on less with justice to the demands of his position. A nation that cares to stand for a democratic spirit can not afford to be represented only by rich men. "However much the ability the men so chosen may possess," says the report on the bill, "and without detracting in any degree from the excellent service many of them have rendered, the fact remains that the mode of selection is undemocratic and unworthy of this country. . . . It makes unavailable to the Government the large body of capable young men of education and culture but without private fortunes."

Colorado Is Right

A WEEK or so ago a party of young people were arrested in Greenwich Village on a charge of disorderliness. In two out of three New York newspapers in which we happened to see the account, the names and addresses were published in full. The girls were from various respectable suburbs of the city, they were all young, and they had not been arrested before. Naturally, the result of publishing their names is to blacken them in their own communities, to focus distrust and suspicion upon them. And human nature being like that, the chances are excellent for bravado as a reaction. This is an old sin of newspapers, against which women have often protested. In Colorado, we are told, there is a way to prevent their yielding as the Children's Court law prohibits such publication. It is an excellent example.

How About Jury Women?

WE scarcely credit the report that the great majority of the women of Oregon who are eligible for jury duty are declining to serve. Of course if they do, they are only following the footsteps of men. Jury duty has never been a popular diversion with men, and it probably does not attract women, but we believe we know women, especially Western women, being a Western woman ourself, and we frankly do not believe that Oregon women are shirkers. Will some one of them kindly lift her voice in answer?

Speaking of jury service for women—a subject that will come up in a number of legislatures this winter—the bill introduced in the Connecticut legislature making women eligible has a sound provision. It is that any woman who is a trained nurse, an assistant in a hospital, an attendant nurse, or who is nursing a sick member of her own family, or who has the care of one or more children under the age of sixteen years, shall, if she desire it, be exempt from jury duty during such time as she shall come within any of the exempted classes above specified.

The League of Women Voters asked to have this clause inserted, in recognition of the fact of women's special responsibilities. They are, of course, working for the measure.

In perhaps twenty states jury duty is now either obligatory for women or allowed to them, and so far we have heard of no state shaking on its foundations. We shall be glad to hear of testimony about jury women from any state.

PLEASE turn to *Heart to Heart*—page 29 . . . No. It is not the beginning of a serial romance, though it is the beginning of a serial. It is—but look for yourselves! Page 29.

An Object Lesson

THE enemies of prohibition are carrying on a systematic campaign to discredit it. The facts show that it has led to a great decrease in drunkenness, despite imperfect enforcement.

Massachusetts is one of the states where there has been much complaint of poor enforcement. Yet in all the cities of Massachusetts, during the seven wet years 1912—1918, year ending September 30th, the arrests for drunkenness averaged 98,328 per year, according to the official statistics; while in the three dry years 1920—1922 they have averaged only 52,571.

This is the more noteworthy when we remember that the seven wet years took in the war, when many of the men were abroad.

The arrests of women for drunkenness in Massachusetts averaged 7,271 per year during the seven wet years, and 2,253 during the three dry years.

The average number of persons committed to the State Farm for drunkenness dropped from 2483 to 477; the number of women sent to the State Reformatory for the same cause dropped from 44 to 7, and the number of men sent to the State Reformatory dropped from 19 to 2.

Let us remember these solid facts when the "wets" try to persuade us that there is more drunkenness now than before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.—A. S. B.

Child Labor vs. Cotton

CHILD labor runs highest in cotton-mill cities, according to information given to a conference of Eastern Republican women by Atherton Brownell of the National Child Labor Committee. Woonsocket, Rhode Island, comes first on the unholy list; Fall River, Massachusetts, next; then Pawtucket, Rhode Island; then New Bedford and Lawrence, Massachusetts. All of these cities have more than seventeen per cent in child labor. By way of showing the cotton mill's influence Mr. Brownell compares these figures with those in large cities where cotton mills do not flourish, ranging from 7.2 per cent in Chicago down to less than three per cent in Cleveland. And in answer to the recent claims of cotton manufacturers that he had "implied" that they used much child labor he offers for the first time Census Bureau figures that do more than imply:

Of the 2,133 children of New Bedford from ten to fifteen years of age, inclusive, 1,296 were employed in the cotton mills in 1920. In Fall River out of a total of 2,660 children employed in all activities, 1,775 were at work in cotton mills.

These are facts women ought to know and ponder. And it isn't a bad thing to think of them in connection with the high cotton tariff schedule. Protection, yes, but not for the children.

Marriage No Crime

THE New Jersey State Commissioner of Education has ordered the reinstatement of a woman school teacher who was dismissed because of her marriage. New Jersey law prohibits the dismissal of a school teacher except for inefficiency, conduct unbecoming a teacher or other just causes. The Commission ruled that marriage did not come under any of these heads. We hope other states will follow this example. The rule against the employment of married teachers practically debars the best material for school teachers. There have always been too many young and inexperienced girls who go into teaching as a temporary occupation.

Teaching is one of the most important professions in the world. To be a qualified teacher requires brains, training and experience. The experience which a mother gets in bearing and rearing her own children makes her infinitely more valuable in her relation to other children than a young girl can ever be. That she can do her duty both to her own and to her pupils, is not a theory, but has been proved over and over again by women who have done it.

What the American Woman Thinks

The Marriage Bill

By MARY O'TOOLE

Judge of the Municipal Court, D. C.

VIEWING marriage as a human transaction entered into by consent of the parties; and regulations in respect thereof an interference with personal liberty, will Senator Capper's bill "To provide for uniform regulation of marriage and divorce" meet the test of practical convenience and gain the public approval necessary to enforce it if passed?

It assuredly will as to the prohibitions against marriage between persons related within the second degree or the white with black or yellow races; with an imbecile, a pauper, an epileptic, feeble-minded, insane or married person; with one suffering from tuberculosis or a venereal disease; with a minor unless the person in *loco parentis* consents, and not at all if the girl is under sixteen or the boy under eighteen.

Neither are the preliminary steps unduly irksome. Except for the lapse of time several states at present have similar requirements. Assuming that a normal, adult couple (perchance of seventy winters and fifty-one summers), fond of each other, or desiring companionship, intellectual or social, or merely goodfellowship, wish to contract a valid marriage, the law would require that they procure a license. Application must be made where the woman resides. Two weeks elapse before it issues. Ten days before issuance both go before the license clerk (or other designated official) and are examined under oath. For the majority this will be all.

The license clerk gives notice of the application. A person objecting to the marriage may file a petition with the probate judge, reciting his belief that the statements are false. If they prove to be true, the license issues, the objecting party paying all costs. While a disappointed suitor, say, might make malicious use of this provision, its protection to minors and against bigamy more than offsets the possibility of annoyance.

The license names a person authorized to solemnize marriage in the county where it shall take place (except for religious societies dispensing with an officiating clergyman). A triplicate certificate will issue. A certified copy of the record of the license and the certificate will be prima-facie evidence of the marriage in all courts.

Void and voidable marriages are outlined. Divorces may be granted for (1)

adultery; (2) cruel and inhuman treatment; (3) abandonment or failure to provide for one year or more; (4) incurable insanity; (5) conviction of an infamous crime. These grounds are liberal enough to be open to the charge of laxity were it not that one year must elapse before remarriage.

The claims of the mother, if mentally and morally competent, to the guardian-



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ship of the children, are favored, subject to their best interests, with right of visitation to the other parent, and either may be required to contribute to their support. Non-compliance with the Court's order will be a criminal offence, punishable by fine of \$500 or imprisonment for one year, or both. The courts of the states are to enforce the act and their decrees are to have full effect in all states.

The bill is apparently a composite of the various state laws, which James Bryce characterized as "the strangest and perhaps the saddest body of legislative experiments respecting family law which free, self-governing communities have ever tried." It ought to command the support of women who believe that ceremonies, decorative or otherwise, have evidential value, and that divorce is a symptom and not the disease.

Are We Militarists?

By LUCIA AMES MEAD

Prominent as lecturer and writer for the cause of peace

"HOW are you going to teach people to think right when the experts absolutely differ?"

I was asked by a college dean. The answer is that those who are expert on some subjects are not on others. We must not go to the wrong experts when we are talking about national dangers and national defence. We do not expect a lawyer to be an expert on architecture, nor a musician to be an expert on railroads. The technician who knows all about war games and phosgene gas

and the mechanism of submarines is the last man to call in as an expert before a military committee to give advice about questions which involve whom to fight, when to fight, and what should be our war preparation as to personnel and appropriations. Yet the average voter looks upon this expert in war science as equally competent to deal with questions which statesmen alone can decide. The question of danger depends on what other statesmen are thinking, what has been taught in the schools, what the newspapers are saying, what high finance is scheming.

The expert on armor-plate and rations is not always an expert on matters of history that are very pertinent. He starts out with false premises. General —, an admirable expert in his own field, said to a Senate committee not long ago in his plea for more appropriations, that he "had no doubt that the Civil War would never have happened had the Union been equipped with an army of reasonable size and ready for immediate use." This is a common notion, and I have heard it advanced by a man who became a Secretary of State. But if the Northern government had been better equipped, the South also would have been better equipped and would have defeated the North at Bull Run. In the nature of the case, no nation can prepare for civil war without helping both sides.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot in his trip around the world a dozen years ago found only one American officer who was absolutely convinced that we were going to war with Japan within six months. They had been reading Mahan's *Sea Power* and were sure that we must fight to attain supremacy in the Pacific. An army officer, counted an expert, in an article in the *Outlook* declared that if China were "an aggressive, fighting nation with a fighting fleet, there would be no Far-Eastern question." This expert forgot that to have China with her 400,000,000 become an aggressive, fighting nation she must be united, as she is not, she must be fairly educated as she is not, and able to build ships and railroads and develop her resources, and when all this happens we should see something much worse than any Far Eastern question. We should see a world menace and our 110,000,000 Americans would have cause to rue the day that we ever taught China to want to have a fighting fleet.

A Colonel of the A. E. F. in an address before the Military Order of the world war said in Boston in his plea for preparedness: "Why was not little

Switzerland invaded during those four years of war, when Germany by swinging a few corps through that country could have crushed France? Switzerland had her trained men under arms in her mountain passes. Holland was not invaded because she mobilized her standing army and stood them on the frontier." The facts, as even high-school pupils ought to know, are that Holland was not in the direct line to France, and Belgium, which was *even better prepared*, was the short, level road to France and it was France that Germany wanted to reach. Germany could have crushed the Dutch and Swiss armies as easily as she did Belgium's if she had had any object to do so.

A lieutenant colonel at the same meeting declared that there are no such things as militarists in the United States. If he meant men who want war, he was right, but the word militarist does not mean one who wants war. The *Century* dictionary defines a militarist as "one devoted to military affairs; one proficient in the art of war." One of the latest dictionaries, edited by Professor Shailer of Chicago University, defines militarism as: "The theory held and the policy and condition created by those who claim that the war system is effective in achieving justice and permanent national advantage and has a biologic, economic or other valid basis." We have probably several millions who, though they might not be able to word it, substantially hold that view.

There is no certainty that a civilian will not be a supporter of the war-system according to this definition, but there is a strong probability that the average army and navy officer will maintain it and sincerely believes that war has a biologic or other valid basis and will last as long as human nature remains what it is. It is this and not lust for gore that makes one a militarist. A major, at the same meeting referred to, declared that "the American people are not and never will be a militaristic people." Had it not been for the Washington Conference the world would have had good reason to think that we were fast becoming infected with the Potsdam poison and were becoming alarmingly militaristic. In fifty years, we had increased our war appropriations 2000 per cent—twice as much as that of any other nation. Since 1912, we had increased our appropriations seven times while Japan had increased hers less than twice and Great Britain was spending on her army less than we. During that time we had increased our appropriations for the navy nearly five times, Japan 3-4 times and Great Britain about twice. For the first time in our history we insisted that we should have as great a navy as Great Britain, which has with her colonies more than twice our coastline to defend.

Under the pressure of our military and naval experts, we were headed in the wrong direction. But, thanks to states-

manship and the public conscience, a halt was called to the mad naval rivalry. The nations, staggering under a heavier military load than in pre-war days, are anxiously watching to see whether we this year increase our personnel and war appropriations.

"Never in the history of this country," said the House Committee in its report on the Army bill, "has it had so great military strength in the time of peace as it has today. Our regular army has double the number of highly-trained commissioned officers it had before the World War and an enlisted strength 25 per cent greater." Yet the pressure from the War and Navy Departments is more energetic than ever and newspaper propaganda is inspired.

Let the safest nation in the world, which has had fewer men slain in battle in all our five foreign wars combined than have been murdered here in the last ten years, realize on what the safety of the Republic lies. It is on those ununiformed, toiling men and women who, with scant resources supplied by government, are fighting the real enemies of the republic—poverty, disease, ignorance, folly, waste, vice and crime—rather than those who call themselves "the first line of defence," and are demanding scores of millions more to enable them to fight non-existing but supposititious foreign foes.

About Vivisection

By SUE M. FARRELL

President of the Vivisection Investigation League, Inc.

IN your issue of December thirtieth, Mrs. Cannon, wife of a well-known vivisector, makes several assertions to which I ask space for reply. For example, Mrs. Cannon particularly stresses the "blessing" of vivisection in reducing the death rate of mothers in childbirth. This is a favorite emotional appeal of vivisectionists at present but, as a matter of fact, medical literature does not sustain Mrs. Cannon's assertion, for which, by the way she gives no authority.

According to Dr. Simon Baruch, in the *New York Times*, July 4, 1915, as well as many other writers, the initial reduction in childbirth was due not to vivisection, but to the application of aseptic treatment as advocated by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Semmelweis in the latter forties.

In the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 25, 1921, Dr. John Osborn Polak, Chairman of the Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the American Medical Association, in his article, "The Defects in Our Obstetric Teaching," says:

The number of women who die from childbirth is increasing from year to year and puerperal septicemia seems to be the only form of wound infection the occurrence of which has remained totally unaffected in the past decade by the advance-

ment of scientific knowledge. In New York City on the island of Manhattan, last year one mother died for every 205 babies born, while in the greater city of New York, one woman in every 250 deliveries died from infection or as an indirect result of it. The mortality from puerperal infection remains practically the same today as it was in 1900; and the mortality from childbirth is second only to that from tuberculosis in women of reproductive age, and between 40 and 50 percent of these deaths are due to sepsis.

Numerous articles of a similar nature might be quoted.

By inference, Mrs. Cannon classes anti-vivisectionists as persons distinguished by "sentimentality and over-emotionalism." In reply to this inference, I wish to say that during the past thirteen years, I have daily read anti-vivisection as well as vivisection literature, and I have no hesitation in asserting that the "sentimentality and over-emotionalism" is chiefly on the other side. For eleven years, I have been associated with the Vivisection Investigation League, and in that time we have issued a very large number of circulars, pamphlets, books, etcetera. I challenge Mrs. Cannon to show "sentimentality" or "over-emotionalism" in one of all of these hundreds of pages; and is there not throughout Mrs. Cannon's article a constant appeal to "sentimentality and over-emotionalism?"

Mrs. Cannon evidently would have her readers believe that only "a few animals in scientific institutions" are used in vivisection. To a reader of vivisection literature, this statement is amazing. One may constantly see references made to large numbers of dogs, as well as other animals, used by single individuals in one series of experiments.

Only this week, I read of an experiment in a well-known laboratory in which the authors say that "about 3000 dogs and an equal number of other animals" were used in the experiment, and the authors refer to similar experiments by other vivisectors. (See the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, June, 1919).

Mrs. Cannon speaks of the laboratory rules assuring "the use of anesthetics," but Mrs. Cannon fails to mention the starving, feeding, chilling, treadmill, heating experiments, and depriving puppies of sleep until they die, where anesthetics cannot be used, and where great suffering is involved.

Mrs. Cannon also fails to mention the inoculation experiments where animals frequently undergo weeks and months of suffering until death comes to their relief. Also the surgical operations, where anesthetics may be used in the operation itself but where, in the majority of cases, the animals are kept for weeks and months under observation, compelled to endure great suffering.

Finally, may it not be said that Mrs. Cannon can hardly be regarded as a disinterested witness?

At Mrs. Cannon's suggestion, an eminent medical authority will answer for her in a later issue.

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

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Federal Measures the League Supports

THE Jones-Kahn bill, (S. 3544) which provides for the transfer of the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice, was favorably reported to the Senate January 23, by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. There were no committee amendments. The House Judiciary Committee has not as yet reported the bill.

At the last hearing on the child labor amendment before the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 18, the following persons were introduced by Mr. David Clark, editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and secretary and treasurer of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Mills Association, and spoke in opposition to the proposed amendment: Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, of the American League for Constitutional Government; Mr. A. H. Tiebert, Chief Factory Inspector of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture; Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare of North Carolina; Mr. E. F. Carter, Executive Officer of Department of Public Welfare of North Carolina; State Senator W. L. Long, of North Carolina.

The opponents were granted ten days by the chairman in which to prepare and file briefs.

The United States Supreme Court will hear arguments on the appeal of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia from the decision of the lower courts on the constitutionality of the minimum wage law, February 26. Before the law became operative, rates of wages in the District ranged from \$4 to \$12 a week in some occupations. The minimum rates fixed by the board are \$15 to \$16.50. The opponents of the measure hold that they cannot afford to pay the rates established by the board and that the wage order is "confiscation of property without due process of law." The validity of minimum wage laws in twelve states, and the rate of wages of several million women in those states, depend upon the decision of the Supreme Court.

There is a difference in the administrative provisions of the Sterling and Lehlbach bills, S.13—H.R. 8928, providing for reclassification of the Federal Civil Service. In Senator Sterling's bill, administration of the measure is given to the Civil Service Commission. The Lehlbach bill provides for joint administration by the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget. There is also a small difference in the pay schedule, as the Senate Committee restored some reductions in salary made by the House Committee.

There is no change to report in the status of the other federal measures supported by the National League.—A. W.

At Washington Headquarters

THE past few weeks have brought many men and women of many minds to League headquarters, and some of the visitors are too well-known to readers of the *Woman Voter* to need any real introduction. Miss Belle Sherwin, second vice-president, spent a month in Washington, busy with plans for the work to be done at the Des Moines convention, April 9-14, and leaving her desk only to go over to Alexandria to address the convention of the Virginia League. Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War, spent a day at headquarters in conference, and she, too, addressed the Virginia convention. Miss Amy Maher, chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry, attended the Conference on Women in Industry, paid her second official visit to headquarters, and returned to Toledo before her delightful new pamphlet, "Jobs and Workers," reached the capital. Miss Elizabeth Hauser gave the publicity work two days of direction and help, with just enough time spared to tell of her first visit to Washington with Miss Anthony, who took her, a heroine-worshipping young girl, to call on Clara Barton in the very house the League now inhabits.

Mrs. Elliott Cheatham, new director of the Third Region, came over from Alexandria and the Virginia convention, just long enough to allow the headquarters staff to say, proudly, when she and Mrs. Park retired to the committee room, that a conference of Phi Beta Kappas was going on in there. (Mrs. Park won her honors at Radcliffe and Mrs. Cheatham hers at Barnard.) Miss Hazel Hite, convention secretary, who has been in Des Moines working out plans, came to headquarters to go on doing exactly the same thing. Mrs. C. E. Seashore, of Iowa City, Iowa, editor of the *Johnson County League Bulletin*, spent most of a day with her in consultation. Mrs. Seashore was on her way south for a brief visit.

Civil Service Commissioner Gardener ran in from her office just 'round the corner and left her official motor car at League front steps to arrange for the formal presentation to the Smithsonian Institution of a silhouette portrait of Lucretia Mott, an heirloom in the family of Mrs. Etta F. Winter, of Caspar, Wyoming, who brought it to the League. Nothing can be added to the exhibit of suffrage relics at the Smithsonian without the consent of either the Commissioner or Mrs. Catt. The rare portrait will lie on the table at which Lucretia is said to have sat at that first suffrage convention at Seneca Falls so many years ago.

The board meeting of the General Federation brought Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League, to Washington and to headquarters, with the best of news to give about Mrs. Catt. Miss Julia Lathrop, president of the Illinois League, and wittiest of toastmasters at the dinner with which the industrial conference ended, made an informal inquiry into headquarters methods. For lack of a footman in livery or a buttoned door-boy, not all the names of members of the Virginia League who called were obtained, but Miss May Moore, vice-president of the Richmond League, came with her sister, Miss Julia Moore, and told of voyaging to Rio with Doña Bertha Lutz (and her famous frogs) as traveling companion. Miss Moore does not say whether she came to be really chummy with the frogs, but she does say that Doña Bertha became a real friend and made her stay in Brazil exceedingly pleasant.

Among literary visitors were Mrs. Mary Austin, the author of "Love and the Soul Maker" and many other books, who

was in Washington to further the cause of the "little nations" of whom the Government's guardianship, she feels, has not been fatherly, and who gave headquarters staff "furiously to think" by her cryptic saying that the world has great need of greater spiritual fluidity; and Mrs. Genevieve Parkhurst, contributing editor of the *Pictorial Review*, whom Miss Lavinia Engle, manager of the Maryland League and originator of the idea of a Pan American Conference of Women, instantly invited to Baltimore to talk about the model federal marriage and divorce law for which Mrs. Parkhurst and the *Pictorial* are making a campaign. Mrs. Hiram Snell came to obtain Social Hygiene data for use of the District League of which she is a director. Mrs. Percy Jackson, of New York City, came down to attend the hearings on the child labor amendment and hurried off to attend the New York Convention in Albany armed with literature from the child-labor shelf. Miss Julia Abbott, of the Bureau of Education, happened in one day and said, in the course of a conversation, that educators can help on the cause of peace by endeavoring to discover how much education can do toward rooting out race instincts and international prejudices.

Dr. George Horton, consul general at Smyrna, who has contributed a voter's prayer to the League, and is still in America on leave since the consulate at Smyrna is a ruin, was one of the visitors who asked for League literature to send to foreign friends.

Perhaps the most interesting story told in many months was Mrs. Sidney Small's account, late in January, of her recent campaign for re-election as alderman of Toronto. Kind gentlemen, wishing to spare the pretty thing a disappointment, urged her not to run, but she did run. She ran so fast that she was six hundred votes ahead of her party in her district when votes were counted and won by a tremendous majority in the rest of the city. Word comes from an outside source that the mayor left town just after election and stayed quite a while. Some people were catty enough to say he was staying away till enthusiasm over Mrs. Small quieted down so he wouldn't have to pay any particular attention to her, but Mrs. Small doesn't say anything of the sort. All she says is that he appointed her chairman of the Committee on Public Health, so, just by keeping on and declining to take the advice of kind persons who couldn't bear to have her feelings hurt, she has the position she deserves and Toronto is to be congratulated.

Mr. Theodore Bortoli, an Italian, and head of the great carpet factory destroyed in the burning of Smyrna, came to inquire where copies of Dr. Esther Lovejoy's articles on the horrors of Smyrna, all of which he lived through, could be obtained, and immediately ordered many copies of the *Citizen* for November 4, and quite as many of the *Civic Pilot*, official organ of the New Jersey League, for January. Mr. Bortoli came to Washington to urge Congress to allow the mothers, sisters, and near relations of Greek American citizens to enter the United States, saying that since they were driven out of Asia Minor and Thrace they are dying in great numbers; that sending money cannot save them where there is no food to buy, and that the men of their families are all either in America or now drafted into the Turkish army.

Two gentlemen of the law were among late January visitors. One was Mr. Stephen B. Davis, of New Mexico, recently appointed Solicitor to the Department of Commerce, and the other was Mr. Gustave Kempels, a lawyer of Riga, who is chairman of the Anti-Alcohol Society there, and who came direct from Toronto where he had been attending the triennial conference of the World League Against Alcoholism. Mr. Kempels thought the League of Women Voters might be able to correct an extraordinary scandal about the United States which had been told him. He had been informed that less than half the qualified voters in the United States voted in the last election. In Latvia, he said, ninety per cent of the voters cast their ballots and election came in a rather sickly season when many persons were not well enough to go to the polls. When it was explained to him that American

voters are indifferent ("But surely not to voting! Not to voting!") his manner seemed to suggest that he thought the explanation was a mere subterfuge and that more than likely a terrible epidemic prostrating millions had been concealed for political reasons. He was diverted from the subject by the sight of League publications, which women in Riga had asked him to obtain for them.

One thing about America, however, puzzled him sorely.

"Why," he asked, "when Americans speak to audiences on serious subjects, do they tell what I think you call 'foony stories?' In my country it is not so."

"It is a custom. People like it," he was told.

He shook his head. "That is a strange custom," he said. "It is then evident that the American must always be made to laugh or he will not listen. The Americans wish the very serious and educated speaker to tell them foony stories. Do they then expect the comedian to instruct them?"

The Latest Pamphlets

"SPECIFIC Bills for Specific Ills" is the title of a thirty-page companion pamphlet to "What Has Been Done," just issued by the Publications Department from Organization Headquarters, at Peru, Indiana, at ten cents a copy. It sets forth the legislative policy of the National League, giving the opinions of eminent jurists and other authorities in favor of a method of removing "unjust discriminations against women" without ignoring "the special place of women in the organization of human society." Editors are beginning to call the pamphlet's clever title the League's "slogan."

"Jobs and Workers," the new pamphlet from the Women in Industry Committee is written, the Foreword states, "To make clear to the members of the League of Women Voters the reasons back of our endorsement of a federal free employment service in the Department of Labor, with an adequate appropriation." Miss Rachel S. Gallegher is named as the author, and the clever sketches with which the booklet is illustrated are companion pieces to those in other publications by the committee. Miss Maher is more than suspected of having done them.

Duty as Schoolchildren See It

THROUGH the courtesy of the Minnesota League the *Woman Voter* is privileged to give its readers some of the essays submitted by Minnesota boys and girls in the recent essay contests instituted by local Leagues. In Fergus Falls, the subject given was, "Why It Is the Duty of Every Citizen to Vote." A sixth grade prize-winner is Gladys Otteson, who says:

"It is the duty of every qualified person to vote. By qualified we mean that the person must be a resident of the city for a certain definite length of time; he must be twenty-one years of age or over, and he must be a citizen of the United States. When one votes for a man one should find out all about him, such as, if he will do his best to better conditions. Taxes and other expenses are so high now that many people find it hard to pay them. The taxes are so high and the prices on all farm products so low that farmers are discontented. This condition can be made better by a man who is working for the people. When we vote for a mayor we vote for the man who will do the most to help and improve our city in every way, in order to make it more healthful and beautiful, where people enjoy living. When we vote for a governor we want the man that will make the best laws for the good of the whole state.

"If we have the best men in the offices suitable to them our laws will be enforced in the right way for the good of all, and every one will be happy and prosperous. Our government will give us protection in return for our allegiance, and we will have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Let us show our allegiance and appreciation for our protection by going to the polls on November seventh and casting a ballot for the right men."

In the same town, Donald Robertson, seventh grade prize-winner, put his belief in these words:

"Every citizen who is able to vote should vote and take an intelligent interest in the government, for the reason that unless such an interest is taken the government will fall into the hands of men who are unfit to govern. Thus the democratic form of government will prove a failure as the success or failure of a democracy depends on the interest which citizens take in the public problems that come before them.

"It is a well-known fact that the worst element of the voting population in the nation, particularly in the large cities, never fails to vote. Unless this element is counter-balanced by the voters of the better element the government will fall into dishonest hands. The class of citizens who often neglect to vote forget the tremendous price that has been paid to gain this right. Millions of men have died in order that his right might be obtained. Every qualified person should show the appreciation of this privilege by voting on election day."

In Farmington, the subject chosen for essays was, "The Need and Result of Registration and voting." The essay by Lester Sweden, Junior Farmington High School, is given in slightly abridged form:

"Registration at the polls is vitally important to village, city, state and country. At the polls the person voting must give his name, his address, and the length of his residence in the community, state, or country. He must swear to the legality of his voting. All these things enable the men in charge of the polls to prevent plural voting. Plural voting would probably put the wrong man into office, which would be detrimental to the people who were honest in their voting. Without registration any foreigner, only a short-time resident of this country, would vote. He could be easily influenced to vote improperly. He must have an interest in the country, the city, or the village before he can vote. This interest is cultivated only by familiarity with the laws, the language, and the customs of the American people. A term of at least five years is necessary to make one a fairly good American citizen. Registration prevents persons who have no interest, from voting.

"Voting itself is of the greatest importance. In Russia, for example, there is no system of voting. Famine, riot, blood-shed, and fighting between different political factions are now prominent instead of peace and prosperity. Without a doubt the United States would be in a somewhat like condition within a few months if voting were abolished. A policy of the Russians is not wanted. An American citizen loves peace and prosperity as well as any other person. The lives of many depend upon our system of voting. There are many people annually who, for some trifling reason or other, fail to do their duty and vote. These persons are not good citizens. The result of voting is that we have men elected to office according to the judgment of each individual voter. The defeated candidate either retires from politics or waits until the next year to try again for the office."

Newspapers and the Getting of News

By Florence L. C. Kitchelt, citizenship director, Connecticut League, based in part on a Williamstown Conference.

THE conference was under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Draper, London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and Mr. Walter S. Rogers, American commissioner to the International Conference on Communications. We learned that news is a commodity sold like silk or pig-iron, not by the yard or ton, to be sure, but by the column, inch, or word, or when it comes from press associations, as "service." While there are many other competing press associations, the largest four divide the world among them. The Associated Press (American) covers the United States and its possessions, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. It is a co-operative enterprise. (Various newspapers belong to it somewhat as they might belong to a club, and each is given service on a

franchise. Assessments are levied to pay A. P. expenses.—C. W.) The United Press, another American news-collecting and distributing association, is a commercial enterprise. Reuter's (English) gathers news throughout the British Empire except in Canada and Asia. The Havas Agency (French) works in Latin Europe and Latin America, except in Cuba. The Wolff Agency (German) gathers news in the Teutonic, Slavic, Scandinavian and Turkish countries.

The cost of overseas news was disclosed. Every word across the Atlantic is sent at 7 cents but across the Pacific at 32 cents by the American cable, and at a cost of a little more than 5 cents over the British cable, which is government-owned and has earned enough to duplicate itself. A story from India, written by a twenty-five-dollar-a-week reporter, may cost nearly \$50,000 to distribute around the world. These and other great costs are not met by pennies paid for copies of a paper but by the money paid for advertising space. "It is not in selling its issues . . . that a newspaper makes profit but in selling advertising space." (Consult *Readers' Guide* for article by Edward Alsworth Ross in *Atlantic Monthly*, showing how advertising interests may lead to suppression of news or to partisanship.)

News is hampered by the cost of obtaining and printing it and by differing meanings of words, as well as by differing personal impressions of news gatherers. "Radical" in an English despatch may appear in America as "Bolshevist." The same event may be seen and described by two persons in entirely different ways. The same event will be described differently in newspapers of opposed political parties. Another obstacle to veracity is that political news is often colored before the correspondent gets it. Governments desire to give certain impressions, to cultivate certain opinions, and arrange their public statements with that object in view.

The story of every event must pass through a "bottleneck," theoretically the editor, that figure with long shears and fabulous power, who decides what we may or may not have to read. The editor may be the man in the home office, deciding for a few local readers, or a press association editor deciding for a whole continent. Often at the editor's elbow, deciding for him, is the owner whose financial assets the paper must both guard and augment. (News is not "doctored.") Competition between papers in the same city and between rival press associations makes this virtually impossible. The more subtle method of emphasizing the side on which the paper stands is used. Thus, a paper which is anti-labor will use "leads" or opening paragraphs, giving events from the employers' standpoint and will minimize what employees said and did. The editorial page is where the paper's policy is actually enunciated and editorial writers seldom or never have much to do with the "city room" where news is written or assembled.—C. W.)

The Williamstown Conference was concerned with two phases of news—foreign correspondence and wire service. The foreign correspondent skeletonizes a daily story of from 600 to 2000 words. (Cable stories are usually sent in "Cable-ese," which is a kind of shorthand susceptible of differing interpretations. For example a cable message received as: "ALLIES TREATYING TURKEYWARD TAKE OR LEAVE STOP ISMETWARD MONDAY 2" with "Lausanne 24335," which means—"January 24, 3.35 P. M."—for date line, will be printed:

"The Allies Wednesday were drafting the Near Eastern peace treaty which will be handed to Turkey (on Monday) with this statement: 'Take it or leave it.'"—C. W.

Mr. Melville Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, describes the war correspondent as a man physically fit, courageous, accurate, familiar with affairs and a diplomat to boot. Life-insurance companies charged an especially large premium on the lives of correspondents during the Irish War, which was more dangerous for journalists than the Great War.

To get the news to our breakfast table, every method of locomotion is used. Submarines, aeroplanes, motorcycles,

wires, and cables, rush the skeleton form around the world. Although the sick-bed of Pius X was carefully guarded, journalists arranged a code as is always done in similar cases, so that they got news of his death immediately after the event. The "story" of it reached San Francisco eleven minutes after he breathed his last.

It is on a wire rather than on a thread that the friendliness of nations may hang. The story of the wire cage wound around our continents and oceans was told in the second half of the Williamstown Conference. The United States is the only country in the world not owning and operating, either wholly or in great part, its telegraphic services. This fact makes impossible the development of world-wide telegraphic relations, for the wires in other countries are operated or controlled by the Minister of Communications, whose duties include the postal services. We have no similar official in the United States with whom such ministers can negotiate. The State Department is besought year after year by our American commercial companies for certain privileges, necessitating constant and delicate diplomatic adjustments.

The United States is in the way of a wire union like the Universal Postal Union—a striking example of international co-operation, under which communications developed enormously. Mail is too slow for news. It was pointed out that with government control the operation of wire services may be left to private enterprise. In the British Empire wires are owned or controlled to the extent of ownership by the government. The cheapness of the rate is remarkable. The Canada-New Zealand-Australian cable, the longest in the world, makes a profit at a rate of five cents a word. There is a "Cable Party" in Parliament which advocates a one-cent-a-word rate to all parts of the Empire, insisting it would pay. The greater number of cables are owned by the English. England and her colonies are bound not only by ties of blood but by wires. The Empire is now at work on a chain of imperial wireless stations. In this country there is a beginning of governmental electrical service. The United States owns and operates numerous radio stations, some of which are employed in commercial work, and it operates a cable to Alaska and the telegraph in that territory.

International relations and the friendliness of nations often hang on a wire. The Conference showed that a general diffusion of international news and opinion may go far toward removing fundamental differences of opinion based on political, economic, religious, and racial interests. We Americans have no cable service in the Near East. There is the greatest need of easy communication between us and China and Japan. Wars have been averted by the prompt interchange of views, yet most of our messages to those countries must go by way of London, Alexandria, and Bombay, on English lines. It is very much cheaper than by way of the one American Pacific cable.

Even where it is possible to gather clear information of another nation, the press may misuse or pervert it. Mr. Melville Stone has declared that the way the news was distributed in Europe was one of the direct causes of the World War. The power of the press can make and unmake governments. Out of its power comes its use as an agent of propaganda. The average reader, not seeing the difference between publicity and propaganda, may become a puppet, controlled by skillful play on his emotions. Publicity with a purpose, as propaganda is defined, has its good uses. Its danger lies in the motives of the propagandist and in the helplessness and credulity of the average reader. Scandinavian, Dutch, and Swiss newspapers were especially commended for purity of news and open-mindedness.

In the tremendous power of the press to influence the public and the ease with which this power may be wielded by one man or a small group of men lies great danger. The best way to reform newspapers is first to reform ourselves, the readers. Courses in how to read the news should be conducted for both old and young. Mr. O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries in Wisconsin, addressed the last convention of the

National Education Association on lessons he has prepared on this subject. By learning to read with discrimination, with distrust on occasion, and with an understanding of the way in which news is gathered, we shall surely push our newspapers to higher standards. But will a model of fair-mindedness and complete presentation satisfy the American appetite that craves its news-pancakes hot from the griddle? Walter Lippmann in his textbook "Public Opinion" characterizes the newspaper as a great searchlight picking out for us "one episode and then another." He says that it is "necessary for journalists themselves to bring home to people the uncertain character of the truth on which their opinions are founded," but adds that "the press can fight for the extension of reportable truth."

Mr. Lippmann suggests fact-finding agencies to gather information on which to base public opinion, and in a list of voluntary organizations of that character he mentions first the League of Women Voters. However, the newspaper is going to continue as the Bible of democracy and, next to the public school, the greatest progenitor of public opinion. Every local League should make a study of its neighborhood press, and educate the voting citizen in the use of the newspaper as a preliminary to the use of the ballot.

(Lack of space has necessitated the cutting of Mrs. Kitchelt's admirable article to the bare bones, and omitting the valuable bibliography. Librarians and readers of the WOMAN VOTER may obtain the bibliography from the editor.)

With Leagues and League Leaders

MRS. PARKER MADDUX, president of the San Francisco Center (California League) has given up the custom so widely followed of having League business meetings on one day and really interesting speakers on another, and now when the 2400 members are summoned to talk business they know there will be in addition a discussion on a topic of state or local interest. In every such discussion, facts, ideals, deficiencies, and cures are presented by experts, preferably chosen from the membership, and the floor discussion centers about the question "What can we do about it?" The December subject was "Child Labor Laws of California"; in January the subject was "Courts of San Francisco" with special study of the women's court. At each membership meeting there is also a resumé of the Federal measures the National League is interested in, with the exact status of each bill. Under the new plan, interest in the Center has greatly increased and meetings are almost quadrupled as to attendance.

A NEW addition to the list of state-League monthly magazines is the *West Virginia Woman Voter*, which began with the new year. The first issue has four pages with a very attractive portrait of the new president, Mrs. Edward S. Romine, of Wheeling, on the first, and on the last a list of authoritative citizenship pamphlets the League has published, with an excellent suggestion for a League question-box. The other two pages contain news of local leagues and a list of things the editor, Miss Frances Dwight Johnson, of Parkersville, has on her copy-hook. "We have about ten times more to say," she says, "than our space allows. To the proverbial woman this is real trouble."

THE invitation to the convention of the Tennessee League was a subpoena, so exactly like the real legal paper that many a woman must have been startled at receiving it. "You, plaintiff, versus Mr. Inefficiency, defendant" was printed on the outside fold above a huge bright red seal. The body of the subpoena summoned "you" to appear "before the state and Nashville League on the thirtieth and thirty-first day of January, etc." and "then and there to testify and the truth to say about the year's work of the League of Women Voters and render an account of your citizenship; and herein fail not under penalty of the law." The author of the clever device is not known, so compliments must be made to all Tennessee.

World News About Women

Mrs. Simmons Introduces a Bill

MRS. C. B. SIMMONS, of Portland, Oregon, whose election to the state House of Representatives was noted in the December 2 *Citizen*, has just introduced a bill requiring physical examination of applicants for marriage licenses. A mentality equivalent at least to that of a twelve-year-old child is a prerequisite, and freedom from communicable or contagious diseases. The State Board of Health, in Mrs. Simmons's plan, is to handle such examinations, and a fee of not more than \$2.50 will be charged. If dissatisfied with the findings, an appeal may be taken to the County Court.

Colorado's State Poet

GOVERNOR SWEET of Colorado has bestowed upon Mrs. Nellie Burgett Miller, of Colorado Springs, the appointment of poet laureate of Colorado. Since moving to the state, fifteen years ago, Mrs. Miller has been writing poetry. She has won all the poem prizes awarded by the State Literary Club, is chairman of Literature of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and plans the literary program in every state.

To Fight Pestilence

THE American Women's Hospitals, through Dr. Mabel Elliott, head of their medical relief work for the refugees in Greece and the Islands, have made arrangements to take over the island of Macronisi for a quarantine station; as the Greek Government was refusing to accept any more refugees, fearing the spread of contagious diseases through Greece. It is estimated that it will cost \$100,000 to equip the island with the tents, hospital supplies, soup kitchens, etc., necessary to handle 10,000 refugees at one time.

This organization is also conducting five other hospitals with dispensary circuits and milk depots on the islands of Mitylene, Crete, Chios, Saloniki and Piraeus.

Wellesley's Gift to France

WELLESLEY COLLEGE has made a gift of a twenty-thousand franc endowment fund to the Argonne Association of France, which provides for the care and training of French war orphans in families and was founded as a permanent memorial to the American soldiers who fought in the Argonne. This Wellesley College Fund is to be used especially for the education of older girls.



Keystone Photo Co.
Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA has eight women legislators, and Pennsylvania has a woman in the state Cabinet. She is Dr. Ellen C. Potter, shown here at her desk, who has just been appointed Commissioner of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania. She has been connected with the State Bureau of Child Hygiene for about three years. Dr. Potter is one of the trustees of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, of which she is a graduate and on whose staff she served for a number of years as professor of gynecology, and as Medical Director of the College Hospital.

Mrs. Catt Honored

THE gold medal that the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs awards each year to the woman who has done the most for womanhood has just been given to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.



Edmonston

AND here is Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo, whose elevation to the presidency of the State Civil Service Commission of New York State we mentioned in the last issue. So far as we know, only one woman before her has headed a state department as its executive—Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, head of the State Industrial Inspection Department of Missouri. Mrs. Smith—Frances Stanton Smith—has back of her three or four years as a member of the Civil Service Commission, a long newspaper experience on the staffs of two Buffalo papers—as music critic and as woman's page editor. She was an active worker for suffrage and has concerned herself effectively in many public-spirited enterprises. She is a writer, a violinist, an expert motor-car driver, as well as master of the intricacies of Civil Service law.

Democratic Women Meet

THE National School of Democracy, held in New York City, January 29 to February 3—as announced in the January 13 *Citizen*—is pronounced a success. More than a thousand women from approximately twenty-two states have attended—and according to the general consensus of opinion “have got something out of it.” A few courses have been attended by men, perhaps the most notable being that on Democracy, although the Organization course has also been honored.

Having been proved a success, it is expected that this will be the first of a series of such schools to be held throughout the country.

A Novel School

HARRISBURG will soon be the scene of a novel school—not private—planned and managed by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the reigning governor of Pennsylvania. This school will have at least a dozen children to begin with. It is to be self-governed and self-instructed, the teachers acting merely as advisers. The pupils will make rules for themselves and judge the offenders; by actual handling they will study different commodities, the problems involved in their manufacture, history, value, and transportation. Thus interwoven with practical experience, they will learn arithmetic, geography, history and English. A mental test will be given upon entrance by Dr. Leta Stetter Hollingworth of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The purpose of the school is to develop the child as an intelligent thinker, taking his place from the start as an active member of society.

News from Abroad

IN the *Vote* of January 5 and 12 appear some interesting items which we are adopting:

Belgium: The Belgian Union of the League of Nations has elected four women on its committee of 24. They are: Mme. Spaak (Socialist), Mme. Carton de Wiart (Catholic), Mlle. Marguerite van de Wiele (Neuter), and Mme. Jane Brigode (Liberal).

England: In July women will be allowed to take the Income-Tax Department's examination for posts as assistant inspectors of taxes. This will be the first Civil Service examination at which men and women have sat together on absolutely equal terms.

In New York City there are now two women inspectors of taxes, serving

equally with men; the examinations are open to everybody, regardless of sex.

France: A law is now before the French Parliament which grants to women teachers in all grades of secondary and higher education equal representation with men on educational assemblies and university councils. At present they are not represented in the higher academic councils, nor are they consulted regarding the education of girls.

The Netherlands: A preparatory school has been established at the Hague to train girls going to the Dutch colonies. The courts will include a study of child-culture, native languages, religion and customs. A model native room has been erected at the school.

South Africa: The Women's Party of South Africa has struck. They have refused to work for the return of their party candidates until suffrage has been granted. It will be interesting to see how long the men will keep them waiting.

President Emeritus

D. R. M. CAREY THOMAS has been elected president emeritus of Bryn Mawr College. After thirty-seven years of service, Dr. Thomas resigned the presidency of Bryn Mawr last June, as *Citizen* readers know. She is now traveling through the Orient and expects later to go to India, Italy, and Switzerland, returning in October to Bryn Mawr to begin a history of the College. The news of her election reached Dr. Thomas in Singapore.

Captain Cora Thompson

THE rank of Captain in the United States Army has been conferred upon Cora Thompson, head of the nursing staff of the Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco. Captain Thompson was formerly stationed at the Philippines.

A Food Mission

IN 1920 three representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture were sent to France to conduct demonstrations in food preserving, similar to those in the United States. The French were deeply interested in our methods and asked for further help. In 1921 the Department sent Miss Ola Powell, of the States Relations Service, for an eight months' trip through France to direct a traveling unit of workers, and make recommendations regarding the possibility of a permanent program. Since then, Miss Powell has made a second trip, with a definite organization and a three years' program assured financially, as a result.

Madame Babet Charton, an employee of the French Ministry of Agriculture, is in charge of the work, which is to be carried on in cooperation with representatives from each department of the Min-

istry of Agriculture. So far the plan has been actually established in only two counties, where part of the expense is borne by local funds. Two young French women have been chosen as home demonstration agents for these counties, and are now in this country studying at agricultural colleges.

World Essay Contest

THE American School Citizenship League announces its World Essay Contest for 1922-1923. Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury Prizes—\$75, \$50, and \$25—are to be given for the three best essays on each of the following subjects: "A World Educational Association to Promote International Good Will"—open to students in normal schools and teachers' colleges, and "The Achievements of Civilization and How to Organize them for World Comity"—open to seniors in secondary schools. The contest, which is open to all countries, closes June 1, 1923. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the League, writes that the subject for the normal schools is of special importance this year because of the International Congress on Education to be held at Oakland next summer, where the subject of a world organization of teachers will probably be discussed. Information about the contest may be obtained from the League, at 405 Marlborough Street, Boston 17, Mass.

THE story of the winning of woman suffrage, the last two volumes of the *Suffrage History*, is now ready. The two volumes sell for \$1.00. Order direct from the *Woman Citizen* and get a new subscription free. Or the books will be sent free for 3 new or 5 renewal subscriptions. Address the *Woman Citizen*, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Australia Scores a Victory

THE first bill introduced by Mrs. Cowen, member of Parliament for West Perth, has become a law. It provides for equal division of property left without a will, regardless of sex. For instance, if a person dies intestate the father and mother share *equally* where no issue survives. If there is a surviving mother only, the whole estate shall belong to her absolutely, as it would belong to the surviving father.

A Busy Vacation

AFTER a year of steady work, Magistrate Jean Norris—New York City's only woman magistrate—has sailed for foreign countries on a vacation. That is if an investigation, in Egypt, Algiers, China, Japan, the Philippines and Java, of the treatment of women in courts, reformatory methods for women offenders, and the use of and laws against narcotics, can be called a vacation.

Magistrate Norris is making the trip at her own expense.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE endorsement of the uniform marriage and divorce bill drawn by Mrs. Edward Franklin White, chairman of the Legislative Committee, and since introduced into the Senate, was considered the most important action in regard to legislation taken by the Board of Directors of the General Federation during their mid-winter session in Washington. Endorsement of the bill was follow-up action on the proposal for a uniform marriage and divorce law by Congressional action endorsed at the Chautauqua Biennial. In her bi-annual report Mrs. White said:

"There is no way to secure uniform marriage and divorce legislation except by the adoption of the same identical law by every state in the Union, or by Federal legislation. The attempt of the Uniform Laws Committee to follow the first method has resulted in the adoption of the Uniform Marriage Law by only two states in the past thirty-five years. It would therefore seem necessary to secure uniform legislation through Congressional action."

THE Board of Directors also endorsed the Keyes bill enlarging the present limits fixed upon immigration, to permit the admission of such Near East refugees as have relatives in this country who will be responsible for them.

TWENTY-SIX speeches in 19 days in six states—all the way from Minnesota to Texas—are part of Mrs. Thomas C. Winter's recent record. She has spoken at New York and Philadelphia, at Michigan, Minnesota, Texas and Louisiana state and district conventions this past season, and addressed club meetings in Washington, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka, Emporia, Independence, in Oklahoma (Tulsa and Nowata), Shreveport, Texarkana, Camden, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, Richmond and Baltimore.

She has edited and seen to the printing of the Departments of Work booklets, arranged for a new certificate of membership, written six magazine articles, served as judge in a *Woman Citizen* contest, edited a program on citizenship and public service, and has complied with clubs' demands—from

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sending "something made with your own hands for our fair" to remonstrating with Mr. Hays on his Arbuckle decision; has given messages to eight newspaper syndicates and dictated or written about forty letters a day.

Incidentally she keeps the home fires burning and her husband happy and well-cared for. She will make no engagements from the beginning of February until the middle of April, her plan being to spend this time quietly at home in Minneapolis with her family.

MRS. WOODALLEN CHAPMAN, chairman of motion pictures in the General Federation, has resigned owing to personal affairs which demand her time. Her office will be filled by appointment made by Mrs. Winter, in consultation with Mrs. Pennybacker, department chairman.

THE resignation of Mrs. Alonzo Richardson of Georgia as chairman of Citizenship Training, is announced by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, who pays high tribute to Mrs. Richardson's faithful service. Mrs. W. R. Alvord, of Detroit, will succeed Mrs. Richardson.

MRS. W. S. JENNINGS of Jacksonville, Florida, national vice-president G. F. W. C., has been on a speaking tour in Southern Florida. She began her series of addresses at St. Petersburg, where she spoke before the annual convention of the League of Women Voters and presided over the legislative council.

MACDOWELL MEMORIAL WEEK, beginning January 21st, date of the death of America's greatest composer, was celebrated throughout the country by members of the music division of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Marx Oberndorfer, chairman, and by music clubs.

Orchestras throughout the country, during January, at Mrs. Oberndorfer's instigation, devoted one program to MacDowell compositions. Papers on the MacDowell Colony and on Edward MacDowell were obtained free from Mrs. Oberndorfer, 520 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, and read before clubs.

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, chairman of Americanization in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is a member of the National Physical Education Service, Washington, D. C., which has just announced an increase of \$683,000 in annual expenditures for physical education in the United States, in its report of three years' progress made by the Service. Associated with Mrs. Pennybacker on the committee are Walter Camp, William Kent, Dr. Charles Mayo, Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, S. Brinckerhoff Thorne, and Mary Roberts

Rinehart. Twenty-eight of the states have enacted legislation partially effective in providing physical education and health training for school children.

FIFTY separate checks for commissions and bonuses, on subscriptions they have taken, have been mailed by the WOMAN CITIZEN to the treasurers of various Leagues and Clubs during the past two months, the amounts varying from 40 cents to \$14.30.

Could your club use a little extra money to advantage? Write for particulars to the WOMAN CITIZEN, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

The Bookshelf

SHAILER MATHEWS'S *Validity of American Ideals* (Abingdon Press, 1922) is composed of a series of lectures delivered at Wesleyan University on the George Slocum Bennett Foundation. Their purpose is to promote a better understanding of national problems, and the realization of the responsibilities of citizenship. Admirable in its exposition of the high ideals of our democracy, it is addressed to the youth which has suffered from the confusion of thought resulting from the war. It aims to help them understand the true value of their national inheritance, and to develop in them a sense of interested responsibility toward the future.—G. F. B.

Like Mr. Mathews's book, Tommaso Tittoni's *Modern Italy* (Macmillan, 1922) is composed of a series of lectures, and is concerned with national problems. The lectures were delivered at Williams College before the International Institute of Politics, and they set forth the position and the problems of Signor Tittoni's native land. He speaks with the authority of a man who has been intimate with public affairs for many years, and whose position as President of the Italian Senate gave him unusual opportunities for observation and deduction. His lectures, which are chapters of the book, describe various aspects of modern Italy, her contribution to literature, art, and science, her place in the study and practice of law, her economic problems, the labor questions she struggles with, and her side of the emigration tangle. The first chapters are little more than an intelligent summary, but as he reaches politics and statecraft he grows more interested, and therefore more interesting. His statement that "revolutionary movement will always find the vast majority of the nation resolutely and energetically opposed and determined to suppress by force any violent action by a daring minority" finds startling confirmation in the Fascisti activities. He asks for recognition of Italy's earnest efforts to observe the American immigration laws, and makes a plea for a new law which shall be framed with some regard for

conditions in the countries from which immigrants come. The fact that the book was meant to be talked not read, accounts for its sometimes tiresome wordiness. Nevertheless, it gives an excellent picture of modern Italy, not divorced from its ancient traditions, but flowering out of them. Signor Tittoni's hope is that Americans will make friends with the blossom.

A very different Italian is Giovanni Papini, whose essays have recently been translated under the title *Four and Twenty Minds* (Crowell, 1922). His name is not mentioned in Signor Tittoni's chapter on literature, and probably for the same reasons that one would not expect Senator Lodge to embrace H. L. Mencken. Papini's tremendous energy, his brilliant mind, his iconoclastic pen have only recently become known to Americans. His "Life of Christ," which Dorothy Canfield Fisher is translating, is arousing so much interest that one turns to his essays in the hope of learning more about him. The group of twenty-four was selected by Professor Wilkins of Chicago from three books ranging in time from 1902 to 1918, so that they show something of the development of his mind. His first essay is in praise of "The Unknown Man," his last in condemnation of Giovanni Papini. The others are appreciations, analyses, vivisections of such various people as Dante and Walt Whitman, Croce and Swift, Don Quixote and Kwang-Tse. He lacks the faculty of cold and judicial consideration, but instead whatever his pen touches lives for the moment, either glorified or distorted as he wishes. Ideas, invectives, brilliant thinking, rapier-phrases flash from every page.—M. A.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

The Senate is confronted with the decision of the British Cabinet to accept the American terms for funding the war debt which Great Britain owes to the United States. Senator Smoot is a member of the Debt-funding Commission appointed by the President, and he has stated that legislation will be prepared in accordance with the agreement now reached between the American and British members, the exact form of which is undetermined. Republican leaders in the Senate will now have to decide how to get through such legislation before the end of the session. Obviously, it would be imperative. The spirit of the British attitude regarding payment of the American debt is gratifying to many in Congress who have been firm in their conviction that recognition of the full obligation of war debts was the only course which would form the basis of an enduring cordiale. It is appalling, however, when one stops to think that the five-billion-dollar debt that Great Britain owes the United States

will have increased to ten billion dollars by the time it is paid, if the term is sixty-two years. A war in one generation is paid for by the two succeeding generations; a conflict in 1914 will be on the tax bill of the grandchildren of 1985.

But family tax bills are not uppermost in the minds of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This committee has become so enmeshed in dealing with nations that the human end of it is about lost. The Committee has been in a quandary about what to do with Senator Robinson's proposal that there be an American member of the Reparations Commission, and after several secret sessions and confabs with Secretary Hughes, it has decided to "postpone indefinitely" any action.

Assorted Ways to Help Europe

Propositions in Senate and House to help Europe are varied. Representative Chalmers, Ohio, would request the President to call a world peace conference. Senator Bursum wants to establish a billion-dollar credit for the German Government to buy foodstuffs in this country. Secretary Mellon says about this: "Foreign Governments desiring to find finance in the United States, should appeal to the investing public and not seek Government aid." Senator Owen, Oklahoma, who once wrote a little book entitled "Where is God in the European War?" declared on the floor that the United States should join in guaranteeing France against invasion, and in guaranteeing the rights of the German people. Senator Reed, Pennsylvania, warns that the "original crime" of Germany is being forgotten. And yet the staid old Library Committee at the Senate favorably reports a bill to erect a great memorial to "the faithful colored mammys of the South," a measure introduced by Senator John Sharpe Williams, who soon retires to his Mississippi plantation. Congress can always show these contrasts in dramatic interest. Somebody wants to legislate to sprinkle flowers over Washington from an airplane when another declares that there should be a bill to reprove a nuisance nation.

But your correspondent took a new lease of life when Representative Husted, New York, introduced a bill appropriating twenty-five million dollars to pay the traveling expenses of 250,000 Armenian refugees who have been offered asylum in Russia. Of course, Mr. Husted did not say that this was a substitute bill for measures proposing that these Armenians be brought to the United States. He did not say, in so many words, that the Armenian refugees have been the pets of every Sunday-school, missionary society and sewing circle for a generation, but in bulk were not good timber for American citizenship. But that is what he meant, and so he put in this little item

of car-fare. Washington has been besieged by missionaries who want to have the immigration bars let down for Near-East sufferers. Congress has not taken kindly to all the proposals. It's a long way from the Capitol to Turkey, and there is only an old school geography between, which used to make a big red blot for all the "terrible Turks," and a big white blot for the pure and undefiled Greeks. The Turk was always a fellow who was cutting off a baby's head with a sword. The Greek was in flowing robes surrounded by marble columns. He always had a Grecian nose. The Turks were fat and greasy. But these missionaries here from Europe talk about the refugees as they actually exist in racial groups on their native hills, and the characteristics and national divisions do not agree with the old geographies. So the House is pro-Greek, and the Senate is pro-Turk, and relief legislation is likely to fall between the two unless relief organizations put up a desperate fight for an emergency measure.

It is practically certain that if the farmers of the country sent to Washington a demand that the Government provide safe passage to the United States for Near East refugees, they would come on the next ship. The record of this Congress is a long list of agricultural bills introduced by every Senator and Representative who had a small excuse for doing so. If all the bills were enacted into law the Government would be subsidizing the farm to an extent almost analogous to seizing the land according to the Soviet system. The farm

eral charter of corporations for the purpose of extending credit facilities to agricultural and livestock industries. It defines the specific terms by which corporations may make advances. The second bill, the Lenroot-Anderson measure, reported with the Capper Bill by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, establishes a "farm credits department" in the federal land banks, of which there are twelve throughout the country, and appropriates five million dollars for such use. From the Committee on Agriculture came the several more radical bills for Government subsidy and, although Senator Norris attempts to bring them before the Senate frequently, they have made no headway. Senator Brookhart and other radicals are vigorously opposing the Lenroot bill upon which the Senate is about to take a vote.

Punctured with Amendments

When the review of this Congress is made it will be seen that the Constitution was punctured through and through with proposed amendments, the most recent of which, it is interesting to note, was part of the farm bloc program, namely, the amendment prohibiting states from issuing tax-exempt securities. This has passed the House and is being considered by a sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the Senate, an able group consisting of Senators Colt, Walsh, of Montana, Sterling, Nelson and Overman. There are numerous other Constitutional amendments which will be taken up in another letter.

The coal situation has had the attention of both houses of Congress. Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, he who struggles year after year in behalf of legislation to reorganize the diplomatic service, has demanded an embargo on shipments of anthracite to Canada. Senator Brookhart, in the Upper House, wants the President to take over and operate the coal mines in the event of an emergency. This finds a sympathetic response in soft-coal-drenched Washington. The wash-line has gone gray.

But the first crocus which spikes the lawns around the Capitol will disseminate the heaviness of present congressional days. Congress is not seeing how much it can do but how little. The hill section of legislation has been drenched in rain, sloshing, slippery, cold, wet with gripe and snuffles—an atmosphere conducive to indecision. The Senate cannot even make up its mind whether or not to accept a sumptuous dwelling known as Castle Henderson on Sixteenth Street, which Mrs. John B. Henderson, widow of a United States Senator, wishes to present as a permanent home for Vice Presidents. It has a castle wall with round, ominous peek-holes. On a rocky ledge, it overlooks the city and hobnobs only with the back door of Henry White, host to Clemenceau and other notables.

NEXT time — or anyhow the next after that—look for the beginnings of a new little department. About health—personal and community. Dr. Gulielma Alsop, Barnard College physician, has consented to conduct it.

bloc has fourteen pieces of legislation upon which there is definitely something doing. In the House there are sixteen agricultural bills pending. They range all the way from Senator Norris's scheme to have the Government go into the business of grain operation to Senator Lenroot's conservative improvement of farm credit facilities and to Senator Bursum's proposition to extend a huge credit to Germany in order that she may buy our agricultural products. The Senate, in taking the lead in the rural credit legislation, has passed Senator Capper's bill first. This legislation was the product of a series of conferences of officials of the War Finance Corporation, representatives of agricultural interests, and the author. Briefly, it provides for the formation by Fed-

Woman's Oldest Job

(Continued from page 13)

women would do their own housework entirely, and the former domestic employee would have vanished. In an interview to be published in the course of this discussion we shall find that this is the well-deliberated opinion of an eminent domestic science expert.

Is that the solution as our readers see it?

To many minds such a development would be desirable, since it would mean the simplifying of housework and the discarding of much that is superfluous and time-wasting. Already a degree of this reform has come about. For thousands of women through the country this has been the solution—they have become their own servants, and by a process of intelligent reduction of the inessentials they have managed without hardship. Even in the houses of the rich, one hears, there has been a reduction of the complexity, and a gain in simplicity. But all this does not take care of the young mother of three or four children who has too much to do unless she can have outside help. She either breaks down herself; or is forced to give her children inadequate care; or at the very best, in case she has unusual strength and endurance, has so little time for herself that her own development is retarded, and so her children lose as well. There are, of course, plenty of exceptions—we hope you will tell us about them, and help discover how far a woman can go toward solving the problem by herself.

Among the alleviations that have been provided here and there are—for the city, apartment hotels, with meals served

in the dining-room; in some communities, a common dining-room maintained as a sort of community club; the development of a system of delivering meals, already cooked, to your house. These are substitutes for domestic service—helps to the women who otherwise do their own work. They all move in the direction of essential elimination of waste.

The other main line of development is toward a change in the trade and the social status of domestic service, maintaining the individual home and family meals on their present basis.

It is no new thing to raise the question as to whether women have known how to treat their servants. The charge has been made again and again that the solution lies in their hands, and that until they take a different attitude toward the whole problem there will con-

UP from log cabin to the Capitol,
One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—
To send the keen ax to the root of wrong,
Clearing a free way for the feet of God,
The eyes of conscience testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.
With the fine gesture of a kingly soul,
He built the rail-pile and he built the State,
Pouring his splendid strength through
every blow:
The grip that swung the ax in Illinois
Was on the pen that set a people free.

From "Lincoln, the Man of the People,"
By Edwin Markham.

tinue to be a problem. Gradually the theory is taking form until now it is quite possible to raise the question, does not domestic service have to be raised to the rank of a standardized trade or even a profession, so that there shall be some self-respecting regulation of hours on the one hand and the removal of social stigma on the other—so that the importance that really belongs to this service shall be recognized?

The eight-hour day is an experiment in standardization that is being tried out here and there. It is applied most easily on the basis of eight-hour shifts, by families with a staff of helpers, but also in the case of one servant. We know a household of three business women who manage very well indeed on this arrangement. Besides, we know a family where four children are being brought up by a mother with the help of one woman working eight hours a day—the breakfast being prepared by the family. But many other women with small children would find it inadequate. Has it been tried in your community? If so, does it meet any considerable part of the needs?

Undoubtedly, the development of domestic science courses—the elevation of housekeeping to a place where one pays to learn it and takes a diploma for it, has had—or anyhow is having—an effect in making people realize the value

and dignity of domestic work. We are finding out bit by bit the tremendous health and efficiency importance of right eating and therefore of scientific knowledge in the preparation of food. Women are beginning to find it worth while to be trained for the work they are to do in their homes. Need it be a long step to the regular training of home assistants? The moment special training is required for work, that work takes on social dignity and value.

Is this the natural line of development?

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

"POOR MEN'S WIVES"—made by Preferred Pictures: A well-produced and directed picture, interesting in the first half, but becoming rather commonplace in the second half. A story pointing out with not too moral a finger, and not convincingly enough, that love and a little money are a better combination for happiness than wealth and infidelity.

"THE WORLD'S APPLAUSE"—produced by Paramount: An absolutely valueless picture in which Bebe Daniels as an actress seeks the world's plaudits only, but gets a little notoriety into the bargain, which in the final reel is, of course, dispelled.

"PEG O' MY HEART"—produced by Metro: A successful film incarnation of Laurette Taylor's well-known stage portrayal of the lovable and thoroughly Irish Peg. Miss Taylor's moving-picture technique is fresh and delightful, and makes one hope that she will go on making pictures. "Peg O' My Heart" is well worth seeing. One only wishes that the scenes in Ireland had not been added, as they are unnecessary to the story.

"ALL THE BROTHERS WERE VALIANT"—produced by Metro, from a story by Ben Ames Williams: Fine sea stuff with real whaling from a whaling vessel, thrill and excitement furnished by mutiny and scenes on a South Sea Island. A really worth-while picture from the entertainment standpoint. Good cast, including Billie Dove and the versatile Lon Chaney, who is always interesting to watch.

"OMAR THE TENT MAKER"—released by First National: A story of the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam, too long drawn out in many places, but well put on and entertaining enough for those who like pictures with harems, grand viziers, half-naked blackamoors, and an occasional camel, and who don't mind watching Guy Bates Post roll his eyes straight into the camera.

"MILADY"—released by American Releasing Corporation: A French company's sequel to Douglas Fairbanks' "Three Musketeers," taking up the story where Fairbanks left off, and carrying it through to the execution of Milady de

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Winter. Thanks to Dumas, it is a good story, but the filming is unsuccessful. This is due partly to a too vivid memory of the "Three Musketeers." But even without this comparison, bad photography and mediocre cast put "Mildred" out of the running for a good picture.

"THE WORLD'S A STAGE"—produced by Principal Pictures: An unusual plot evolved by Elinor Glyn in which two men love one woman. She chooses the wrong man, finds him an unsuccessful husband, and turns to the other man for sympathy, thus incurring the wrath of the husband, who conveniently dies in the last reel, and paves the way for a happy union of the lady and the man she should have married in the first place to save us from this picture.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

WHEN one is considering the purchase of a bond, knowledge of the financial condition of the company issuing it becomes important. For that reason it is well to understand how to obtain some idea of the affairs and standing of a corporation from its annual reports. There is no dark mystery about the interpretation of a financial statement, although the terms sound very business-like and unintelligible to those who have had no experience in using them.

Usually the annual statement of a corporation presented at the annual meeting of the stockholders consists of three parts—

1—An earning statement showing what the company has paid out and received during the year.

2—The balance sheet showing the assets and liabilities as of the end of the year, and

3—Some remarks by the president explaining these statements and the conditions under which operations have been carried on during the year just finished, with perhaps a few remarks on the company's immediate future and the plans of the managers in regard to it.

Financial statements differ considerably in detail, according to whether they are those of railroads, public utility or industrial corporations. We will take up a railroad company first.

The first item on the earning statement is usually called GROSS OPERATING REVENUE. This means the total amount of cash received from operating a railroad without any deductions for expenses. It is made up of the money received from railroad tickets and freight charges, etc. The next item is OPERATING EXPENSES—in other words, the cash cost of running the railroad proper. This includes wages, a certain proportion of the repairs and maintenance of equipment and the salaries of everyone in the operating end of the railroad.

The next deduction will be for

TAXES, that is, those paid to cities and states on railroad property and other rights of way.

Following this comes the item EQUIPMENT RENTALS. This really means hire of equipment, since freight cars, engines, etc., are often transferred from one road to another, especially the cars which, when loaded, are taken to their destination regardless of whether they are owned by the railroad handling them or not. A road both receives and pays out rent on rolling stock, and a rental of about \$1.00 a day is charged up against the cars. Railroads often rent the use of track or stations, and that is frequently included in this same charge.

The subtraction of these three latter items from the operating revenue gives the NET OPERATING INCOME of the road, which represents the railroad's profit from passenger and freight operations.

In addition to these profits, a railroad often makes money by leasing space in its stations (like the Grand Central Terminal in New York) from coal lands and other sources. The income received from these, called OTHER INCOME, in the financial statement added to the operating income, gives the GROSS INCOME or total NET EARNINGS of the railroad which is applicable to payments on bond issues and other expenses that are not due to the operating of the road.

If one is interested in buying the bonds of a railroad, he should look to see how many times the interest on all the bonds has been earned, that is, how many times the interest charges go into this gross income. The reason for using the entire debt and not just the issue in which one is interested, is that a railroad must practically pay interest on all its bonds or be thrown into a receivership, as almost all its funded debt is in some form of mortgage on some part of the railroad, and should a mortgage be foreclosed it might be impossible for it to operate without the use of the property covered by the mortgage.

At present the gross income of even our most efficient railroads seldom exceeds the interest on the funded debt and other kindred charges by very much. If it amounts to twice the interest charges the bonds would seem to be very well secured by earnings, in the present conditions, both financial and otherwise, under which the roads are operating.

The amount which remains from the gross income after interest, etc., has been subtracted, is applicable to dividends on the company's preferred and common stock. After these dividends have been paid the remainder, if any, is called *surplus* and is usually added to the earned surplus of the company, as it appears in the balance sheet.



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Know Your Own Village

By MRS. FREDERICK S. GREENE

Chairman of the League of Women Voters of Albany County.

Form of Government

Is your village incorporated? In what class? What is its form? What officers has it? How chosen? Qualifications? Present incumbents? What are the powers and the salary of each branch?

Cost

What is the total annual cost of your village? Cost per capita? How is the money raised? What is the village tax-rate? How does it compare with other villages of similar size in the county?

Departments

What is the cost of each? What is its proportion of the total cost?

Police

How many law enforcement officers? What are their salaries? How much territory does each cover? To whom do they report? What supervision is there of moving pictures, of dance halls? Have you protection at school crossings for the children? What special attention is given to youthful offenders? Is there a probation officer connected with your Justice of the Peace?

Fire

What amount and kind of equipment is there? How many men? Are they volunteer or paid? Who is in command? How is your village rated by the fire-insurance companies? Are insurance rates comparatively high or low?

Streets

How wide are they? How many are paved? With what material? How expensive is street paving in your village? How is it paid for? What proportion of the cost is assessed to abutting prop-

erty? What traffic regulations are there? Are they enforced? How many street accidents annually? Are the streets well cared for? How many employees in the department? Are the streets well lighted? What kind of sidewalks? Are crossings provided on unpaved streets?

Public Utilities

WATER

What is its source? How purified? Is the supply adequate? What is the cost to consumer? Comparison with other villages?

ELECTRICITY

What is its cost? Comparison with other communities?

GAS

What is its source? Cost?

SEWAGE

What is the method of disposal? Is any use made of by-products? Does it cost the village money or give an income? Are ordinances against stray paper enforced?

TRANSPORTATION

Street Railways, Buses—Is the service adequate? Cost per passenger? Are taxis licensed? How do the taxi fares compare with those in similar villages?

Health

What health officers have you? Are vital records carefully kept? What is the death rate? Infant death rate? Have you a public health nurse? What diseases cause the greatest number of deaths in the village?

Education

How many members are on your Board of Education? Are there any women on it? How many primary, grammar and high schools? Is there a kindergarten? How many pupils graduate from high school? What per cent

of those entering first grade complete high school courses? How do your teachers' salaries compare with those of neighboring villages? Are the class rooms overcrowded? Are the buildings used for community activities outside of school hours? Have you a Parent-Teachers' Association? How many members has it? Have you a school medical director? A school nurse? What provisions are made for defective, sub-normal and super-normal pupils? What provisions against truancy? Are the playgrounds large enough? Are they supervised?

Library

What authority controls it? How supported? Number of books? How many in circulation?

Living Conditions

Are there plenty of houses to meet the demand? Is there a large or a small proportion of very poor families? What is the rent for living quarters barely sufficient for five? How does the cost of living compare with that of other places of similar size? Are costs approaching pre-war level?

The Terrors of Hungary

(Continued from page 10)

Father Gieswein. He is a familiar figure at all peace gatherings and advocated woman suffrage in Hungary when there were few voices raised in its behalf. He still believes with faith unchanged in the brotherhood of man and that governments resting upon the equal authority of men and women will bring peace and justice. The well known Jew, Mr. Goldmark, was as clear and firm in that same faith. As I looked around that long table and saw the familiar faces of men and women I had learned to know during the preparations for the Congress in 1913 and my three previous visits, I was exalted to the old optimism. In the midst of Hungary's woes the suffrage group, with Jew, Catholic and Protestant united and strong, understanding and unafraid, are still a center carrying on. While such people live and work there is no real cause for despair.

Yet up on the high hill overlooking beautiful Budapest in the ancient palace, lives the dictator Horthy and down below young Hungarians with sharp-toed boots kick a woman medical student down the University stairs! Wars bring such strange unsettling of the human equation that I should think the terrors of peace would complete the education begun by the terrors of war and make the whole world rise en masse to put an end to them. I learned in the days gone by to love Hungary and it was with much genuine heartache that I witnessed the sad troubles through which she is passing. O man, what a sad mess of things thou hast made!

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Heart-to-Heart

INTIMATE TALKS ABOUT YOUR MAGAZINE

WHEN is a magazine a success? When it is overwhelmingly praised by its readers? When a large percentage of its subscribers renew their subscriptions from year to year? When those whose opinions count in the magazine world are enthusiastic in their praise? If that is the criterion, the *Woman Citizen* is a huge success. Letters from its readers chant a paean of praise; a very unusual percentage of its subscribers renew their subscriptions; moreover, the *Citizen* meets the critical judgment of those who are experts in the magazine field. Yet we venture to assert that the *Woman Citizen* is not a success when viewed from the standards of the magazine world.

It is so far from being a success that if all the things its readers say about it are true, its very lack of success forms a serious indictment of women.

The other day a publisher who "put over" an extraordinary success himself, who is well known and highly respected in the entire periodical world, was asked to give his opinion of the *Citizen*. He wrote: "I have read every word of your *Citizen* for January 13th, and I have studied it typographically and considered it editorially. The least I can say is 'I do not see how it could be done better.' That it could be done in a way which would make a wider appeal is probable. But you could not sacrifice dignity and fairness. You could not beat the tom-tom."

Wouldn't you think that such a letter would fill us with pride and pleasure? Rather it added to our perplexity. Why? Because when asked what is the circulation of the *Woman Citizen* we are ashamed to answer. Thirteen thousand may sound like a good many subscribers to you, but the magazine world compares it with the 500,000 to 1,500,000 readers of other women's magazines, and other questions are sure to follow: "Only 13,000 subscribers! How do you account for it? Aren't women interested in this kind of a magazine? Well, we've always suspected women care for little but fashion, food and fiction . . ."

We know that this indictment is not true. The big women's magazines with huge circulations are the trade papers of women's traditional work in the home, and they deserve their big circulation, for most women are mothers and housekeepers. But every woman born in the United States is a *citizen*. Are they not also interested in a trade paper of their work as citizens—for child welfare, for community betterment, in their club work, in accurate information about women office holders, in a woman's brilliant and exclusive news

from Washington, in a digest of news of what women are doing all over the world? The *Citizen* is the only woman's magazine in the country of national circulation which is devoted to these things. Yet so far it has succeeded in reaching only a tiny part of its audience. There are 27,000,000 women citizens of the country.

Do you wonder we are ashamed to meet the questions of men in the magazine world? The point is what can we do about it—not we in the office alone, but *you, too*? This is *your* magazine far more than it is ours. *We* are doing everything that the funds at our disposal

permit to bring the *Woman Citizen* to the attention of women—because the purpose of the *Citizen* is to help women become better citizens, more interested and more intelligent. You tell us you believe the *Citizen* does this, but do you tell *her*? A magazine of this type can succeed only as a club succeeds, through the enthusiasm of its membership. You know women who would be interested.

We are setting ourselves to double this subscription list right now—to prove to men that at least we are on a definite up-grade. The *Woman Citizen* will not be recognized as a success by



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the standards of men's magazines for women until it has very materially increased its circulation. What are you going to do about it?

P. S.—Don't think we are discouraged. More than 7,000 women are taking the *Citizen* today who did not take it a year and a half ago. A few of you helped in getting these new subscriptions. If it had been five times as many your magazine would have shown real progress.—G. F. B.

The Artists' Corner

A brief guide to the Winter Exhibits of Art

By ELEANOR HORST

RUSSIAN ART EXHIBIT—At the Brooklyn Museum, on Eastern Parkway, there is a representative showing of Russian Art including portraiture, genre painting, scenic decoration, and cubo-futuristic interpretations. It is current Russian art transported to this country by artists who, one by one, escaped by roundabout ways from a country in chaos, and found a haven in Western Europe and America. Under the auspices of the Museum, twenty-three of these artists have united to show the richness of Russian culture—and it is well worth seeing if only for the vivid coloring and fantastic forms.

Midwesterners will have an opportunity of seeing a part of it when Jakovlev's work is displayed at the Milwaukee Museum of Fine Arts, March 1st.

JANE PETERSON—has just arrived from abroad after seven months' browsing amid European scenery, and the results are being shown in an excellent exhibit at the Misses Hill Gallery, 607 Fifth Avenue. Some of her works will be shown in the Cleveland Museum of Fine Arts in February, the Milwaukee Museum of Fine Arts in March, the Springfield, Illinois, Art Association in April, the Grand Rapids Art Association during the summer, and at the Minnesota State Fair in September.

FELICIE WALDO HOWELL—is doing something new with flowers at the Macbeth Galleries, 450 Fifth Avenue. She has painted a series of panels combining old-fashioned flowers in antique jugs and vases with a background of aged wall-papers and quaint calicoes. The exhibit is staged in a room of simple and homelike arrangement with nice curly maple and old glass. Lovers of Early American interiors will specially enjoy it.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBIT—the usual annual showing of landscape gardening, architecture, and interior decorations given by a society composed of New York architects. A new feature is introduced in one room to show an artistic and practical arrangement of furniture, flowers, and wall hangings—for the mansion, rather than for the simple house. Interesting, but of class appeal.

California Protests

DR. CHARLOTTE J. BAKER of Point Loma, California, writes:

In the *Woman Citizen* for January 13 I find an article containing this statement: "No woman has yet been elected by a school board to the superintendency of a large city since Ella Flagg Young's notable victory in Chicago."

We think Los Angeles, which in the last census was given 576,073, quite a large city, and she has had a woman superintendent of her schools for some time. She is Susan M. Dorsey.

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The Woman Citizen

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Contents of February 24, 1923

A Page of News Pictures	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
The Bright Spot of Europe.....	7
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
Your Business in Washington.....	8
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
"I Like to Work with Women".....	10
By Lena Lake Forrest (told to Marjorie Shuler)	
Equality in Wisconsin.....	11
By Jessie Jack Hooper	
The Eight-hour-day at Home.....	12
By Hannah Mitchell	
A Teacher Who Loves to Teach.....	13
By Margaret A. Butcher	
Editorially Speaking.....	14
The High Cost of Pork	
An Important Event	
The Fathers Rode Horseback	
A Conference Success	
Better Pay for Scientists	
A Mission for the Mother Spirit	
Wanted—The Open Door in Music	
How Shall We Dignify Housework?	
A Dangerous Short Cut	
What the American Woman Thinks.....	16
The League of Nations, by Florence Guertin Tuttle; A Surgeon's Answer, by W. W. Keen, M.D.	
The Woman Voter.....	18
The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner	
World News About Women.....	22
Including General Federation Notes by Lessie Stringfellow Read	
Are Women Free?.....	24
By Alice Boardman Baldrige	
The Artists' Corner.....	26
By Eleanor Horst	
The Bookshelf.....	27
By Mildred Adams	
The Suffrage Story.....	27
Heart-to-Heart.....	29
A department conducted by Mrs. Raymond Brown	
Healthy Is Wise.....	30
By Gulielma F. Alsop	
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Vol. 13 Old Style

Vol. VII New Style

No. 20

OUR OWN DINGBATS

As we peck this out, all the world has its eyes on an Egyptian Valley and we confess that excited thrills are chasing each other up our spine as we visualize that scene of splendor so long hidden away. ♦ ♦ ♦ Somehow we can't feel bad over disturbing the sleep of that ancient Pharaoh, nor can we believe he would mind having the glories of his reign advertised three thousand years later. One word out of the accounts has stuck. It's Ushabti—doesn't it say nicely? ♦ ♦ ♦ Just imagine the luxury of having a drudging humble little double to do your lowly work for you in the next world, if the gods ordain lowly work. ♦ ♦ ♦ It would be a pleasant idea even for this present woe. We wish we had one. ♦ ♦ ♦ Ushabti, we mean. ♦ ♦ ♦ Some of the Dingbat's friends have gone to Florida, and the Bookshelf has departed from ice into a riot of palm trees, fat violets, sunshine-all-over-the-sky and other benedictions that she calls California. ♦ ♦ ♦ And if one day we go out to lunch and just walk until we are on a boat bound for Bermuda that will be why. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are pleased to see that a new legal association has taken a stand against freak sentences. ♦ ♦ ♦ It's been worrying us for some time. ♦ ♦ ♦ For one thing, we were afraid the judges would be cutting in on the business of our old friends the short-story writers, they were getting so ingenious in thinking up plots. ♦ ♦ ♦ Then, church-going and Bible-reading seemed to be favorite prescriptions, and we had a feeling that religion taken in the form of punishment was under a handicap. ♦ ♦ ♦ But that scheme of giving a "drunk" when sober a picture of himself when drunk looked like a good one. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's one thing in this number that worries us too. It's Dr. Alsop's advice not to give our faces a regular wash more than once a day. ♦ ♦ ♦ Of course the *Citizen's* circulation is national and Dr. Alsop couldn't make exceptions for local conditions—she has to strike an average. But we hate to think of our responsibility for all the dirty faces (including our own) in this winter's soft coal belt. ♦ ♦ ♦ We shall show our faith in Dr. Alsop, though, by seeing it through. ♦ ♦ ♦ Have you read about those automobiles with legs? We are going to Bermuda—again—before they become general. We can never stand that uncanny sight. ♦ ♦ ♦ Just figure to yourself the giant centipede-army effect of Fifth Avenue. ♦ ♦ ♦ We saw a story recently which in a rash moment—after reading the Congressional Record on a talky day—we thought of applying to a certain august body. ♦ ♦ ♦ Two Negroes had been arguing long and thoroughly. ♦ ♦ ♦ Finally one of them closed the discussion with the diplomatic clincher, "Yo' promulgates too much breff!" ♦ ♦ ♦ We hear some breff is being spent on the idea of erecting a monument to symbolize the national game of baseball. ♦ ♦ ♦ Let's wait until it's dead. P. S. Yes, thanks, the baby is doing nicely. He's named for us. No, no, not Dingbat.

A Page of Women in the News



IN one of the Alaska dog races each driver carried on his sled the lady of his choice over the whole seventy-five miles. But Miss Lydia Hutchinson isn't that kind of a lady. She does the racing herself. Here she is with "Doc," the lead dog of her entry in the American Dog Derby to be held at Ashton, Idaho, in celebration of the Golden Anniversary of Yellowstone National Park.

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FOR the first time the Greek Government has bestowed the Croix de Guerre on women, and they happen to be American women: Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy (on the left), Chairman of the American Women's Hospitals, and Dr. Mabel E. Elliott (on the right), director of the work of that organization in Greece. The honor was bestowed in recognition of the work of these two women among the Smyrna refugees. The CITIZEN had the privilege of printing Dr. Lovejoy's own story of those terrible days at Smyrna when she worked single-handed among thousands of women huddled together homeless and terrified on that tragic quay. Dr. Elliott was at the same time plunged into the work of caring for the refugees on the Islands, and she has recently, by agreement with the Greek Government transformed the uninhabited Island of Macronesi into a great quarantine hospital. Both women have records crowded with whole-hearted service to suffering humanity.



SINCE last December there has been in the world a woman "passenger representative" on a big railroad. She is Mabel Thayer Gessner, whom the Baltimore and Ohio has honored itself by appointing to solicit the travel of women, and here is her picture. This was just another rung up the ladder for Miss Gessner, but the rung hadn't been there before for a woman.



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ZONA GALE, novelist, short-story writer, dramatist, has been named a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin. And anyone who knows her fine spirit knows how good that is for the University. In a recent alumni contest Miss Gale was pronounced the most distinguished member of that body. Her new novel, "Faint Perfume," is almost out.

The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

FEBRUARY 24, 1923

Number 20

News Notes of the Fortnight

No Relief in the Ruhr

THE fortnight has been marked by a tightening up of the French rule in the Ruhr, and a correspondingly increased bitterness on the part of the Germans. It is true that certain types of German labor have shown a willingness to work under French direction and the food supply has not proved inadequate. At this writing, too, the French are succeeding in breaking the shopkeepers' boycott in Essen, by the simple device of taking the shopkeepers along under arrest as they proceed with their shopping. But there have been ugly instances of violence on both sides, with a number of deaths, and in many quarters the feeling is growing that the passive phase of German resistance is near the end.

Early in the fortnight German Cabinet members were forbidden to enter the Ruhr, and any towns which receive them in defiance of this order will be heavily fined. Then followed the order that no products should be exported from the Ruhr into unoccupied Germany, which cuts off the greater part of the country's iron and steel supply. The town of Gelsenkirchen was fined as a punishment for the shooting of two French soldiers by the Green Police (German), and when the fine was refused the French entered and collected it by force from various public funds. A German bomb was thrown in Essen near French headquarters.

As for coal, France has so far had less than she was accustomed to get before the occupation and coal is heaping up at the pitheads.

Another phase of the situation is the reaction in England. Last week Bonar Law publicly criticised the Ruhr invasion, as "disastrous not only to England but to herself and even to the economic life of Europe." British liberals, two wings of them, have proposed that the League of Nations be asked to appoint a commission of experts to report on the capacity of Germany to pay, and that the United States be invited to send representatives.

France has asked England for free use of the railway line from Düsseldorf to Düren and Trèves, which runs



Reared among artist friends of her parents, Lucia Fairchild Fuller feels she owes much of her success to them. From Dennis M. Bunker, William M. Chase, H. Siddon Mowbrey, John S. Sargent, and others she learned the hard lesson of endless determination. First working with oils, Lucia Fairchild studied at American art schools, with frequent trips abroad to browse about the old galleries. She exhibited at the Boston Art Club, the National Academy of Design and the World's Fair at Chicago.

In 1894 she married, and from then until 1916, when owing to an early injury to her spine she could paint no more, her time was devoted to miniatures. It was for this delicate work that Mrs. Fuller received real recognition, being awarded medals at the International Exhibition at Paris, the Exposition in Buffalo and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In 1908 her miniatures hung in the Royal Academy in London, and later the exhibit was borrowed by Austria to be shown in Vienna.

through the British occupied area, and also of the Rhine railroad line running through Cologne, for the transport of troops from the zone of Mayence to the Ruhr. The British at once changed the boundary of their zone to leave the first road to the French and Belgians, but on the other point another conference is to be held. The Germans have threatened to tie up the Cologne railroads if they are used for troop transport, which would mean that the British

must choose between operating the roads themselves, thus clashing with the Germans, and withdrawing their troops from the Rhine.

Meantime, the German Government has been engineering a rise of the mark. It has been using a part of the gold reserves or the foreign gold credits to buy in the marks and improve their value. This is obviously to increase purchasing power for food and raw materials and to push down a little the cost of living.

The British Debt

SINCE Mrs. Stokes wrote the Washington letter, the British Debt Funding bill has been passed by the Senate—70 to 13—and has gone to conference, the House having already approved it. Little difficulty is expected in reaching agreement, as only one important amendment was made by the Senate. This is Senator Robinson's provision that funding agreements with other nations shall be approved by Congress rather than by the President. Another amendment, fathered by Senator Harris, of Georgia, would probably have passed if it had not been withdrawn under Republican promise to present it later as a separate bill. It sought to enlarge the funding commission to eight members, of whom only four should belong to the same political party. The commission as now constituted consists of four Republicans with Secretary Mellon as ex-officio chairman; so that the effect of Senator Harris's amendment would have been to place three Democrats on the commission.

This legislation was necessary in order to permit of the funding of the British war debt as agreed upon by the funding commissions of the two countries. Under the accepted terms, the length of time for paying the debt of \$4,600,000,000 is sixty-two years, and the interest is to be three per cent. for ten years and three and a half from that time on. Our original stand was for four and a half per cent.

The amount of the first year's installment will be \$23,000,000 and the last, \$175,000,000. For the first five years one half the interest may be deferred

and added to the principal, if desired.

Of the 70 favorable votes on the bill 46 were Republican and 44 Democrat. There were many hours of sharp debate preceding the vote, with Senator Borah and Senator LaFollette prominent in the opposition, while Senator Reed spoke abusively and violently of Great Britain and the bill all week.

What Will We Say?

COMMENT was made in the last *Citizen* on M. Viviani's suppressed report to the League of Nations on the refusal of the United States to cooperate to limit the private manufacture of arms. It is interesting to read that the Disarmament Committee of the League has recently requested the Council of the League to invite the United States Government to present concrete proposals outlining the collaboration it feels it can give other governments with regard to both international control of traffic in arms and the private manufacture of arms.

The Memel Award

LITHUANIA got Memel. Germany, Poland and Lithuania all wanted it—this little seaport in the farthest northeast tip of East Prussia. Under the peace treaties the Allies were to award it. For more than three years they didn't. Then the Lithuanians—not the government, if you accept its word—arose and took it. So the Allies decided to award it to—Lithuania. The revolutionary government, which was ordered to withdraw, has been replaced by another, consisting of three Lithuanians, one of them the head, and by two German inhabitants of Memel. The Lithuanian troops remain. Certain conditions for the town's "autonomy" and for use of the port by interested neighbors, are conditions of the award.

Italy Ratifies

BOTH the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in Italy have approved the treaties resulting from the Washington Armament Conference. France is now the only nation remaining of those concerned that has not ratified them. It is reported that a recommendation that they be approved will be presented to the French Chamber soon, but "with the understanding that the limitations on French armament should not be accepted as establishing a principle."

A League Recruit

M. LEON BOURGEOIS, president of the French Senate, has resigned his office, on the plea of prolonged ill-health, and has announced that he will henceforth devote himself to work for the League of Nations, in the creation of which he had so large a share. One is reminded of the resignation from the United States Supreme

Very Briefly

Governor E. Mont Reily of Porto Rico has at last resigned, to the general relief. This ends a troubled administration, which has been charged with abuses and inefficiency almost from the beginning. The ill-health from which he has suffered for some time was given by Governor Reily as the reason for his resignation.

Another resignation is that of Colonel Forbes, chief of the Veterans Bureau, who has worn himself out at his post. His administration too has been under fire.

The Nevada Legislature has repealed over the Governor's veto the existing prohibition laws. At the same time it passed the Whiteley prohibition law adopting the Volstead act as the law of the state. It is said that there is some doubt of the constitutionality of the Whiteley law, which may lead to its veto.

One item in a summary in the *Living Age* of Mussolini's activities is that a conference has approved among other measures a so-called reform of the election laws so as to substitute a majority system for the present system of proportional representation, "which is not favorable to party dictatorship."

Court of Justice Clarke in order to serve the League of Nations. Such recruits are a great encouragement to friends of the League. Neither this judge nor this statesman would have committed himself to a "dead issue."

The Turks' Threat

THE reports, after the break up of the Lausanne Conference, that through French influence the Turks had changed their minds, and were ready to sign the treaty, did not turn out to be valid. No treaty was signed, and the next step was an announcement on the part of Turkey that all foreign warships of over a thousand tons must leave Smyrna harbor. The mouth of the harbor was mined, and for a number of days the situation was very tense. Great Britain responded by sending in a mine-sweeper, followed by a cruiser, threatening reprisals, and demanding withdrawal of the order. Turkey backed down. Ismet Pasha, just arrived at Constantinople, expresses faith in a speedy settlement, after the National Assembly has had a chance to study the treaty. Meantime, we are still welcome to all the guesses we like as to just what motives and what agreements lay behind all that went on at Lausanne.

Poland and Lithuania

THE situation between Lithuania and Poland has suddenly become acute. We reported in the last issue that the Lithuanians had refused to accept a decision of the League of Nations that the neutral zone between the two countries should be divided, and were threatened with the League weapon of economic boycott. A force of Polish police was sent into the Polish section of the zone, and some skirmishing followed. Now, as this is written, the papers are carry-

ing despatches reporting an outbreak of hostilities between the Polish and Lithuanian forces, with the details still too hazy to show who was the aggressor.

Poland has just received a loan of four hundred thousand francs from France—not actual money, but practically the assumption of payment for goods delivered to Poland. Some of this, at least, it is understood is for war equipment—not a pleasant thought, whether one sees it as related to the Ruhr situation or to fermenting north-eastern Europe.

Revision at Washington

THE President's long-cherished plan for a general reorganization of Government departments has just been submitted to the Congressional Reorganization Committee. It is in the form of a report by Walter F. Brown, who has acted as the President's personal representative and has been at work for two years on the problem. It attempts to remove the immense amount of duplication that has grown up through the years and to regroup the various services according to their character. One detail that will probably involve a terrific amount of argument is the consolidation of the War and Navy departments, and another is the creation of a new department of Education and Welfare. This is well known as a favorite project of the President's. Originally he promised a department of Welfare, but when a movement was started in favor of a department of Education, the two ideas were combined. Which is by no means satisfactory to everybody. For the rest, the Brown report is likely to be heartily approved by a large part of the public.

The Voigt Bill in Danger

AS this goes to press, a filibuster is on in the Senate to prevent the Administration's ship subsidy bill from coming to a vote. A motion to substitute the Voigt bill against the sale of filled milk—in which women are interested—is pending, though the friends of the subsidy have done their best to table it. There was a considerable sensation when Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, staunch supporter of President Harding, voted against tabling the Voigt bill—this being the telling vote.

Friends of the filled milk bill and enemies of the subsidy should concentrate on Washington with telegrams.

Good News

THE Senate Judiciary Committee has just voted to report favorably a constitutional amendment to regulate child labor. It provides that Congress shall have concurrent power with the states to limit or prohibit the labor of all under eighteen.

February 20, 1923

The Bright Spot of Europe

By Carrie Chapman Catt

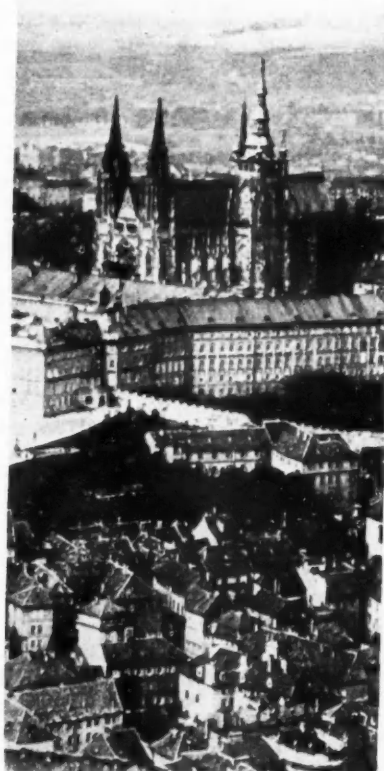
THE clearest impression the traveler gets when across the frontier is that every one in Czecho-Slovakia smiles. An appearance of normality, prosperity and contentment is evident on every side. The reason is not far away. The Czechs have realized the aspirations of several generations, which have grown stronger and more assertive through the years.

Before the war they were governed by the German minority, and with real or imagined hardship. A bitterness of feeling I had never witnessed in any other land grew up in Bohemia. The German language was obligatory in the schools and in all public transactions. In resentment, Czechs, knowing the language well, refused to speak it. The hazards of war set up a Czecho-Slovak Republic with Slovakia chopped off from Hungary and added to Bohemia. Suddenly the Czechs found themselves free and independent and have had the great good fortune to have a wonderful, serene big-souled man for their President—Mr. Masaryk, one-time university professor. He has kept the Republic from swinging to the extreme left or right and has united his people in an enthusiastic determination to "make good" before the eyes of the world. All the Czechs apparently with earnest good will are responding with their best.

To be sure, the Germans are restive, for from the supreme rulership which they enjoyed for three hundred years they have become subjects under the new order. Yet the Czechs have not attempted to go to the extreme in dealing with their minorities. The Germans compose 23 per cent of the entire population, yet the constitution permits them 72 members of Parliament in the total of 284. The division of territory threw 600,000 Magyars into Czecho-Slovakia and these have nine deputies and five Senators. Before the new arrangement the three millions of Slovaks had only one deputy in the Hungarian Parliament. These changes are among many pointed out by the young and patriotic Minister of the Interior as indications that the Republic is determined upon a policy of justice for all.

Their Money Has Value

The money of Czecho-Slovakia is in far better condition than that of her neighbors, the reason being that the Republic set itself at the outset to solve the problem of balancing budget with income, which few other nations have been able to do. The people were called upon to contribute jewelry to increase



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Here the beloved President of Czecho-Slovakia guides his people

the gold reserve, and this they did with a loyalty which only hope can inspire. Now the Republic is approaching the time when it will be able to resume the gold standard. Wages are good and the money received has purchasing power. For example, a Czecho-Slovakian member of Parliament receives monthly a salary which converted into American dollars equals \$163.00 compared with \$5.60 received monthly by the Hungarian, \$4.50 by the German and 20 cents by the Austrian, M. P.

It was our pleasure to lunch with President Masaryk and his almost as famous daughter, Miss Alice Masaryk, who as president of the Red Cross has charge of the national social work. The President lives in the country but receives his official guests in the old palace which crowns the great hill overlooking the City of Prague. We waited for a few minutes in a room which spoke in every detail of the happily departed Empire. The walls were covered with handsome portraits of kings, queens and

their families and the furniture richly upholstered in brocaded crimson and gold satin completed the effect. With the arrival of the President we were escorted into a similar room with walls also covered with the gayly clad portraits of royal families. In the center was the table where the simple-mannered university professor presided and talked earnestly of the hopes of the Republic.

When I ventured to say that a woman suffragist being received by the President of a Republic in this ancient palace from whose walls the royalties of the past looked down, indicated to me that a new epoch had come, a quaint smile played on his face, and he confessed that until recently he had failed to note the character of the pictures upon the walls, so overwhelmed had he been with the task of building up the new Republic. "It has been like the child learning to walk," said he. "Every step has to be watched and placed with care." The President is a great man called to a great task. He has brought unselfishness, idealism, a huge fund of knowledge, and a capacity for hard work as his equipment. That he is beloved by his people is everywhere apparent.

They Have to Vote

Voting is universal for men and women and is compulsory. That is an experiment worth watching. I had asked Mme. Plamankova, who from a promising girl as she was when I first met her, has developed into a great and wonderful woman, to get me opportunities to interview the chiefs of the principal political parties. If there was a reaction against feminism in Central Europe, I was curious to discover whether it affected Czecho-Slovakia. In other countries the unusual public services of women belonged to the war period and gratitude was rapidly fading away, but in this new Republic women are still helping to construct and to move forward and I expected to find gratitude still in operation.

The task I had set myself was larger than I planned, for the political parties are numerous. All the chairmen were in agreement, with one exception: that there is no reaction against woman suffrage in Czecho-Slovakia, and in most particulars every one is satisfied with it. Usually women undertake party work very seriously and have been of invaluable assistance. They have brought great zeal for social progress and have contributed much initiative to the program. They have managed political

party classes and schools to acquaint the public with party aims. Several of the parties have conducted schools for teaching public speaking and women have largely managed them. One party chairman reported that the attendance upon these schools of his party had been above 3000 persons. Men like to hear women speak as they bring new faith and enthusiasm and are considered livelier contributors to a political program than men.

The only national chairman of a party who seemed to doubt was that of the Agrarian party. He thought peasant women were not as loyal to the peasant party as they should be and the clerical party had better success in enrolling them.

The Parliament has fourteen women members, strong able women, and several are effective speakers. Mme. Plamankova is a member of the City Council of Prague. Miss Jumava, who has usually been a delegate to international suffrage congresses, was engaged in organizing the school system throughout the country. The auxiliary of the "Alliance Vybora pre valebin pravo zen" is alive and alert and fully aware that

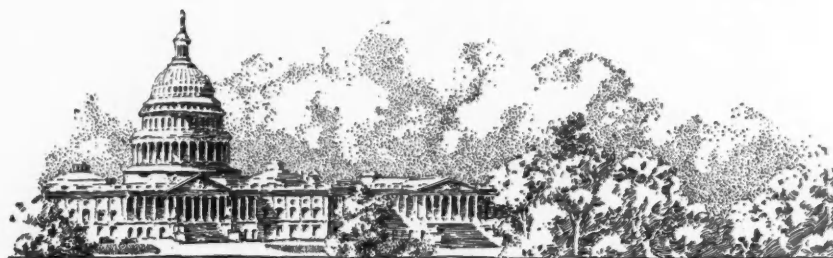
its work is not at an end. It gave us a tea attended by the Mayor, some of the Cabinet and most of the women M. P.'s. The hall was crowded and everyone looked so content, normal and happy that it was a comfort to realize that the economic desert of Central Europe has an oasis with its center at Prague.

Yet in the midst of this constructive, forward-moving young Republic there is a problem which illustrates the difficulties in the way of early and contented peace. Slovakia is intensely Catholic—indeed it is what is called in Europe "black Catholic," although I do not pretend to understand the exact meaning of that expression. When it was a part of Hungary there were three hundred schools in the territory, and in all the Hungarian language (quite unrelated to any other in Europe) was obligatory. The Catholic religion however was established in these schools.

Now the territory has been attached to Czecho-Slovakia and three thousand schools have been established where the Czechish language only is obligatory—a great relief from the usual oppression of the overlord, the insistence on the use of his language.

But there is a snag. The new schools are public on much the same system as ours and therefore they neither espouse nor condemn any religion. The gain in liberty to the Slovaks, judged by the American standard, has been about 1000 per cent, but many of the Slovaks are so creed-bound as to regard the official removal of the Catholic faith from the schools as a grievance and therefore to greatly undervalue the increase in the number of schools and the release from the obligation to learn a foreign language. That they really feel and resent the change is evident from the fact that the Slovak Catholics have withdrawn from the national clerical party, which is charged by them with connivance at the imposition of what they choose to regard a grievance.

Thus, a people too narrowly bound to their creed to understand progress are literally pulling backward against the normal constructive trend of things. The dissatisfaction fans the hopes of Hungary that Slovakia will return to it of its own volition some day and constitutes a problem for the young Czech Republic which roughens the
(Continued on page 29)



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

February 16, 1923.

IT looks now as if Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, would be the next Democratic leader in the Senate. This is of great interest to the capital. It may mean very little at the crossroads throughout the country, but after all it has more than personal significance. Every voter should be alive, in this pre-Presidential election year, to tendencies in political parties. These are expressed significantly in choice of leaders. And the selection of Senator Robinson is a sign directly pointing to a strong effort in the Democratic party to pursue a middle ground and to resume an aggressive part.

Senator Robinson is a vigorous and wholesome type. He is not a scholar in the sense of making book research his prime interest, nor is he a legislator given to methods of finesse. He pounds away cumulatively with a Western punch, a nasal twang and a pioneer persistence. His leadership will be of a

ON March 3, this Congress will adjourn sine die. Following is a summary of progress in the last fortnight.

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Borah, resolution declaring war outlawed; proposing a code of international law and an international court similar to the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Senator Brookhart, legislation imposing graduated taxes up to fifty per cent upon corporations earning in excess of \$3,000 annually, who do not distribute the earnings in cash dividends.

By the Labor Committee, bill for an investigation of the needs of the nation for public works whenever there are periods of labor depression.

By the Committee on Agriculture, Senator Gooding's bill providing for the stabilization of the price of wheat.

By Senator Borah, legislation requiring that at least seven members of the Supreme Court must concur in any decision declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional.

By Senator Frelinghuysen, and by Representative Zihlman in the House, legislation creating a Federal commission to investigate unemployment.

different kind from that of Senator Underwood.

It is time the Democratic side of the Senate had some of it. Democratic leaders of the past few years have been docile at a time when bull-dog tactics would have made more of an impression upon the critical situation in national affairs and in the party. Senator Hitchcock, who will retire to private life, having been defeated at the last election, carried on the great controversy over the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty, as spokesman for President Wilson, in a manner so humble, so unobtrusive and aghast at Republican effronteries that he was drowned out by the booming around him.

When Senator Underwood, of Alabama, took his place, it was hoped that he would repeat his successes as Democratic leader in the House. But his House leadership apparently came at a time when he had more zest for the game; at a time, too, when he seemed

personally more representative of the standardized Democracy to which all regulars adhered. But Senator Underwood, in taking the leadership of the Senate, found himself confronted with such a legislative, factional and party complex, as to reduce him as a leader to the state of the least common denominator, in which he has functioned quietly and with great restraint. He has been a success in the sense that he has not been at war. But he has not taken up the fight with the determination characteristic of him in his rapid-firing days.

There is evidence, however, in all the Democratic party maneuvers of late, of a great lack of supreme leadership. No one man holds the party together, and sees that all the factions occupy a proper niche in the whole. The strong members, such as Senator Carter Glass and Senator Walsh, of Montana, have had to sit by and observe such antics as those of Senator Heflin, who recently became so irresponsible in his statements upon the floor, and so personal in his interpretation of Senate business, that his remarks were expunged from the *Congressional Record*.

A Talkative Senator

For many years "Tom" Heflin sat in the House, overpowering that motley body with his enormous stature clad in formal dress with a great expanse of white waistcoat. He had long golden locks and a frog-like mouth. There was a general guffaw when he became wound up. He talked a great deal, said very little; and was looked upon as the personification of the odd accidents that happen at the election polls. He was a trade-mark for the barbecue, the Fourth of July oration, the hundred per cent American, the public saint and the private sinner. He would punch a man in the nose when his rage got the better of him. He was elected to the Senate and was expected to be the loquacious member of the Democratic side that he has proved.

When one considers the inaction of the highest legislative body in the United States, one must realize that there is constantly going on the reduction of the Walshs, the Carter Glasses and "Tom" Heflins to a mean average, and that it is that average which produces. Senator Walsh is a gentleman eminently fitted to sit upon the Supreme Court. Senator Carter Glass was one of the most technically expert Secretaries of the Treasury. Yet neither of them is heard on the floor to anything like the extent to which the lesser members avail themselves of pages of space in the *Congressional Record*. When Congress adjourns, March 3rd, the Democratic party will figure its assets. Woodrow Wilson, in seclusion here, thinks that it can win in both Congressional and Presidential elections.

The Senate farm bloc added to its his-

Passed by the Senate

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(Continued on page 26)

party classes and schools to acquaint the public with party aims. Several of the parties have conducted schools for teaching public speaking and women have largely managed them. One party chairman reported that the attendance upon these schools of his party had been above 3000 persons. Men like to hear women speak as they bring new faith and enthusiasm and are considered livelier contributors to a political program than men.

The only national chairman of a party who seemed to doubt was that of the Agrarian party. He thought peasant women were not as loyal to the peasant party as they should be and the clerical party had better success in enrolling them.

The Parliament has fourteen women members, strong able women, and several are effective speakers. Mme. Plamankova is a member of the City Council of Prague. Miss Jumava, who has usually been a delegate to international suffrage congresses, was engaged in organizing the school system throughout the country. The auxiliary of the "Alliance Vybor pre valebin pravo zen" is alive and alert and fully aware that

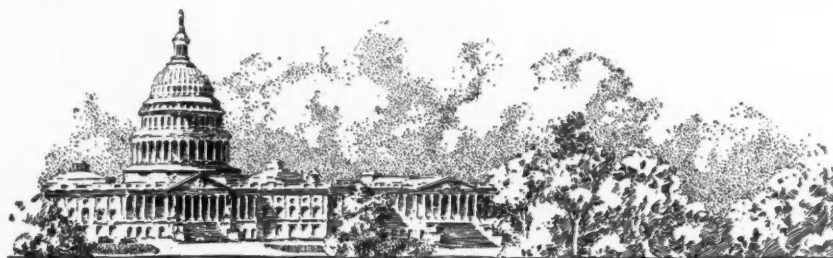
its work is not at an end. It gave us a tea attended by the Mayor, some of the Cabinet and most of the women M. P.'s. The hall was crowded and everyone looked so content, normal and happy that it was a comfort to realize that the economic desert of Central Europe has an oasis with its center at Prague.

Yet in the midst of this constructive, forward-moving young Republic there is a problem which illustrates the difficulties in the way of early and contented peace. Slovakia is intensely Catholic—indeed it is what is called in Europe "black Catholic," although I do not pretend to understand the exact meaning of that expression. When it was a part of Hungary there were three hundred schools in the territory, and in all the Hungarian language (quite unrelated to any other in Europe) was obligatory. The Catholic religion however was established in these schools.

Now the territory has been attached to Czecho-Slovakia and three thousand schools have been established where the Czechish language only is obligatory—a great relief from the usual oppression of the overlord, the insistence on the use of his language.

But there is a snag. The new schools are public on much the same system as ours and therefore they neither espouse nor condemn any religion. The gain in liberty to the Slovaks, judged by the American standard, has been about 1000 per cent, but many of the Slovaks are so creed-bound as to regard the official removal of the Catholic faith from the schools as a grievance and therefore to greatly undervalue the increase in the number of schools and the release from the obligation to learn a foreign language. That they really feel and resent the change is evident from the fact that the Slovak Catholics have withdrawn from the national clerical party, which is charged by them with connivance at the imposition of what they choose to regard a grievance.

Thus, a people too narrowly bound to their creed to understand progress are literally pulling backward against the normal constructive trend of things. The dissatisfaction fans the hopes of Hungary that Slovakia will return to it of its own volition some day and constitutes a problem for the young Czech Republic which roughens the
(Continued on page 29)



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

February 16, 1923.

IT looks now as if Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, would be the next Democratic leader in the Senate. This is of great interest to the capital. It may mean very little at the cross-roads throughout the country, but after all it has more than personal significance. Every voter should be alive, in this pre-Presidential election year, to tendencies in political parties. These are expressed significantly in choice of leaders. And the selection of Senator Robinson is a sign directly pointing to a strong effort in the Democratic party to pursue a middle ground and to resume an aggressive part.

Senator Robinson is a vigorous and wholesome type. He is not a scholar in the sense of making book research his prime interest, nor is he a legislator given to methods of finesse. He pounds away cumulatively with a Western punch, a nasal twang and a pioneer persistence. His leadership will be of a

different kind from that of Senator Underwood.

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Borah, resolution declaring war outlawed; proposing a code of international law and an international court similar to the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Senator Brookhart, legislation imposing graduated taxes up to fifty per cent upon corporations earning in excess of \$3,000 annually, who do not distribute the earnings in cash dividends.

By the Labor Committee, bill for an investigation of the needs of the nation for public works whenever there are periods of labor depression.

By the Committee on Agriculture, Senator Gooding's bill providing for the stabilization of the price of wheat.

By Senator Borah, legislation requiring that at least seven members of the Supreme Court must concur in any decision declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional.

By Senator Frelinghuysen, and by Representative Zihlman in the House, legislation creating a Federal commission to investigate unemployment.

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It is time the Democratic side of the Senate had some of it. Democratic leaders of the past few years have been docile at a time when bull-dog tactics would have made more of an impression upon the critical situation in national affairs and in the party. Senator Hitchcock, who will retire to private life, having been defeated at the last election, carried on the great controversy over the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty, as spokesman for President Wilson, in a manner so humble, so unobtrusive and aghast at Republican effronteries that he was drowned out by the booming around him.

When Senator Underwood, of Alabama, took his place, it was hoped that he would repeat his successes as Democratic leader in the House. But his House leadership apparently came at a time when he had more zest for the game; at a time, too, when he seemed

personally more representative of the standardized Democracy to which all regulars adhered. But Senator Underwood, in taking the leadership of the Senate, found himself confronted with such a legislative, factional and party complex, as to reduce him as a leader to the state of the least common denominator, in which he has functioned quietly and with great restraint. He has been a success in the sense that he has not been at war. But he has not taken up the fight with the determination characteristic of him in his rapid-firing days.

There is evidence, however, in all the Democratic party maneuvers of late, of a great lack of supreme leadership. No one man holds the party together, and sees that all the factions occupy a proper niche in the whole. The strong members, such as Senator Carter Glass and Senator Walsh, of Montana, have had to sit by and observe such antics as those of Senator Heflin, who recently became so irresponsible in his statements upon the floor, and so personal in his interpretation of Senate business, that his remarks were expunged from the *Congressional Record*.

A Talkative Senator

For many years "Tom" Heflin sat in the House, overpowering that motley body with his enormous stature clad in formal dress with a great expanse of white waistcoat. He had long golden locks and a frog-like mouth. There was a general guffaw when he became wound up. He talked a great deal, said very little, and was looked upon as the personification of the odd accidents that happen at the election polls. He was a trade-mark for the barbecue, the Fourth of July oration, the hundred per cent American, the public saint and the private sinner. He would punch a man in the nose when his rage got the better of him. He was elected to the Senate and was expected to be the loquacious member of the Democratic side that he has proved.

When one considers the inaction of the highest legislative body in the United States, one must realize that there is constantly going on the reduction of the Walshs, the Carter Glasses and "Tom" Heflins to a mean average, and that it is that average which produces. Senator Walsh is a gentleman eminently fitted to sit upon the Supreme Court. Senator Carter Glass was one of the most technically expert Secretaries of the Treasury. Yet neither of them is heard on the floor to anything like the extent to which the lesser members avail themselves of pages of space in the *Congressional Record*. When Congress adjourns, March 3rd, the Democratic party will figure its assets. Woodrow Wilson, in seclusion here, thinks that it can win in both Congressional and Presidential elections.

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(Continued on page 26)

"I Like to Work With Women"

By Lena Lake Forrest

(Told to Marjorie Shuler)

THE few people from whom I asked directions all pursed up their lips and shook their heads when I spoke her name. Then I came to her store, a big department store, an unusual sight for such a little town. I stood admiring it. A woman doing all this, I thought. And I was glad for the thousandth time that I had decided to make my life work among women. Then I went in. An employee whispered her name. "She" was out. I went up to her office. The Uriah Heepish bookkeeper lowered his voice and shook his head like the rest. "She" was out, but would soon be back.

Even with these warnings, I was not prepared for the woman who presently appeared. She wore a straight alpaca dress such as her own grandmother might have worn. Her little white collar was fastened with a huge old-fashioned breastpin. Her hair was pulled back into a tight knob. As for her bony hands—I can still see the red, swollen knuckles.

Yes, she intended to take out insurance, she told me tartly. But she added with vigor, "I don't need any agent to tell me where to take it." There was emphasis and a this-is-my-last-word tone in her voice. So I turned to go. I spoke a few words of praise for the store. Then I asked if she would mind telling me the name of the insurance company she had chosen. She mentioned one which does not insure women. I asked her if she would see the agent that day and I told her that I would be in town until the next day.

Of course the agent refused her. She telephoned me and demanded to know why I hadn't told her that the company did not take women. I replied that I thought that a woman as determined as she might force an exception.

The Insurance Agent's Chance

Then—a few hours later when the application was written—I screwed up my fountain pen and at the same time I screwed up my courage to say something which seemed right to say. As gently as I could, I told her that if I had been a new agent her words during our first interview would have crushed me, that they might have ended my career there and then.

So she told me her story—a hard story—a sad story. She had been left all alone in the world and without a penny. She had built that store and put everything in it. All she had in the world was that mass of stone. She had good business credit but no friends.

I got much that morning besides an insurance policy. I made a friend whom I have kept to this day. And I proved absolutely to myself that the biggest part of my business is not writing applications. The insurance agent has a look right into the heart of the prospective client. By the time she has



Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest, who sells insurance and heads a big organization of women.

heard the intimate details, the responsibilities, the income, all that the client has to face and what she has with which to face it, she has a knowledge with tremendous possibilities. Often she can say a word which will bridge over a mighty critical situation in the life of the client. The right woman with the right outlook can do a big service in the insurance business. But if she is to do it, she must remember that her own life is like a bank. She must put something into it before she has anything to draw out with which to help others.

When I began to write insurance, my family said that I couldn't do it and that I wouldn't stick anyway. My preparation had not fitted me for the business field. I had always been at home, acting as housekeeper after my mother died and acting again as housekeeper during the brief time that my husband lived after our marriage. I was still a young woman, but what training had housekeeping and charitable work given me for the business field? And then to write insurance just for women! Ridiculous, said my family. It is true that writing insurance only for women was a new idea then and part of my desire to succeed was that I might make the way for other women to follow me.

Since I have succeeded my family has often said, "Of course we knew that you would do it." And as often I have thought, "If only you had said that to me when I was making my struggle."

For I have succeeded. I soon found that the only limit for a woman in the insurance business is the limit she puts on herself. So during my first years I made it a rule always to be at work at eight o'clock, to work all day and never to come up to six o'clock without a definite appointment for the evening. Those are longer hours perhaps than the average woman could keep comfortably. But I liked it. I made the \$100,000 Club the first year, which is the standard measure in the insurance business, and I have never missed it a single year since. In fact I write a great deal more than \$100,000 worth of insurance a year. The income of a woman insurance agent depends upon herself and there are a number of women at the top as well as at the bottom of the list.

I have always been glad that I chose to work with women. Much of my time has been spent traveling and coming in contact with thousands of women. My experience is that they are not "difficult to work with" and that they are honorable in every way.

Now I am reaping the benefit from having a business which imposes no limit of hours. For just as during the first years I worked without my eye on the clock, so today I am working without watching the time, but with this difference: Now I take a part of each day out of business to use for something in which I am interested.

Forty Thousand of Them

For three years I have been chairman of the Wayne County (Michigan) Red Cross, keeping regular business hours each day. I have been able to put the organization on a business basis, which is resulting in its gradual absorption to be carried on permanently by the communities it has been serving. This is the solution for all welfare work. The National Red Cross is recognizing this and is trying our plan in other parts of the country.

But women, business women, are my special interest. And closest to my heart is the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, an organization of forty thousand women with the aim of teaching women to do the common things of life uncommonly well. For three years I have been president of the Federation. I had established my permanent office in Detroit and this has

meant traveling again, traveling for months at a time. But I have felt it no sacrifice. For I believe that I am helping in the greatest work for women, training them so that never again in the world can the economic power of women be wasted. To this end we are

launching a big educational campaign and the state and local branches of the Federation are establishing hundreds of business and academic scholarships.

The pioneer business woman walked the path with bleeding footsteps. Poorly educated for her task and often ill-

equipped, she had to develop hardihood to carry her along. Now the younger women are coming on. They find the path fairly marked. They must push farther, and to do this they must be better educated, better equipped than the pioneers.

Equality in Wisconsin

By Jessie Jack Hooper

Wisconsin has had an equality law for a year and a half. The Citizen has asked two women, of opposed points of view on "blanket" legislation, to tell us what they think of the law's operation: Mrs. Hooper, former president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters, and—in the next issue—Mrs. Frank Putnam, Chairman of the Woman's Party in Wisconsin.

The two articles were written independently of each other.

THE Woman's Party secured the passage of the Woman's Bill of Rights in the Wisconsin legislature in 1921. Wisconsin has always been one of the most progressive states in regard to legislation affecting women and children. That does not mean, however, that we did not need some improvements in our laws.

The League of Women Voters presented a legislative program for the 1921 legislature consisting of legislation which they considered most important for the benefit of women and children, as well as some legislation on other matters. Early in the session they secured the passage of the equal guardianship law. They had asked for a law requiring women to serve on juries and that law would have been passed before the Woman's Party appeared before the legislature, had it not been that the League objected to the provision of the bill before the legislature which made it optional with women whether they would serve or not. The League considered that women should serve the same as men except that women with young children should be exempt if they so desired. The Woman's Party in their bill of rights accepted the jury service bill as it was, which leaves it entirely with the woman whether or not she will serve. I consider the law a poor one, as it is only necessary in Wisconsin for a woman who is drawn on the jury, to appear at the court house and say she does not care to serve. She then draws \$4 for appearing.

I have been unable to discover anything in the bill of rights passed by the Wisconsin legislature which is of any advantage to the women, that we were not able to secure without endangering the provision which we already had for the protection of women. We are unable to tell as yet how far reaching this law is going to be.

We had, in Wisconsin, a provision in the law which made it impossible for anyone to hold a wife responsible

for a husband's debts, even though she signed a note with him. A case under this law was recently taken to the Supreme Court and they have handed down their decision, which is, that the woman's bill of rights nullifies this law. I herewith give the report of the Supreme Court decision as printed in the *Milwaukee Journal*:

"RIGHTS EQUAL, GOOD AND BAD "Wife Must Assume Liability With Husband, Ruling.

"The women's equal rights bill passed by the 1921 state legislature is a sugar-coated pill so far as Mrs. Amalie Jahn is concerned. She found out Tuesday, when the state supreme court decided she is personally liable for indorsing her husband's note, that equal rights means also equal responsibilities.

"Women formerly had the privilege of indorsing their husband's notes without incurring personal liability. Mrs. Jahn, defendant with William P. Jahn and the Milwaukee Patent Leather Co., in an action brought by the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, contended the equal rights bill did not remove this privilege. The lower court held that it did. The decision declared that when special protection of the health or physical condition for the general welfare is not involved, the statute was intended to put women on the same basis as men. Mrs. Jahn was held liable as the indorser of her husband's note for \$8,000 to the bank.

"Mrs. Jahn appealed to the Supreme Court, making the case a test of the meaning of the equal rights bill. The appellant contended the act of 1921 granted additional rights and privileges to women but did not impose additional liabilities. The Supreme Court sustained the decision of the lower court that wives now are liable in their separate property for their acts in indorsing their husband's obligations.

"The decision was written by Justice Rosenberry, who declared the case to be clearly within the legislative field and not a violation in any way of the constitution.

"The disabilities which occasioned the common law interposition and protection of the courts of equity, in making the rights of the wife subordinate to the rights of her husband, no longer exist and the liabilities of married women, contractual or otherwise, may be enforced as similar laws are enforced against men.

"The justice said if it is unwise for married women to have the full right of contract so that they may not be liable for the importunities of husbands, there is nothing in the constitution to prevent limitation of that right."

It should not be necessary to protect women against their husbands in this way, but we may as well face the fact that we do not always have ideal conditions in married life and that there are men who will make life so miserable for their wives that they will sign anything for peace. It is not possible to safeguard women completely against this, as I personally know of a case where a woman was worth several hundred thousand dollars and her husband bullied her until she signed a power of attorney to him. He ran through with everything she had, then went off and left her with four children. While the law making it impossible to hold a woman responsible for her husband's debts did not help this poor woman, I think in many cases it has been a great protection. Oftentimes in thinking of woman's rights, her handicaps are lost sight of. A woman in the home with a family of children depending upon her for their care is in rather a helpless position and I think the time has not yet arrived when she does not need more protection than her husband.

We are very fearful that the woman's bill of rights law may have removed many of the safeguards which we have worked many years to secure for our working women. We will only know when cases have been tried by the Supreme Court and we get their decisions. We must remember that the Supreme Court has no power to change the law or to decide it as their feelings might dictate, as we learned in the United States Supreme Court decisions on Child Labor.

Personally I believe that blanket legislation is dangerous. The time may come when women will need no more protection than men, but I think it has not yet arrived.

The Eight-Hour Day at Home

By *Hannah Mitchell*

IN the latest issue of the *Citizen* we threw open our pages to a general discussion of the housework problem—whether or not the “servant” is vanishing; whether or not women are henceforth to do all the work in their own homes; or whether there must be some reorganization of the whole problem of housework—and if so, what? Please look back at your *Citizen* for February 10 and come right into the discussion. As we told you there, in detail, for the three best papers on the subject, mailed not later than

March 24, we are offering prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10 respectively. And here again is the questionnaire to be filled out too. Please tear out the questions, or answer according to the numbers, and send in your replies. DO IT NOW.

Meantime, to get the ball rolling, here is an account of one application of the eight-hour day solution, worked out in New York. To supplement it, we are promised a record of the actual workings of the eight-hour day from the housewife's side, and for other angles of the problem, a study of a community where a plan of cooperative cooking is carried out, and an interview with a leading domestic science expert. But don't wait for these—come along with your own contribution. For those published—of the specified length—1500 to 2000 words, we will pay five dollars apiece, and letters will also be published.—EDITOR.

THERE is in New York an organization called the Home Assistant Association, which claims to have worked out successfully the eight-hour-day system for housework—to have carried it past the experiment stage and developed a practical working plan. And, according to Mrs. Richard Boardman, president of the Association, the eight-hour-day is the solution of home management for the future.

The group of founders of this Association—among them the late Mrs. George Pratt—was composed of women who realized that the home is the one institution that has not kept pace with modern efficiency methods. They knew that the woman at the head of a home is the outstanding type of head-of-a-business who does not keep up to date; who neither takes her job as seriously nor

1. Do you do all of your own housework?
 2. Do you have part-time help? In what lines?
 3. Do you employ one or more full-time helpers?
 4. How many in your family? How many children? Are any of them old enough to help?
 5. How much time do you have for yourself?
 6. Have you any special time-and-labor-saving schemes of your own?
- If you have checked 2 or 3:
7. Does your employee live in your house?
 8. How many hours does she work?
 9. How much time off does she have?
 10. What is the prevailing wage in your community by the week? Day? Hour?
 11. Is the supply of help abundant or scarce in your community?
 12. What are your principal difficulties with such help?
 13. Name of your city or town?
 14. Population?

works it out as intelligently as she might. She does not think the thing through. The object of the Association's founders, as Mrs. Pratt wrote to the *Citizen* some months ago, was to “develop a higher idea of housework”—and by three means: through dignifying the work in the home; obtaining intelligent, educated workers; making the home an efficient workshop.

“Our solution of the servant problem,” said Mrs. Boardman, “lies in putting the relationship between mistress and maid on a business basis, with duties and payments clearly scheduled. We find that when this is done, young women do not object so strongly to housework. The servant problem became difficult because the mistresses would not meet their employees on a business basis, would not make their homes and kitchens convenient, and would not allow employees personal liberty.”

Mrs. Boardman should know: she ran a home assistants' bureau in connection with one of the government employment agencies during the war at a time when girls and women began leaving domestic service to go into factories. Later she was a member of the advisory committee of the employment bureau of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The present organization, it should be said, while technically an employment bureau, collects fees (from employer and employee) amounting to hardly more than \$2,000 a year, and the rest is endowment.

The eight-hour day for women household assistants works after the same fashion as the eight-hour day for office work. The mistress of the home employs a home assistant who works eight hours of the day in her home. The

schedule of these hours and the work to be done in them is arranged between her and the assistant. The hours may be from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening with one hour off for lunch, and not covering the dinner period. Another schedule covers from 11:30 A. M. until 8:30 P. M.

Eating or sleeping at the home where the assistant works are not on the program. If the neighborhood does not offer any available lunch-room where she may get her lunch or dinner, she eats at the home and pays

for her meal. She also has only a six-day week, just as a stenographer does. The salaries for the home assistant range from \$18 to \$25 a week.

Specialization is not permitted. The girls and women whom the Association sends out are competent to do all kinds of housework, including cooking and laundry. A “five-point contract” sums up these rules, with the addition of one agreeing to regularity and promptness, and a very important one by which “the home assistant shall hold herself ready to give extra service whenever required, for which she shall always receive extra salary.” This is an arrangement often hard for the employer to observe; and while the Association insists there shall be no overtime without pay, it also trains the assistant to expect overtime. For the home is one of the industries known as “carry-on industries”—that is, it must go on whatever happens. Emergencies—like late-announced guests—will occur, and the home assistant must be ready to change her schedule. But a regular routine greatly reduces the number of emergencies.

Before an employee is placed, two things must happen—one to the employee and one to the employer. For the former, the Association is a combination of training school and agency. No girl goes out to a place without a preliminary training in Mrs. Boardman's home: first, a four-day test in each phase of home work, and then if necessary a further period of perfecting herself in the departments where she is weakest. Every candidate must satisfy the Association supervisor, Miss Katherine DuBois, who is a graduate of Simmons College. A hundred and fifteen women and girls have gone through this training. During the past year a number

of these have been college girls and girls from schools of domestic science. No fee is paid for the training, and no salary to the assistant; but the equivalent of her wages is paid into the treasury of the Association.

The training school and the type of workers made possible through it enable the Association to be very sure of its recommendations. Workers of the best type, the Association finds, are eager to cooperate with this means of dignifying their work, and glad to follow the rules laid down. One of these is that a home assistant may not leave her job without due notice unless she wants to lose the good graces of the Association. She is not free to leave in a huff like the traditional temperamental cook, she must show the same dignity in giving up a housework post that she would in any other line of responsible work.

On the employer's side, the preliminary to securing an assistant is that a representative of the Association first goes and inspects the home where help is wanted. This representative suggests improvements, ways in which the home as a workshop may be made more ef-

ficient, so that the greatest possible amount of work may be done by the assistant in her working day. An attempt is made to put the equipment on hand to the best use. The kitchen and pantry things may be re-arranged to save steps. In the kitchen of a large house the "duplication system" is installed if not already in use—which means more than one crock of sugar and of other staples where they can be reached without the worker's trailing off into the pantry every time she needs them.

Homes run according to the Home Assistant Association's methods are scheduled down to the minutest detail. In Mrs. Boardman's home, which is the model example, charts in the kitchen, in the butler's pantry and other places outline precisely what things are to be done, when. Many of the traditions, the more uncomfortable ones, of home life have been eliminated through this system. For instance, house cleaning. The home assistant cleans every day, hence there is no occasion for a general upset. And much of the dishwashing is done in the process of cooking.

The home assistant plan has been

found practical in the homes of women who stress efficiency. When a number of assistants are employed the outlay for salaries may seem great, but Mrs. Boardman claims that it is no more expensive than the old system of living-in servants. Counting the cost of the rooms occupied by these servants and their meals as well as their wages, she says that the cost of the home assistant does not amount to even as much.

This plan has not been worked out to any extent to meet the specific needs of children. Special arrangements between mistress and assistant have to be made in the case of special work for children. That the plan may work satisfactorily in an establishment which can afford considerable assistance is obvious. One knows of instances where the eight-hour day plan—not necessarily the Association's—is used by women in business who keep up their own apartments. How thoroughly it can be made to solve the problem in the average one-maid household, with children, remains to be demonstrated.

Have any of the Citizen readers tried the eight-hour day plan in their homes?

A YEAR ago Agnes Shirley Winn was but a unit of a strong corps of grammar-grade teachers on the Pacific coast. Today she occupies one of the highest permanent educational positions held by women in the United States, that of Assistant Secretary of the National Education Association, with offices at Washington, D. C. She also has the distinction of being the first classroom teacher on the executive staff at educational headquarters, in the center of things.

And the nice thing about it is the comment made on her election by Hugh S. Magill, former field secretary of the National Education Association—"No woman was ever placed in a position of responsibility more wholly on the basis of her own merit than Agnes S. Winn."

Since her election she has already moved up a degree—a long one. She has been appointed Director of Elementary School Service, with a broad increase in responsibility and (pleasant to record) an increase in salary to match. In this capacity she assists local associations in planning their programs for the year, stimulates interest in the work of the national association, and gives personal attention to a thousand and one requests of a thousand and one kinds from teachers in the field.

When she was chosen for her big job Miss Winn was teaching in the sixth grade in Seattle public schools, and a peep into any of her classrooms would give a good hint as to why she can serve the cause of education. She has

A Teacher Who Loves to Teach

By Margaret A. Butcher



Agnes Shirley Winn
Director of Elementary School Service,
N. E. A.

life, vitality—her sapphire blue eyes sparkle with it—and an enthusiasm that has not been blunted by the alleged monotony of teaching. She works hard, but she plays hard with the children, and if teaching is monotonous, Agnes Winn doesn't know it.

"Why don't you go into business and quit teaching?" her friends used to ask her, knowing she had numerous pleasant offers of positions from Seattle business men.

"Why should I," she would reply simply, "when I love it so?"

Thus equipped, she succeeds not only in getting her pupils to do as she wants them to, but actually inspires them to want to do as she wishes.

Once her room was striving to attain a perfect monthly record for spelling, but there was the one inevitable rebel who cared not for spelling or records. The children were unspeakably indignant. They conspired together and with Miss Winn's approval kept the laggard in after school and made him study his lesson for the next day. When he could spell every word without a mistake they let him go. They got the record too.

For two years Miss Winn was president of the Seattle Grade Teachers Club, during which time its membership increased amazingly and it took on new civic importance. Miss Winn has always believed that teachers should strive for a position of greater usefulness in community life, and has given herself generously toward forwarding the work of the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and other civic organizations.

Born and brought up in Michigan, Miss Winn came to Washington only

(Continued on page 28)

Editorially Speaking

The High Cost of Pork

THE scandals of the Pork Barrel in past years have been largely connected with money appropriated for river and harbor improvements. It has been a gay sport for a Congressman to get his share. It pleased his constituents to have a nice big slice of Federal money for some local improvement and it fostered local pride. Harbors were dredged into which ships never entered, creeks were deepened which were of no value as waterways, handsome post-office buildings were erected in villages where they are still a monument only to public extravagance. Whether the improvement was of serious and vital importance or not, was a question the voters of the district seldom asked, and they had a pleasing impression that a rich Uncle Sam paid the bill.

One of the advantages of a national budget is that such appropriations are in the hands of government engineers and experts who take into account the needs of the country as a whole and plan wisely to meet them. It was supposed that voters were becoming intelligent enough to realize this and to know that for every successful grab one Congressman made from the pork barrel he had to acquiesce in a similar grab from every other interested representative; that in every case the voters themselves paid the bill. The budget plan was adopted, but it is difficult for Congress to give up its old prerogatives. The annual army appropriations bill, as submitted by President Harding, carried an estimate of twenty-seven million dollars for river and harbor improvements. This was the sum asked for by army engineers. The bill was increased to thirty-seven millions, then to fifty-six millions, and in the face of the budget fifty-six millions were appropriated by both the Senate and the House. If your district is getting a slice of this, just remember that Uncle Sam in paying for it will take the money out of your own pocket.

The Fathers Rode Horseback

AS this is written, the prospects are brighter for the Norris proposed constitutional amendment for shortening the time between the election and the taking office of president, vice-president and Congress. The resolution, which passed the Senate 63 to 6, was not favorably received in the House, but the House Committee on Elections refused to table it, and it is to be considered further.

The measure, it seems to us, should be supported. A situation in which men elected to carry out certain plans and principles can not work to that end for more than a year doesn't check up with common sense. And the psychology of the country in the interval between the election of a president and his inauguration is not favorable to much activity on the part of the outgoing government. One would suppose that it must be the exceptional case in which a man could not adjust his affairs sufficiently in a few months. American men can't be so different as all that from Englishmen, who step into a new office almost over night; and big though the country is, it doesn't take weeks to cross it, nowadays.

Representative McKenzie of Illinois isn't impressive with his solemn reference to the fact that the "old Fathers thought these matters over pretty carefully when they wrote the Constitution." The fact is that the old Fathers lived in the eighteenth century, when travel was largely by horseback and often impossible in bad weather. Long intervals were accordingly allowed between the different phases of election

and office taking. We can well afford to adjust these intervals to our own century.

An Important Event

THE practical conclusion of the arrangements for funding the British debt is an event of real importance. It is hoped that it will have a favorable effect in stabilizing the markets of both countries, and it is very likely to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. Great Britain's prompt recognition of her debt and her willingness to meet it are highly creditable, and Americans must be profoundly grateful that the Senate did not carry out one of its well-known blocking programs.

One objection that was raised deserves a little attention. An amendment was proposed to make the interest rate the same as that we ourselves pay on the Liberty bonds that furnished the money. The answer is that the term of the Liberty bonds is much shorter than that of the British debt, and there is a strong possibility that the United States may be able to refund them at a rate lower than three per cent. Further, for all our troubles, we are in no such burdened condition as even the best-off of our associates in the war.

Better Pay for Scientists

A RECOGNITION long deserved of the valuable work of scientists in the service of the United States Government is made in a slight degree in a bill recently passed by the House of Representatives increasing the possible salaries of scientific workers in the Department of Agriculture. At present the maximum compensation is \$4,500. The new measure permits salaries up to \$6,000.

The Government has always been much slower in rewarding the service of men employed in its lines of research and conservation than in its military branches. Yet men in the departments of peace are usually contributing to the actual material wealth of the nation, and life is often risked in these services, too. The bill mentioned gives only piecemeal relief. It is to be hoped that a comprehensive plan of reconstruction of government departments and the reclassification of the civil service with adjustments of salaries, so long discussed, will take place before many more Congresses come and go. The Federal Government moves very slowly and this bill is a step in the right direction. With the participation of women in government it should follow that its peace branches will be developed and supported at least equally with those of the military.

A Conference Success

A CARTOON in the *Dallas News* depicts a newsboy tearing down the Avenue of Nations announcing to the on-looking Europeans that the conference of the Central American Nations, just concluded at Washington, has been a success. The Europeans don't believe it and are expressing their disbelief in the success of conferences each in his own way. Well, they ought to know. But the Central American Conference did go home because it had finished its affairs and not because it broke up; and it has an impressive list of eleven conventions, one treaty, and three protocols to its credit—for peace, for the establishment of an international Central American tribunal, free trade, protective laws for labor, the limitation of armaments, etc. To two of the conventions the United States is a party—one is the re-establishment of the tribunal, our own refusal to accept an adverse

award having ended the earlier court; the other is for the establishment of international commissions of inquiry. Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica were represented. Of course paper must be translated into fact; but at least the start is auspicious.

A Mission for the Mother Spirit

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE in her book "What is Wrong with our Girls?" lays stress on what she believes is the most important contribution women in their new freedom can make to world progress, and that is carrying their gifts and their experiences as the conserving Mother Force of the world into their new fields of activity. In this she is also voicing the opinion of most of the woman leaders. So far, Mrs. Hale says, this mother spirit has only expressed itself individually in the mother thought and care spent in the individual home and on the family group. If this conserving, co-operating instinct can be made to express itself collectively in the community and in the nation, through organized group action, she sees no limit to its influence toward peace and world friendliness. It is a "mine of untapped strength." To this end, rather than competing with men, she would have women trained even in their occupations to develop the qualities in which they are specialists and would have sex differences not eliminated but accentuated. Mrs. Hale sees the century-long striving of the woman movement finding its ultimate purpose in world understanding and harmonious co-operation.

It Does Move

THE revelations of that marvelously thrilling tomb in the Valley of the Kings may induce long thoughts on the small progress the world has made in three thousand years in art development. But there is something else. There is this to be said for later times—that we have recognized at least the democracy of death. There are still, in this "enlightened" age, elaborate and costly monuments, but no mighty one is allowed to take out of the world with him his priceless treasures, and the thought that such possessions could do a soul any good has gone these many centuries.

Wanted—The Open Door in Music

IN spite of the wave of jazz, music as a serious art has been growing closer to the hearts of the American people year by year in a very healthy way. It is only a short time since symphony orchestras were found in only a few of the largest cities. Today every city throughout the country of any considerable size boasts its orchestra and raises huge sums of money by voluntary contributions to support it. The mechanical players have undoubtedly had a large share in this development. The next step will be local opera—in English, of course.

What concerns the *Woman Citizen* is that this splendid growth of musical appreciation in which women have had so large a share should mean equal opportunities for women musicians.

As soloists there is no discrimination, but as orchestra players they are still not welcome in most orchestras. London and Paris for years have given them opportunities to make a livelihood still denied them in the United States. The Cleveland Orchestra is the only one playing in New York which contains women members except as harpists. Are there others throughout the country?

Women themselves are partly responsible for this discrimination. Too often they do not regard their profession as their life work, and a conductor finding a woman dropping out of his ranks because of marriage just as she becomes really valuable to him, will be likely to give her place to a man, not a woman. Naturally a conductor chooses a player for ability and experience, and the young woman musicians will have to begin in the smaller orchestras, and gain their

experience as men do. We are pleading only for the open door. Then the responsibility rests on women musicians to take themselves more seriously, to ask for their rightful place, and then to make good in it.

How Shall We Dignify Housework?

THE *Woman Citizen*, in starting a discussion on "woman's oldest job," has no apology to make. It believes that the home is the keynote of human happiness and that the problem of how to make the home a healthy, comfortable, satisfactory place and still leave the homemaker time and strength and interest which will allow her to help make the world a home, is one of the most important in the world. Good citizenship begins in the home, and implies carrying the qualities which make a successful home into the world outside one's own four walls.

How is this oldest of all jobs for women being done? Is it becoming better organized? Is the solution being found anywhere? The *Woman Citizen*, in its investigations, finds that some authorities believe that housework as a paid occupation for women has gone, never to return. We are distressed at this because we see in housework an honorable profession, we believe good cooking is a fundamental science, and regard child care as an expert job. It is obvious that every mother can not always be the sole person to carry on all these jobs in her home. Conversely, there are many women who love such work and are temperamentally fitted for it, who never have home and children of their own—shall they therefore be debarred from the work they would do best?

It is not enough that homes should be organized and have labor-saving devices. The problem can not be completely solved by that alone. Something must be done to put housework and all that pertains to it, among the respectable and self-respecting occupations for women workers. As we see it, this is the crux of the problem. How can it be met?

A Dangerous Short Cut

IN a recent issue we published a little editorial by Miss Blackwell in praise of Lady Astor's opposition during her campaign to the endorsement of the medical prophylactic packet in the treatment and prevention of venereal disease. The point made by Miss Blackwell was largely the moral objection to the packet. A correspondent wrote in to ask if it is not true that in addition this treatment is discredited as unsuccessful. We asked Dr. Valeria H. Parker, now Director of the Department of Protective Measures of the American Social Hygiene Association, to answer the question. Here is what she says:

"The prophylactic 'packet' has had its opportunity and the consensus of opinion is against it. Many observers believe it does not tend to diminish but rather to increase the dissemination of venereal diseases, because of the false sense of security which it encourages but can not justify. The disinfection of a case of syphilis or gonorrhea is a serious matter not lightly to be undertaken by the layman, especially if he is drunk, as men often are who patronize prostitution.

"While Secretary Daniels outlawed the K-Packet because he thought its distribution an insult to decent men and an encouragement for immorality to others, the medical and administrative objections alone were sufficient to condemn it. The prophylactic packet is essentially based upon self-diagnosis and self-treatment and cannot be made more trustworthy for prevention than similar methods which have been tried and have failed in combating tuberculosis and other diseases. The heated debates that are still being carried on in some sections of Great Britain are surprising to interested groups in the United States where this form of short-cut to the prevention of the venereal diseases has now been discredited."

PLEASE look for "Heart-to-Heart" on page 29. This time it is about a big dream for a woman's magazine—a dream that, working all together, we can make come true.

What the American Woman Thinks

The League of Nations

By FLORENCE GUERTIN TUTTLE

Chairman of the Woman's Pro-League Council

PERHAPS the most striking fact about the League of Nations is that it exists. In spite of having been born out of the travail of a great war at the period of the world's darkest chaos; in spite of the open hostility of the strongest nation in the world, the League of Nations, with fifty loyal states, representing more than four-fifths of the population of the entire globe, still persists. And not only has it survived, but it is a success. Not spectacular perhaps. But a steady growing success, offering a machinery whereby nations may co-operate and winning confidence on every side. It is not claimed that the Covenant is perfect any more than the Constitution of the United States is perfect. But like the Constitution, it may be amended—and is being amended. At this moment, for instance, at the High Council in Paris, Canada has brought up the question of changing Article Ten. A single line, it is felt, to the effect that the Parliaments of the different countries alone have power to declare war would allay the feeling in the United States that we might be forced to send "our boys" to European wars.

Sir Eric Drummond, the able Secretary-General, says that the League has become the "handy man of Europe." When diplomats despair they hand their problems to the League. When Prime Ministers find they cannot minister, they moan, "Send it to Geneva." In fact, it is not an exaggeration to say that the League has become the one constructive force in Europe today. Why is this? There must be some potent reason why Supreme Councils and conferences of the mightiest diplomats fail and this new social instrument, tucked modestly away in the mountains of Switzerland, succeeds.

I believe that there are three reasons. The League has succeeded, in the first place, because it came at a time in world history when it was needed. The modern state system is comparatively new—only a few hundred years old. During this time, states have been so busy working out their internal, domestic relationships that they have not had time to work out their external or foreign relationships. Consequently, according to Lowes Dickinson, "anarchy" in international relationships has prevailed.

The League of Nations aims to over-

come this anarchy by supplying an international machinery whereby nations may settle their interstate disputes without bloodshed. This is a great advance. The world has become so shrunken in size by invention and machinery, so closely knit by the intricacies of commerce and finance, that this international constitution must have come soon, even without a great war. It is evolution and those who oppose it are swimming against the tide.

Again, the League has succeeded because it represents a new idea in government—government by conference instead of government by diplomats. And these conferences to be successful must



have the machinery to "carry on." They must be continuous. The occasional conference is good but is weakened by not having a center of interest working perpetually on a problem until it is definitely settled. This is illustrated in the Washington Conference where fifteen months after the Conference we find that all nations have not ratified the Naval Treaties.

Finally, the League has succeeded because it has afforded a new scientific approach toward the settling of political problems. A phrase has become current among those familiar with the work of the Secretariat at Geneva. It is the "objectivity of the Secretariat"—a body of three hundred experts of all nationalities constantly preparing the research work necessary for the agenda of the Assembly and the Council. This phrase means that world problems at last are being settled objectively and not subjectively—impersonally and not personally. To illustrate: at the peace conference at Versailles, experts worked on political tangles, but they were experts from the countries involved. Subconsciously, at least, they were sure to be biased in favor of their own countries. In Geneva there is no such bias.

Take the settlement of the Silesian boundary, for instance. This boundary is German at one end and Polish at

the other. No German or Pole was, therefore, put upon the Commission. No Englishman or Frenchman was chosen to sit on it because their countries, too, were interested in this great coal region. A Japanese presided over the Council meetings. A Belgian, a Spaniard, a Brazilian and a Chinese were members of the Council, and the economic experts were two neutrals—a Czecho-Slovak and a Swiss. In this manner, a satisfactory regional solution was sought.

No one claims the solution to be ideal, but it was accepted; the German-Polish Treaty with six hundred articles was drawn up, and a strained diplomatic situation which threatened war was relieved by this "objective" treatment. Given this disinterested approach, added to a scientific collecting of facts, it begins to appear as if in time we might really have a method by which international problems may be settled in accordance with political science instead of according to political hysteria or emotion.

Another phrase popular at the League is the "Atmosphere of Geneva." Every one who visits the League feels this influence. Radicals even have come away converted. Situated on the banks of the beautiful lake facing the Alps, one feels that the League is remote from the intrigue and secret diplomacies of Europe; from its disrupting hatred and strifes—and so it is. It would be a mistake to move it from these protecting mountains. The world is making a path to it. Every treaty must be brought there and registered in great volumes open to the public. It is the beginning of open diplomacy, "open covenants openly arrived at."

In a brief article it is not possible to show how this great machinery works. The Albanian dispute, for instance, where the mere threat of applying the Economic Blockade was sufficient to cause the withdrawal of the Jugo-Slavic troops that were marching across Albania to Scutari, is a striking example of the League's method. It should be said, however, that the League cannot act unless called upon. It has no mind, no will of its own, just as it has no battleships or military force. This should settle forever the silly arguments about a super-state, or the censure piled upon the League whenever it has failed to intervene.

As to its achievements, it seems to me that its towering peaks are the establishment of the Court of International Justice (a popular American idea) and the rehabilitation of Austria.

The question of a loan to Austria was

brought up at the last Assembly in September. Austria was bankrupt just as an individual becomes bankrupt and ready to go into the hands of a receiver. If Austria were allowed to go down, Germany would go down and the whole world suffer added disaster. The suffering in Austria was beyond description. The crown had become so depressed that a loaf of bread cost \$100, an egg \$50. One might visit a smart restaurant, eat a Lucullan repast and pay a bill of 65 cents in American money.

A commission appointed by the Assembly went to work and raised a loan of 650 million gold crowns. This does not mean a rapid return of prosperity for Austria. She may never recover, but she has a chance. Already the result of the loan is that the crown has not fallen for three months. The cost of living is beginning to descend and savings-bank investments have increased thirty per cent.

But what of the United States and the League? Are there no facts to record here? Yes, there is a fact, though it has to be whispered; the United States already is in the League of Nations! President Harding, urged by public opinion, has made three appointments of American delegates to sit on three humanitarian commissions. The Secretary of State has announced that negotiations are pending for the United States to join the new World Court. The next step is to make these unofficial delegates official delegates and save the faces of the politicians. With the business interests of the country crying for international co-operation, a way is sure to be found.

The fact that Republicans and Democrats alike, under the leadership of Justice Clarke, have united upon a platform urging the immediate entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, is also significant. The Women's Pro-League Council has voted to become affiliated with Justice Clarke's League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, though keeping its own identity and organizing in Greater New York, while the larger organization is to make a nation-wide campaign.

The time has come, therefore, when every woman must decide in her own conscience whether she prefers the policy of isolation or co-operation with the rest of the world, for her country. And when we talk of co-operation, it is well to remember that Nansen—who has just received the Nobel peace prize for his splendid work in Russia and Armenia under the League of Nations—says that it is this League or no other. "Any other association," he says, "would simply have to duplicate this machinery which fifty-two nations have tried and found good."

Finally, isn't it a fact that world co-operation is a woman's job; hasn't it always been her task to bring harmony

out of discord; didn't she work for suffrage in order to be free to work for world principles larger than suffrage? Isn't world stabilization for world peace exactly in her line? For let us not forget the object of the League of Nations: back of every other purpose, in reality, it is a great organ for human conservation. It aims to underwrite the security of the children of the future. Race conservation always has been and always will be woman's chief charge. In the past she hasn't fulfilled this obligation very well. Perhaps she couldn't. Life was the cheapest thing known. But today we are getting new valuations and, best of all, new instruments for enforcing them. She may guard life now, if she will.

If women decide not to co-operate, they must clearly face the alternative. It is co-operation, or competition in arming in the old disastrous way. There is no middle course. Already the United States has begun "preparation." Secretary Weeks in his recent report to Congress said that the industry in the whole country is being organized on a war basis. For what? Will Irwin says that the United States now has more ammunition laid away, greased and ready to use, than any other country.

Co-operation or competition? America, being materially the strongest country in the world, is to set the pace. The situation is acute and serious. Every American woman must decide now what destiny in world history she wishes her great country to play.

A Surgeon's Answer

By W. W. KEEN, M.D.

Here is a man in "What the American Woman Thinks"! In December we published an editorial by Cornelia James Cannon, favorable to animal experimentation, with stress on its value in reducing the death-rate of women in childbirth. Mrs. Sue M. Farrell, speaking for a number of anti-vivisectionists who had protested to her, replied in the last CITIZEN. At Mrs. Cannon's request, since Mrs. Farrell "disqualifies her as a witness," an eminent surgeon, Dr. W. W. Keen, Emeritus Professor of Surgery at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was invited to answer for her. Dr. Keen has not himself done animal experiment research.

To the Woman Citizen:—

I have read Mrs. Cannon's editorial and Mrs. Farrell's criticism upon it, and I am glad to comply with the request to comment.

The true history of the conquest of childbed fever is as follows:

In February, 1843, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes showed conclusively that puerperal or childbed fever was contagious and that the doctors and nurses carried the disease from the sick woman to the well. This started a violent controversy, the embers of which were still red-hot when I began the study of medicine seventeen years later.

In 1846, Semmelweis of Vienna was

struck with the different rates of mortality from this fever in those women who were attended in child birth by medical students who, naturally, were often working in the dissecting room and brought into connection with other sources of contamination, and those who were attended by midwives who were not so exposed. In the former the deaths from childbed fever were 11.4%. In the latter, only 2.7%!

He made many experiments on rabbits (a fact which Mrs. Farrell conveniently omits) and became convinced that the students carried the poison to the mothers. He, therefore, compelled every student to cleanse his hands first with chlorine water and later with chloride of lime. Observe that both of these were antiseptics or germicides, as now we know. Of course, he knew nothing of germs. Nobody then did. The result was that very shortly the deaths from childbed fever in his wards fell to 1.27%!

The puerperal mortality in all countries has long been deplorable because we knew nothing of Bacteriology until the 80's. In my early days in the 60's and 70's, the usual mortality was about 5%. Often "epidemics," as they were called, caused a mortality of 20, 30, 50 and even 55%!

In 1879, in a debate in the French Academy of Medicine, on the cause of these epidemics, various probable causes were cited, but Pasteur declared that none of them caused the fever. He drew on the blackboard what we know as the Streptococcus. "That is the cause," he said. This germ is also responsible for erysipelas and various forms of blood poisoning which were so rife during our Civil War. Others then proceeded to investigate Pasteur's assertion and soon the Streptococcus was definitely accepted as its real cause.

In A. W. W. Lea's "Puerperal Infection," page 24, the results of the application of antiseptics to destroy this deadly germ are given.

In the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, by adopting Pasteur's and Lister's methods, the mortality was reduced to three in each two thousand cases. In the Baudelocque Clinic in Paris, to 0.09%. Boxall in the York Road Hospital, London, had a record of 8373 consecutive cases without a single death from childbed fever!

The first successful weapon against puerperal fever was obtained by Semmelweis' experiments on animals, and by his use of antiseptics, but the real cause of the fever was not absolutely known until Pasteur proved it. Then the remedy was clear.

I regret that I have to acknowledge the truth of the indictment of the American profession in the quotations cited by Mrs. Farrell. The present mortality from childbed fever is clearly due to the ignorance and the neglect of the attend-

(Continued on page 28)

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

Edited by RUTH KIMBALL GARDINER for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Federal Measures the League Supports

KAHN-JONES bill, H.R. 11490-S. 3544, providing for the transfer of the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice. The House Judiciary Committee favorably reported the bill February 12 with only a technical amendment, the change of the fiscal year 1923 to 1924. The measure is now on the House calendar. The bill came up in the Senate on the calendar day February 12, and upon an amendment offered by Senator Walsh, of Montana, the section relating to the activities of the Board's agents, independent of state or local authorities, was amended to provide that the agents be empowered to cooperate with the authorities, and not to act independently. In amended form further consideration was prevented by objection from Senator Stanley, of Kentucky.

The bill now goes over until its number is reached on a calendar day.

Child Labor Amendment, granting to the Congress the power to enact laws which limit or prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age. The proposed constitutional amendment is still before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The sub-committee has reported favorably to the whole committee, and it is hoped that by the time this is read, the measure will have been reported favorably by the committee.

Curtis-Goodykoontz bill, H.R. 13927 and S. 4452, provides for the establishment of an industrial home for federal women prisoners at Mount Weather, Virginia. There is no provision today for holding women who offend against the laws of the United States, excepting in the great federal prisons and, by courtesy of the various states, in state reformatories for women. As state institutions are reaching their total capacities, the administrators are declining to accept federal prisoners at the risk of being unable to receive their own state prisoners for whom the institutions were provided. Assistant Attorney General Mabel W. Willebrandt, who is in charge of the federal prisons under the Department of Justice, is anxious that the four or five substantial buildings owned by the government on an eighty-acre tract of land at Mount Weather shall be diverted to beneficial use, and not continue to fall into decay from disuse, with a paid caretaker on guard, as has been the case for the past eight years.

The bill has been favorably reported by both Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

There is no change to report in the status of the other federal measures endorsed by the National League.—A. W.

The New Regional Director

THE Board regrets exceedingly that ill health has obliged Mrs. Julian Salley to give up the work of director of the third region and is delighted that so eminently capable a successor as Mrs. Elliott Cheatham, of Atlanta, has been found to continue Mrs. Salley's success. Mrs. Cheatham is one of the youngest League officers, a native of East Point, Georgia, daughter of Bartow Blount and grand-daughter of General Gartrell, C.S.A. While she was a student at Barnard College, New York, she was one of the group of enthusiastic young college women who ushered at suffrage meetings, marched in the first great suffrage parade, and as an old servant in the Blount family says, were "rantindicular" for the cause.



After her marriage in 1914, Mrs. Cheatham studied law for three years, was a charter member of the suffrage party of Georgia, a charter member of the Georgia League of Women Voters, and later secretary of the Atlanta League. In college, English was her major subject and her gift of concise and spirited argument in print did much to advance the woman movement in the South. Except the keeping up of her home, Mrs. Cheatham believes her chief interest is the League, though literature comes in as a good third. She brings to her directorship not only the ardor of youth but a keen mind thoroughly trained to clear and logical habits of thought. It is felt that Mrs. Cheatham will do great things in the third region, which includes all the old South, south of Maryland.

At Washington Headquarters

THE three-days' meeting of the executive committee (February 7-9) was the important event of the month at headquarters. Miss Sherwin's preparations for her western lecture trip kept her away, but Mrs. Park, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Ludington, Miss Hauser, and Mrs. Cunningham gathered together, firmly resolved to have two sessions a day only, instead of three, and to keep to the eight-hour day the League advocates for women workers. By how many hours each day union and League rules were broken it would be indiscreet to say, and Mrs. Sidney Small, alderman of Toronto, who was asked to sit with the committee one day, agreed not to "let on" to the Toronto women who are on the verge of organizing a League, how much hard work they must expect to do, for fear of discouraging them.

Business which has come up since the last meeting in Chi-

cago was gone into in detail. Miss Sherwin sent a masterly report on the work of training for citizenship, mentioning the new leaflet, "Know Your Town," which was published February 5, and "Civil Service," which is in press.

Mrs. Park gave a careful and entertaining account of the status, and the how and why of the status, of federal measures the League favors. The committee adopted a resolution calling on women of other countries to work for bills similar to the Cable Act which makes the citizenship of married women independent of marriage. League delegates will present the resolution to the convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Rome next May.

Miss Morgan came to the Thursday sessions with good news of round tables, and an account of the program for her part of the Des Moines convention. In a morning session there, Professor Carlton Hayes, of Columbia University, Whitney Shepardson, and Frederick J. Libby, will speak, and Justice Florence Allen, of Ohio, will address an evening mass meeting. Mrs. Sumner McKnight, of Minneapolis, will make a "collection speech."

Miss M. Louise Griffith, assistant treasurer, came from New York for a business session and Miss Hazel Hite, convention secretary, from her desk. It is believed that never before has such complete information been given delegates. Railway fares from all the principal towns in each state have been computed and sent to the states along with such information as to hotels and general convention details that, as one member of the committee remarked, there is going to be no more mental strain about getting to the convention than a letter undergoes when it is stamped and handed over to Uncle Sam.

The convention program was thoroughly discussed, and most interesting names were mentioned as speakers, but the headquarters reporter has been longing for a real chance to stop at a thrilling spot and say "Continued in our next," and this seems to be the very spot for that dramatic stopping.

The story of headquarters visitors will not be interrupted, however. Mrs. Louis Newton Robinson, of the Swarthmore (Pennsylvania) League came in for League literature and stayed to tell how interested the women in her conservative college town are in the national organization. Miss Ethel M. Smith, legislative secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, stayed long enough merely to pass the time of day. Mrs. Thomas Sidwell, wife of the head-master of the famous Washington Friends' School, came to ask for a speaker to address the Twentieth Century Club, and Miss Harriet L. Leete, co-ordinator of nursing activities of the American Child Health Association, merely looked headquarters over and left some extraordinarily well-put advice.

Photographers collected about the executive committee's door like flies about a honey-pot, and through the determined efforts of Miss Hauser the ladies came out and allowed themselves to be posed and photographed. On the eve of the meeting photographers persuaded Miss Adèle Clark, president of the Virginia League, to be photographed with Mrs. Park, under circumstances which it is believed have never before occurred in the history of the world to any national president of an organization and any state president. Miss Clark is a portrait painter (a favorite pupil, not so long ago, of Chas. and Henri) and she was photographed at work on a portrait of Mrs. Park, who was posed against a clear dull blue background which, when the president's office is not a studio, is a floor rug. The portrait, it is hoped, will be completed before the Des Moines convention.

Mrs. Gertrude Mathews Shelby, novelist, economist, and authority on co-operation (*vide Harper's Magazine* for February) after conference with Mrs. Park and Mrs. Costigan felt so satisfied with the League's sound principles that with astonishing generosity, she contributed a brief "primer lesson" on her subject to the *Woman Voter*.

Mrs. John M. Kenny, president of the Tennessee League, with her witty stories of the clever doings of Tennessee women, stopped in on her way to Annapolis and set headquarters singing the Tennessee League's official song to the

not unfamiliar air, "Dixie." "Away down South, in the land of cotton," the song runs, "women folks are not forgotten," and later in the stanza occurs the question, "Who gave us the vote in Dixie?" and the enthusiastic answer to that is, "Our men, Our men," for in the opinion of Tennessee women, as the song relates, "They saw the light and did the right, in Dixie."

Taking the Curse Off

"**H**OW to take the curse off money-raising," will be the general theme of a finance conference dinner, which will be one of the novelties at the Des Moines convention, April 9-14. Miss Katharine Ludington, national treasurer and finance chairman, holds the firm conviction that there is plenty of money in the United States for the work of the League of Women Voters. What is lacking is money-raisers. Miss Ludington says, and her conviction is based on her own experience in begging.

"Six out of ten people whom we ask, give, and many give largely. In one state where the women complained they couldn't meet their national dues of \$200, I went out and got \$400 in one morning from men whom they had been afraid to approach, but the trouble is that the national finance committee cannot get themselves bodily around to all the promising 'prospects.' We should take as one of our main pieces of work for the coming year the building up of an army of money-raisers throughout the states."

Miss Ludington has some definite ideas on this question. She believes that the main reason why people hate to ask for money is fear of being unpopular. They cannot get away from the personal view-point. Another thing that "queers" money-raising is the feeling of loneliness the finance worker has. Nobody wants her job; she takes it only because she happens to care enough about the League to be willing to do disagreeable work for it. If a large group of women are doing it together, this particular "curse" is removed. The worst complex which people have about money-raising is the "failure complex." They expect to fail before they begin, and they carry such a gloom around with them that they could hardly see the chance for \$1,000 if it was in front of their noses. No man wants to see that kind of a solicitor come into his office; but a gay and gallant beggar who is having the adventure of her life gunning for \$5,000 is more than likely to get it. The thought of what fun it would be if he *should* happen to think of giving her \$5,000 conveys itself somehow through the air and reaches his mind without words.

The Connecticut League is working out a plan for a finance organization which is a kind of club—a guild, as it were, inside the League—the very bone and sinew of the organization. They get fun out of their work by an occasional "finance field day" where they meet to exchange amusing experiences and money-raising suggestions, patronize the rest of the League workers who aren't doing such a glorious work as money-raising, and generally pat themselves on the back and have a beautiful time.

Methods by which this money-raising army can be made a general plan throughout the League, and by which the basis of support can be broadened until we can get on without contributions, and also how national, state, and local money-raising can be developed on some unified scheme, are the matters that will be discussed at the finance dinner conference. States will pool their experiences and their successes, and Miss M. Louise Griffith, the very efficient assistant treasurer and finance secretary, will tell of the joys and sorrows of the one who holds the money bags and sees them empty and fill, and empty and fill again as the financial year goes around.

Members of the men's Finance Advisory Committee have advised strongly that we raise each year's budget in advance, or at least within a month of the close of the convention, so that all the work of the coming year can be built on a firm financial basis. This plan, too, will be discussed; but the main emphasis of the meeting will be on the encouraging

fact that the public is ready to back the League and give money to it. The year of 1922-1923 has demonstrated this.

What Sound Co-operation Is

MYSTERY surrounds the term "co-operation" in the mind of the ordinary person. No real mystery exists. Rochdale co-operation, the genuine form, is plain, sensible business. The people of a locality undertake in their own interest, to perform services which are entirely necessary.

Private agencies naturally want the highest possible profits, no matter what they sell. Consumers, who pay until they cannot make ends meet, at last take the trouble attendant on doing the work for themselves, to reduce the cost of living. Co-operation is self-help. It is a step in the great campaign for economic democracy.

When you can't afford to pay for what you certainly need—not luxuries but essentials—it is good to know that common sense, concerted effort, and consistent care, can provide an alternative to doing without. Today in the United States we have not a few, but literally hundreds of successful co-operative distributive enterprises run by what are known as the "common people." These concerns include groceries, meat shops, bakeries, restaurants, and milk-distributing enterprises.

These same common persons in another wing of the co-operative movement, have combined to start credit unions, which now have a total capital of eight millions. These are saving and loan associations, which, gathering and safeguarding the little savings of thousands of men and women, loan them out among the depositors for provident or reproductive purposes. Such loans, either in small businesses or for domestic use, often either lower the cost of living or increase the income. Consider how buying a pig, or new tools, pays. Think of buying coal advantageously—what it saves over buying ton by ton at high prices.

Ordinary buyers of food, ordinary customers, feel the strong need. They know—any woman knows—that keeping a servant is much more costly than doing the work oneself. On most articles we buy, we pay the actual cost of employing many servants. To eliminate some of these obvious charges, consumers organize a Rochdale co-operative. What must they do?

To begin with, they must acquaint themselves with the simple co-operative principles. First: This is an organization dependent solely on serving ourselves. We must plan to give it all our own trade. Second: We must help to govern the enterprise. In electing our board of directors and deciding matters of policy, each person has but one vote and no proxies are accepted. The number of shares any one person may hold is limited. To induce the greatest number of persons to join, the price of shares must be kept as low as is consistent with the amount of capital necessary. These shares shall never receive a stock dividend greater than legal interest on the money invested.

Market prices shall be charged. When surplus over cost is made, members shall decide whether it shall be put in reserve to extend the business or whether it shall be paid back to each member-patron according to the amount he has purchased at the store. This rebate is called a patronage dividend and is a testimonial to the fact that while use of the concern, not profit, is what is wanted, each member is given individual incentive to patronize his own enterprise.

Success in self-help and mutual aid of this sort demands much volunteer effort. No matter how efficient a manager the society may employ, it is necessary for every member to participate in general meetings and to understand merchandising. That successful co-operation is quite within the range of the people of an ordinary locality, the great systems of England and the Continent testify. It is in the power of consumers in many societies, federated, to own factories and the land itself, cutting out numerous unnecessary commissioners and middlemen who do not represent service rendered. It requires team-work, cohesion, persistence, but

the end is worth while, because it is done "Each for all and all for each."—GERTRUDE MATHEWS SHELBY.

"I expect some time to see a useful woman mayor of Chicago and the sooner the better."—JULIA LATHROP, president Illinois League.

Leagues and Legislatures

A GENERATION ago, a standard fashion magazine used to issue each week a large sheet in which many patterns were outlined, not separately, but superimposed, each pattern distinctively outlined. The lady who wanted the blouse pattern had only to put a newspaper under the pattern sheet, run her tracing wheel along the line of tiny crosses, and presently she had the pattern she chose. The basque pattern might be outlined for tracing by a wavy line, the mantua by dashes. Every woman could select from that one pattern sheet just the one pattern most useful to her. The National League's legislative program is not unlike that old-time fashion sheet, and state Leagues not only prick off the particular thing that meets their needs, but alter the pattern to fit.

Leagues in 33 states—the number was 34 till Texas lately added herself to the list of states which have accepted the provisions of the measure—are working for the Sheppard-Towner Act, and most state Leagues—excepting triumphant Tennessee which has just secured it—are working for equal representation on party committees and in party conventions; but from the rest of the National League's pattern sheet, one League adapts one pattern, one, another. Connecticut is working for a 9-hour day for women, and Illinois for a change in the 10-hour day law to make it eight hours.

Jury service for women is generally urged by Leagues, but the Montana League wishes among exemptions a provision that a juror may be excused "when said juror's health or the health or proper care of said juror's own family . . ." make it necessary, while the Illinois League specifically names mothers of young children to be exempted. Speaking in opposition to a proposed bill to make jury service purely optional with women in her state, Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Smith, vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania League, said, recently:

"One cannot but feel that a distinct contribution to the enforcement of criminal justice would be made if women were to serve more generally on juries which pass in cases involving the just application of the law to crimes in which women and so-called sentimentality figure so largely. As things stand now, either men or women can be excused from jury duty if they have good reasons to support their plea. No new laws, therefore, are required to give women their rights before the courts. A proposal to give women the option of serving or not serving—is not this a step backward, a move which in practice would limit jury service to men? If the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of women under the Nineteenth Amendment are to be lessened in any one aspect, what may we not expect next?"

Enforcement of prohibition laws is generally asked by state Leagues but the Montana League in co-operation with other women's organizations (such co-operation is becoming a custom with Leagues "making our efforts as solid as may be," Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, vice-president of the Illinois League, writes, "but being not too greedy for credit") asks for a law which will repeal the present state medical prescription bill. The South Carolina League is co-operating with other women's organizations and the state legislators have been informed that women will do no lobbying. No member need fear anything of the kind. All the women will do is to "present bills in which women are particularly interested, to the members of the legislature and trust the passage of them to their sound discretion." Also, there will be in the halls of the legislature, members of the women's legislative committee "who will be glad to discuss the matters from the women's viewpoint." They will wear badges so that every legislator may know just to whom he may fly to be safe from lobbyists. They will not, under any circumstances, do one bit of lobbying.

South Carolina women want to be obliged by law to pay

poll-tax; they want health certificates demanded of persons seeking marriage licenses, and equal guardianship, also, is in their program. The Tennessee League has still to push through the legislature bills for the following purposes: to appoint women on school boards as vacancies occur so that there shall be at least one woman on every school-board (this does not apply to popular election); to make Tennessee comply with the Maternity and Infancy Act, and thus secure the appropriation of \$10,000 additional from the United States government; to secure equal guardianship (the old law was partially righted two years ago and the present bill completes the process); to require physical education in all public schools, a statute which must exist before federal aid can be secured, and to secure women truant officers in each county, strengthening the compulsory education act so that illiteracy may be the more rapidly reduced.

The Ohio League is working for a director of child accounting to supervise school census and school attendance. Maryland urges a state reformatory for adult women now sentenced to various city and county jails, and the "appointment of properly qualified women to all boards and commissions having supervision over women and children." This, too, is a widely advocated measure. The most casual and incomplete survey of such state legislative programs as come first to hand serves to show how generally women are agreed on legislation, how preponderantly they use the one pattern sheet, the one idea, and how successfully they adapt the many patterns it provides.

Mrs. Jones' Round Table

MRS. JONES, of Smithtown, was asked by the National League of Women Voters to form a round table group in her small community of five thousand people in order to discuss what America should do to secure international co-operation to prevent war. Mrs. Jones on receiving the letter through the mail, felt rather faint, especially when the letter indicated that she was to secure a group of not less than ten persons, men and women, of *opposing opinions*, who would come together and discuss whether they wanted an association of nations and whether they believed money owed to America by her allies could buy peace and disarmament in Europe.

But it had never been Mrs. Jones' habit to take her troubles sitting down. After the first shock was over, she put on her hat and very properly went down to consult the clergyman of the Methodist Church, her own pastor: rather to her surprise on reading the letter he said: "Well, Madam, I would have no objection to acting as chairman of such a group, provided that you can get them to meet some Thursday evening when there is no prayer-meeting. Most of the views of the men of this town are not sufficiently Christian for my taste, and if we could persuade them that Methodists had never converted Armenians to Christianity simply for the sake of leaving them for Turks to murder, I should be willing to spend a couple of evenings at the task."

Mrs. Jones accepted this handsome offer with a slight feeling of encouragement, although she had inward doubts as to whether the League of Women Voters saw the international problem quite as it appeared to the reverend minister.

She thought that she would rest up a little from the strain of international responsibility by taking a little shopping trip, and at the entrance of the department store on Main Street she met a friend, who was not, however, a member of the League of Women Voters, but was a teacher in the high school. With wonderful presence of mind, she immediately showed this lady her letter and proposed to her that she not only join but assist in forming the organization. Strangely enough, Miss Lee, the teacher, had considerable more doubts than the minister, and hers were founded upon the extreme lack of education and vision to be found among her fellow-townsmen.

"If my advice had been taken as it should have been, and we had followed the greatest leader this country has ever seen—Woodrow Wilson—we should now be members of the

League of Nations, and there would be no trouble whatever in Europe." Mrs. Jones, as a Republican, showed extreme self-control, in addressing the first letter written to Miss Lee, saying: "You, Miss Lee, are just the person we want, as your view must be expressed and you are the one to do it."

This clinched the second member of the group, and Mrs. Jones, moving on from the popular medley of joining by consent to the more autocratic method of giving orders, stopped at the bank and told her brother, its vice-president, that he must come to her house next Thursday evening at eight o'clock in order to discuss international affairs, no matter what his inclinations in the matter might be. When he attempted to demur she authorized him, as a great privilege, to bring his most intimate friend, the editor of the local paper, and even promised that there might be an interesting combination of social and international movements for the sheet.

This is perhaps sufficient prelude to the announcement which appeared in the Saturday weekly issue, after the receipt of the important letter. "On Thursday evening fourteen of the best representatives of the culture and enlightenment of our city met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jones for a debate upon international affairs. The meeting adjourned at the late hour of 10:30 to reconvene a fortnight hence.

"The question at issue was whether America either could or should join an association of nations in order to help Europe or whether she could remit any good American dollars in exchange for a permanent peace and disarmament. Several very fine speeches were made, but a vote on this important question will be postponed until after another meeting or two has been held. The only agreement reached was voiced by the chairman who closed the debate by saying, 'Was it not Cain who asked, Am I my brother's keeper? and it is his attitude and conduct which obviously led to the first murder. If we, as Americans, ask if we are the keepers of our Christian brothers abroad, we shall find ourselves, if we answer no, responsible for their destruction.'"

The vice-president of the bank said "Yes, Yes," and "Amen," inside the door, but as he went out through the gate he said, "Well, I don't know so much about whether our conscience is in it, but I do know that our prosperity is tied to it tight."—RUTH MORGAN, *Chairman, Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War.*

MRS. CHARLES ARTHUR CARLISLE, of South Bend, has been appointed legislative chairman of the Indiana League and will spend the greater part of her time in Indianapolis during the legislative session, directing the League's lobby for the three proposed measures which it has decided to sponsor during this session.

The League will ask the legislature to accept for Indiana the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner act; it will ask an amendment to the Mothers' Aid Act which will make it mandatory upon the counties to provide machinery for carrying out the act and which will authorize the use of any fund existing in the county for care of orphans in case no special fund is provided by the county council for carrying out the act. The other plans in the League's legislative program are: amendment of the constitution to change and simplify the method of amending it; and an amendment to the election law to provide for equal representation of men and women in party organizations.

Since early fall the League has carried on a campaign of education on the proposed measures, both among its own members and among candidates for the Legislature. Questionnaires, which met with widespread response favorable in many instances, were sent out to candidates for the House and the Senate asking for opinions on League policies. Immediately after the election, literature was sent to all successful candidates and to all branch Leagues, explaining the proposed legislation in detail and giving reasons for its adoption. The branch Leagues in their meetings have discussed the various measures, so that the opening of the legislative session finds the League well prepared for its campaign.

World News About Women

A Letter from the President

AN interesting letter from President Harding was read at a bridge, given on February 5 to raise funds for the Montclair League of Women Voters, Montclair, New Jersey. It was addressed to Mrs. William C. De Lanoy, the hostess of the afternoon, and read as follows:

"I have learned of the plans for a gathering of the influential women of your community in the interest of the League of Women Voters, and find pleasure in expressing to you my gratification at this manifestation of interest in public affairs. In times such as this in which we live, we can not cultivate too earnestly an attitude of thoughtful, studious and earnest attention to the great public problems that confront us.

"I would not be wholly frank if I did not add that I believe the greatest field for women's usefulness is in party affiliations and the influence of women in party conscience, party enunciations and party responsibility under our form of present government. Our parties need the force of woman's ideals and her keen understanding of the problems which are so interwoven with our present-day civilization.

"Most sincerely yours,
"WARREN G. HARDING."

A New Appointment

MRS. ELIZABETH KADING, Watertown (Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans reports) has been appointed a member of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin by Governor John J. Blaine. This is one of the most important offices in the gift of the governor, carrying a salary of \$5,000. The Board of Control has charge of all the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the state, with supervision over similar institutions in the several counties. For perhaps twenty years this board has included one woman member. Mrs. Kading is a practising lawyer and is in partnership with her husband.

More of New York

SINCE the beginning of the year, the *Citizen* has reported the names of four new women office holders in New York State. There are now two more to add to the list.

Mrs. W. Bernard Vause, of Brooklyn, has been nominated by Governor Smith as a member of the board of managers of the Kings Park State Hospital and is awaiting the confirmation of the nomin-

ation by the Senate. Mrs. Vause has a record of charitable work behind her. If appointed, she will succeed another woman—Beatrice Livingston.

Miss Sara McPike of Yonkers, New York, is the second. She is now secretary of the State Department of Labor. Miss McPike was a pioneer suffrage worker, an organizer of the St. Catherine Welfare Association, a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1918, where she urged the adoption of the maximum eight-hour day and minimum-wage legislation for women and minors, and for the past twelve years has been employed by the General Electric Company as the executive secretary of their advertising department.

Where Women Increase

IN the January 15 issue of the *News Bulletin*, an organ of the Bureau of Vocational Information, New York, N. Y., there is published an interesting comparison of the census tables of 1910 with those of 1920 showing some of the less usual occupations in which the number of women changed materially during the decade:

Apiarists,	125 to 134
Poultry raisers,	3,230 to 2,324
Dairy farmers,	2,576 to 3,946
Stock raisers,	1,674 to 2,637
Dairy farm, orchard, garden and farm foremen	7,776 to 14,340
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen,	7,834 to 9,283
Owners and managers of log and timber camps,	4 to 13
Operators, officials and managers of mines,	107 to 182
Managers and Superintendents (Manufacturing),	1,462 to 4,950
Mechanical Engineers,	0 to 11
Electrical Engineers,	6 to 12
Civil Engineers and Surveyors,	5 to 18
Architects, designers and draftsmen's apprentices,	43 to 289
Engravers,	538 to 561
Chauffeurs,	33 to 949
Dentists,	1,254 to 1,829

A Good Example

PROGRESSIVE from its inception—Czecho-Slovakia, so says the *Vote*, has just passed a law which has caused controversy in many countries. It is a bill for dealing with venereal diseases, and enforcing an equal moral standard. The women M. P.'s of the National Socialist party have materially helped in passing this bill.

A College Club in Greece

THE American college women now doing refugee work in Greece have formed a club. It is housed in one of the finest residences of Athens—loaned by General Sutzos—represents twelve different states and eighteen colleges,

and has a resident membership of twenty.

By Way of Warning

TO warn other prominent club women against similar experiences, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and well known to *Citizen* readers, has recently disclosed the fact that early last summer she received a letter offering her \$250,000 for the influence of the Federation in passing a bill in Congress. Mrs. Winter says that the money was not offered her for lobbying at Washington, but for propaganda work among women throughout the country—which hints at the strength of the Federation. The character of Mrs. Winter's refusal needs no telling.

As it happens, the bill in question was considered by the Federation and rejected prior to Mrs. Winter's disclosure of the offer.

From India

MADRAS, India, after winning a hard fought battle for suffrage, has just scored another victory. At the last municipal elections three women were chosen to sit at the city council.

France Needs Babies

"MARRY, have children!" is now the cry of France, according to an article by Edith Sellers appearing in the *Contemporary Review* on "France's Fight Against Her Falling Birth-Rate."

Through the Alliance Nationale and the Industrialists' Leagues large families are encouraged, by offers of financial assistance. Upon presentation to her employer of a doctor's certificate a prospective mother—if in the employment of the State—is required by law to stop work for a month before the child is expected and for two months after it arrives—receiving her regular salary during this period. Disobedience is punishable by a heavy fine. On the day the first or second child is born, the mother receives 330 francs for its maintenance during the year, and then the same amount for each succeeding year, until the child is sixteen. For the third child she receives 480 francs.

If she is not in State employ, she is supplied, free of charge, with a doctor, a nurse, and a Visitor, whose business it is to see that the mother is trained in the care of the child and of herself. Upon presenting her certificate she is given 35 francs, 15 francs a month for the following two months, and 28 francs more when the baby arrives. An addi-

tional 15 francs a month is given her for twelve months, providing she nurses the baby and takes it regularly to a babies' clinic.

Further, "every Frenchman who has more than three children has the right to claim an annual allowance toward the cost of maintaining those that come after the third; and it cannot be denied him unless there is proof that he can maintain them properly without it." Widows, widowers, and deserted wives can also claim such an allowance if there is more than one child; and it is paid until the child is thirteen or even sixteen if it is learning a craft.

Aside from the State, there have sprung up through France, leagues of employers who encourage large families among their employees, granting them an allowance in much the same way as the State, only on a smaller scale.

The leaflet, published about two years ago by the Alliance Nationale, which showed a picture of France standing with two coffins on one side of her and a cradle on the other, and with the printed words across the top "There were in 1918 two deaths for one birth, not counting the dead in battle," is slowly having its effect. France is fighting.

Miss Mina Bruere

MISS MINA BRUERE, who has been in charge of the Women's Department of the Central Union Trust Company of New York City, has recently been appointed assistant secretary of the company.

Church Barriers Yielding

LITTLE by little women are breaking through the barriers of the churches. At the twenty-eighth annual convention of the diocese of Washington, D. C., women communicants in specified Episcopal parishes were granted the right to vote for the election of vestries and to hold office.

Mussolini vs. Suffrage

BENITO MUSSOLINI, Premier of Italy, has received Regina Terulzi, representing the committee of the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. He promised nothing, but seemed thoroughly familiar with the feminist movement, and said that at the opportune time he would consider the best means of meeting the demands of women for suffrage in Italy.

Tennessee's Report

THE women of Tennessee have won one point, and are working hard for others. On February 1, a bill giving women equal representation with men on state committees and primary boards in the two political parties passed the Senate and the House.

Ye Shall Not

THE student body of John Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland, alarmed by the proposal that women be admitted to the classes, recently cast a vote which decisively said "no." The result was not unexpected, as this has always been the attitude of the University students.

A Contribution to History

D. R. GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD of the University of Wyoming (and also one of our prominent contributing editors) has shown her versatility anew. A book, in two volumes, written by her in collaboration with E. O. Brinnenstool, is recently off the press. It is called "The Bozeman Trail" and is the story of early Wyoming—a valuable contribution to the history of the United States.

A Women's Prison, Run by Women

ALABAMA'S 1923 contribution to prison reforms might well be copied. According to newspaper reports, one of the old buildings at Wetumka is being renovated for women, with all traces of cruelty removed. The institution will be supervised and officered by women, with the exception of the physician and two deputy wardens. Mrs. Sarah E. Kirkpatrick has been engaged as superintendent.

Another Banking Woman

MISS FRANCES FLEMING, a young society girl of Kansas City (the *Washington Evening Star* reports) has been elected a director of a leading bank in her city.

China's Invitation

BOTH the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have been invited by China to Tsingtao, formerly occupied by Japan and recently restored to China. The formal invitation came through the Shantung Rehabilitation Committee, which has taken over the occupied territory. The Y. W. C. A. has sixty-one Chinese women on its staff and nearly ten thousand Chinese girls are members.

A Suffrage Pioneer

MISS FRANCES ELLEN BURR—ardent suffrage worker from girlhood, an organizer of the Connecticut Suffrage Society—died on February 9 at the home of one of her many friends in Hartford. Miss Burr lived to celebrate her ninety-second birthday.

The West Too

THE Mayor of Seattle, Washington, has appointed a woman, Mrs. Donna E. Baker, on the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. Mrs. Baker has been active for years in women's club work.

Concerning Literature

THE results of Harper and Brothers' National prize offer for the best novel written by a young author is interesting. It shows that fifty per cent. of our aspiring novelists are women—eighty per cent. of their number being single; that large cities foster more writers than rural districts, and that the East still produces more literature than the West.

THE Champaign County (Illinois) League of Women Voters sends ten new subscriptions, adds \$6.00 to its treasury and writes "The WOMAN CITIZEN furnishes a definite type of information we get in no other magazine. Like the small boy passing his plate for another helping, I say 'Some more like I had, please.'"

"There are now eighteen fully qualified women barristers in Great Britain and Ireland." *The Vote*, January 19, 1923.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

ELEVEN state universities of the forty-eight in the United States have issued a course in Citizenship for their respective State Federations of Women's Clubs, according to letters received by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, chairman of the Federation Department of American Citizenship. The letters were in reply to a query sent to all forty-eight institutions by Mrs. Pennybacker. Of the thirty-eight which replied, twenty-seven universities said they had no such course but many announced they would gladly prepare suitable bulletins and courses of study if the clubwomen so desired. Mrs. Pennybacker says:

"I therefore recommend that state presidents, directors and chairmen of states where the university is not doing this special service for the clubwomen, investigate and see if such an outline can be issued . . . It is not possible for any general outline to be as efficient in pointing out the proper way to study state government, as a special outline prepared by the university of a commonwealth."

A STATE bulletin is being planned by Connecticut. Clubs in smaller towns are providing hot lunches to school children. Work for Girl Scouts is receiving increasing interest. Through the financial aid of a gentleman in the state, new forests are being started. The gentleman has given largely from his own means and has offered land for the purpose of reforestation at a price of only \$8 an acre. This gives the smallest club an opportunity to own at least one acre of ground from which

no trees may be cut without replenishing them.

MRS. A. H. FINN of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs has compiled a bibliography on motion pictures which will be of interest to all motion picture chairmen and others interested in better movies. The list appears in the December number of *The Club Woman*, 4811 Second Boulevard, Detroit.

A SAFETY FIRST PARADE was staged in Washington, D. C., in memory of ninety-seven children killed by automobiles during the past year. Washington is the only city in the world where the club women are organized as traffic officers to assist children across dangerous streets.

HAVE you filled in your questionnaire? See page 12 of this issue and page 13 of the one before. Please either tear out the part of the page that contains the questions and answer in the margin and on the back; or better, especially if you have a good deal to say, write out your answers numbered to correspond with the numbers in the magazine. Let's have a real symposium of experiences and opinions. CITIZEN women are just the type to make a real contribution to this problem.

YOU don't have to be a crap-shooter to remember the May 7-11 Council dates at Atlanta, but to think "Come seven, come eleven," may help fix the dates in mind . . . Six hotels, all within walking distance of the Baptist Tabernacle where general sessions of the Council will be held are available for the General Federation Council delegates.

BESIDES Miss Lida Hafford and her corps of assistants, residents of General Federation Headquarters include the following interesting group of women: Miss Marion Parkhurst, corresponding secretary for the National League of Women Voters; Miss Charl Williams, former president of the National Education Association, and now field secretary for the same organization; Mrs. Heatwole and Miss Archibald, sister and niece respectively of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania (Miss Archibald was formerly secretary of the American Woman's Club in Paris); Miss Anna E. Richardson and Miss Adelaide Baylor of the Federal Board of Vocational Education and United States Home Economics Service, respectively; Miss Mable Gram, associate editor of the *Congressional Digest*; Miss Grace Hudson of the *Daily News*; Miss Louise Galvin, secretary to Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr., of the War Finance Board. Part-time residents are Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, of the National Democratic Committee, Mrs. John D. Sherman, and Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry.

Are Women Free?

By ALICE BOARMAN BALDRIDGE

THIS is the story of a woman lawyer hunting a job.

I had practiced law in another state for over three years. I moved to New York where I was required for admission to its bar to serve a year's clerkship in a law office of that state. I came to New York with the unanimous recommendation of the bench and bar where I had worked, and in vulgar parlance I had some "pull" through influential friends here, so the very small thing I was looking for—a simple clerkship in a law office—should have been very easy for me to find. There were vacancies enough for boys still in or just out of law school and for men.

I sought first the women lawyers I knew and some I did not. They were kind and helpful, but they are comparatively few in numbers and temporarily there were no vacancies in their offices. They told me many tales of experiences similar to those that were to be my own.

Then I visited with letters of introduction many offices of men lawyers, prominent socially, financially and professionally. I found them generous with time and advice but not with encouragement.

One man told me in proud and tragic tones that his was a very old and conservative office; that his father, who was the original founder of the firm, would turn over in his grave if he knew a woman lawyer had been admitted there. That office was swarming with telephone girls and women stenographers. Another man mystified me by saying his offices—commodious ones—were not "physically arranged" for a woman lawyer, though here too were women stenographers; he also told me women were totally unfitted to be lawyers, since the profession called for too much brutality.

I pictured myself a lady thug. He said women were not brutal but cruel and poisonous, so were better fitted to manage homes. This he said required just as much intelligence to do successfully, as to practice law. He was a bachelor and I a widow, so I was tempted, for the sake of the argument only, to propose that since my sex unfitted me as an adjunct to his office, maybe he could use me to manage his home, but I didn't—he might have accepted. He admitted women might even go into business—but not law: that profession which I like to think of as requiring in its truly successful practice the highest qualities of mind and heart and soul.

I wrote daily answering advertisements in the *New York Law Journal*. As long as I signed my full name, not a single reply came to me. I began writing simply the facts of my case, signing my first initial instead of my

name. I immediately secured at least hearings. One man glared severely at me when I entered his office, and thundered, "Did you say anything in your letter to indicate you were a woman?" "No," I said, "it's work I am seeking, so what difference does it make?" But it made a difference to him and also to another, a kinder man, who evidently wished to keep me in his office and would have done so, if I could have served in the double capacity of stenographer and typewriter, and clerk—a combination not required of the men in his office. He too wondered if a woman could be "brutal enough" to practice law.

I went to a law clerk and law stenographer employment agency in the New York Bar Association Building, conducted by an apparently most competent woman. She held out no hopes for me. She said that she had never been able to place a woman lawyer, except one who was taken into an office which could not afford to pay a man clerk. "But why?" I asked. "Oh," she said, "they do not wish women. Often in the practice of law one must tackle unpleasant subjects or go to unpleasant places." The same argument was recently used in England against the admission of women to lectures in medicine.

And yet through the ages women have been discussing with men doctors and men lawyers their most intimate physical and mental affairs. The very idea that these professional confidences have not been received in the same frank, clean, decent spirit that the modern woman is seeking to institute in her relations with men overwhelms one with moral nausea. Personally I believe it is only a case of foolish inconsistency and that the professional men have been proving our case.

After several months of daily discouraging discoveries of how undesirable and alien a woman in the professions is yet held by many to be, I found a clerkship. James W. Gerard, a very generous man—and it takes a very generous man to be just to women—heard of the difficulty I was having in finding the very simple job I was seeking. So having a vacancy in his office, he admitted me there on the same terms as a man.

The ten just men save the city. But the complete enfranchisement of women is yet afar.

I HAVE just finished reading the January 27th number—the very best to date in my opinion. In a week I will be 88 years old. I wouldn't wonder if I am your oldest subscriber. That reminds me, it must be about time to renew my subscription. I wish I was rich enough to send a check for \$100,000 to assist in advertising the CITIZEN. Its extension would be a genuine help to the world.

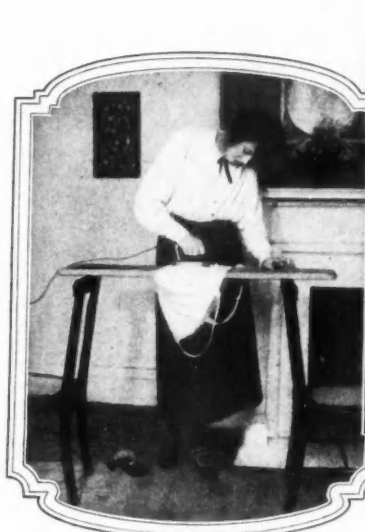
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 Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
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 Houston—306 Queen Theatre Bldg.
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
 Indianapolis—E. S. Ayres & Co.
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 Madison—Family Shoe Store
 Memphis—28 No. Second St.
 Milwaukee—Brouner Shoe Co.
 Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
 Nashville—J. A. Meadows & Sons
 Newark—307 Broad St. (2nd floor)
 New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
 New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
 New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
 New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
 Newport, R. I.—Sullivan's, 226 Thames St.
 New Rochelle—Ware's
 New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Pub. Lib.)
 Norfolk—Ames & Brownlee
 Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
 Omaha—1708 Howard St.

HEALTHY FEET FOR BODILY VIGOR—WEAR CANTILEVERS



Does your work exhaust and fret you or leave you fresh and ready for fun?

Can any woman be a good pal if evening finds her languid—uninterested, and uninteresting? Some women seem to be invigorated by the very tasks that are irksome to others. They can iron, cook, sew, stand behind a counter or work all day in an office without drudging, because their vitality is not continually sapped by fatigue. Their work leaves them unfagged and vivacious.

Nagging Feet Tire You

Most women are on their feet a great deal of the time. Many of these women have learned that unnatural shoes—shoes with high heels, pointed toes, stiff arches—are one of the most common causes of fatigue. In such shoes your feet nag at your nervous system and gradually break it down. They make the feet hurt. And feet that hurt tire you. More than that, high heels tilt the body out of balance and cause backache and organic troubles. Unnatural shoes weaken the foot muscles through disuse. Feet that have lost their muscular strength can no longer be young and springy.

Human Ingenuity Cannot Improve Upon the Foot

For this reason Cantilever Shoes are made to conform to the foot

in every possible way. They have flexible arches instead of the usual stiff shanks found in ordinary shoes. The flexible arch gives just the right support and insures the foot sufficient exercise to strengthen the muscles that hold the bones of the arch in place. Guard against weakened foot muscles that cause the arch of the foot to flatten down. Many a woman suffers from "weak foot" who could have avoided it.

Cantilever Shoes Are Lightweight and Restful

Cantilevers are made of fine, lightweight materials that are lasted to hold their shape. Natural lines have been cleverly built into them without spoiling their trimness. The neatly rounded toe is good looking. The low, medium or Cuban heel keeps the body correctly poised for health and comfort. Look for the trademark when buying. It is your guarantee of the genuine Cantilever Shoe. If you do not find a dealer who is near you listed in the column at the left, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 8 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a near-by dealer and for an informative and interesting book on foot comfort.



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 Peoria—Lehmann B'g, (Room 203)
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 Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
 Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
 Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
 Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
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 Providence—The Boston Store
 Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
 Richmond, Va.—Reynour Spele
 Roanoke—L. Bachrach Shoe Co.
 Rochester—148 East Ave.
 Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
 Saginaw—Coenel Brater Co.
 St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., opp. F. O.
 St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
 San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
 Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
 Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
 Schenectady—Patton & Hall
 Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
 Seattle—Baxter & Baxer
 Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
 Sioux Falls—The Pelletier Co.
 Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
 South Bend—Ellsworth Store
 Spokane—The Crescent
 Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
 Stamford—L. Speltz & Son
 Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
 Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
 Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
 Topeka—The Pelletier Store
 Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
 Troy—35 Third St. (2d floor)
 Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
 Utica—135 Genesee St. (Room 104)
 Washington—1319 F Street
 Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
 Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
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The Cantilever Shoe is endorsed by Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Authorities, Physicians, Osteopaths, Directors of Physical Education, Editors, Stage Celebrities and prominent women everywhere.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 9)

the integrity of agreements, the sanctity of covenants, the validity of contracts.

The President's debt legislation has been championed by Senator Smoot, but the Senator from Utah significantly admitted that it would be useless to expect that debt settlements could be obtained from other debtor nations on a basis as favorable to the United States. The Democratic opposition, which has not been obstinate, has objected to the agreement on the ground that it exceeded the limitations and terms prescribed in the funding law passed by Congress before the American Commission began negotiations.

Senator Borah has moved quickly during the fortnight and, as I write, is introducing a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that war is "outlawed as an institution or means for the settlement of international controversies." He proposes the adoption of a code of international law and a court of Nations which would be somewhat similar to the Supreme Court of the United States. As Secretary Hughes has been tending more and more toward American participation in the international court of the League of Nations, Senator Borah's new proposition may find a warmer reception than did his resolution for an international economic conference.

Developments in the Ruhr Valley have reached such a pass that even the Senate is confounded. There is no unanimity of opinion here although your correspondent still believes that the preponderance of sympathy is on the French side. There is one denunciation of France to ten arguments in favor of Germany. The come-back always is that there was no excuse for the Belgian invasion by Germany, and a grievance existed between the French and Germans before the Ruhr occupation. For instance, in the House, Representative Voigt resolved to request the President to call a world economic conference and to protest against the French occupation. He also thought that France should pay her war debt to the United States. According to the French method, the United States, if France did not

show sufficient indication of payment, would sail over to Havre or Brest and occupy a few desirable sections. On the other hand, Senator Fletcher, from Florida told the Senate that, in his opinion, the invasion of Germany by France was reasonable. He particularly opposed any interjection of American influence in the present European situation.

In the discussion of the Ruhr situation in the Senate, the ghost of the Versailles treaty was daily prominent, having duly come over from the House when the lower branch expeditiously passed the British debt legislation and quit foreign affairs for a day or two. Senator Brandegee brought forth his old-time poignant sarcasm against the treaty.

But the last days in Congress have had the flavor of the traditional legislative jam with which every legislature is supposed to wind up its session. Instead of ending its days in peace and

"FIFTY-FIFTY WIVES"

Watch for this pointed, pithy article which has something to do with housework and something to do with married women's careers in the next issue or very shortly after.

By MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

quiet over the appropriation bills, now all completed, political pressure and the foreign situation have forced what are probably the most important issues of the whole short session into the last two weeks. The President in his message so insisted that the Administration's shipping bill be passed that chairman Jones announced that it would no longer be displaced. This with the British debt legislation will tax the Senate's time.

There are a host of other important measures which, carried by the steam of the last few days, have only barely reached the floor. It is most unlikely that they will receive final action. In this category is the bill of the Voluntary Parenthood League, birth control legislation, of interest to many, which is now under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In the House the important general immigration legislation has just been reported from committee, after long weeks of cogitation. This is a highly restrictive bill, and House leaders are contemplating giving it a privileged place on the calendar next week. But immigration is one of the most controversial topics in Washington, and the House has yet before it demands of the farm bloc.

The safest assumption to make in a summary of the last days of Congress

is that the least possible legislation will pass and receive the President's signature, rather than the most. What Congress started out to do, namely the appropriation work, has been completed. If an extra session is called, Congress can say that outside pressure forced its hand.

The Artists' Corner

A Brief Guide to the Winter Exhibits of Art.

By ELEANOR HORST

Claire Sheridan—as usual, draws curious visitors to her latest flights in sculpture, now being shown at the Scott & Fowles Galleries, 667 Fifth Avenue. Her attacks upon well-known Americans, in portrait busts, are distinctly personal and individualistic—as is her reaction to "Jazz."

Martha Walter depicts the Greek, Slavic, and Jewish immigrant at Ellis Island through spectacles of pleasing realism. Her pictures, just arrived in New York from a successful showing in Chicago, and Paris, are now at the Arlington Galleries, 274 Madison Avenue. The ingredients for our famous "melting pot" are shown in preparation—huddled together trembling with fear and hope in the various detention rooms (the Alien Exclusion Act is apparent), or herded and ticketed for their many destinations. Tragic poverty, and decrepitude, do not detract in the least from the comicalness of their forms—nor from the lovely patches of color they make.

An unusual talent is shown by Marguerite Zorach, whose embroidered tapestries in wool, cotton, and silk, at the Montross Galleries, serve as bedspreads, panels and hangings of distinction. The Indian Wedding, the Family Supper, and New York in 1920 are patterns of cunning craftsmanship.

As a result of the increased interest in water-color painting, which has been found more durable than oils, the *Aquarellists Society* has come into being. It is composed of artists who aim to achieve beautiful effects in pure water-color without the use of white or body color—and they do, in their first exhibition, held at the Ainslie Galleries, 677 Fifth Avenue. Many of these pictures will be seen at the spring exhibition of the Chicago Art Museum, March 20-April 22, and in a series of later exhibitions at other museums through the country.

The *Seventh Annual Industrial Art Exhibition* at the Metropolitan Museum is worthy of serious attention, and should not be limited in appeal to manufacturers and designers. One can see here the sources of many modern designs in fabrics, wall-papers, pottery, furniture, and metals—and the Museum's co-operation in lending its historical collections.

We call them Flappers. We protest—but in

WHAT'S WRONG WITH OUR GIRLS?

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE

looks at them clearly and discusses them sensibly, with an understanding based on actual experience in bringing up the modern girl. \$1.50.

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443 Fourth Ave. New York

The Bookshelf

ONCE upon a time the CITIZEN BOOKSHELF grew very tired of standing in the same dark corner. It had a positive crook in its neck from peeking out the same fire-proof window at the same tangled roofs under the same too-smoky sky. So it gathered its jackets close around in the most discreet feminine fashion, took care to see that its ticket was correct, its extra money safe, and its bags secure, and started off to seek the sunshine. It had many strange adventures, it got jostled and tossed around, it met such queer companions that it felt sure it must be Seeing Life. And it got better acquainted with itself in those four days than in four months of staying close in its corner.

For one thing, it discovered an astonishing amount of charm. There was the matter of Mr. Gissing. He went out to find the sunshine, too, only he called it the place "Where the Blue Begins" (Doubleday Page, 1922). Christopher Morley discloses more quaint humor, understanding, affection, and lovable humanity in Mr. Gissing than in any other dog (except one) that ever panted. It is a kind of grown-up fairy tale, or a bit of allegory, or a piece of utterly joyous foolishness, or a very keen satire. Maybe it's all of these, and certainly it hides poetry away within itself.

Less fanciful and questioning, but utterly delightful is "The Enchanted April" (Doubleday Page, 1923) written by the talented person who always signs herself "Elizabeth." It tells the story of four women who left rainy London to go adventuring to the castle of none of them in Italy. Sunshine and flowers melted their armor of reserve, whimsical fortune came to each of them, and it is all so delightfully impossible that you believe every word of it. The book is light to the point of frivolity, and if you read it in the midst of snow and slush there is no telling to what rash action it may inspire you.

Charm is so very elusive there's no analysing it. It seems to be independent of plot, or humor, or subject matter. Katherine Fullerton Gerould's "Valiant Dust" (Scribner, 1922) is a collection of serious, sober-minded, sometimes tragic bits of human drama, yet its charm is as indisputable as that of "Elizabeth's" far lighter book. Mrs. Gerould is one of the most powerful short story writers in America, and this volume contains some of her best stuff. The group is not at all even in value. There are times when her insistent attempt to write in the person of a man ruins an otherwise excellent piece of craftsmanship.

Leonard Merrick is wiser than to make such a mistake. His analysis of a woman's personality in such a story as "Mademoiselle Ma Mère," the first

in his new collection, is penetrating, sympathetic, and vividly real, but in doing it he never tries to speak as a woman. He calls his book "To Tell You the Truth" (Dutton, 1922) and the title is double-edged, for the book tells the truth not only about the people it pictures, but also about Leonard Merrick. He has long been known as a writer of exceptionally clever short stories, sparkling with humor and unexpected turns. This group shows a more serious side, and reveals a hidden depth of feeling that gives them added power. The stories sparkle and gleam with his old fancy, but it seems as though the war had "grown him up." Behind his light touch lies a dark background of human suffering and human tragedy. As for the charm which made these varying books link jackets and step forth together, it fairly bulges from all the pages Mr. Merrick writes.—M. A.

"I FEEL I am doing a real missionary act when I get subscriptions to the Citizen," writes a League officer from Missouri. Besides, \$6.00 went into the League treasury from the ten subscriptions she got. Is your League doing missionary work?

The Suffrage Story

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE, Volumes 5 and 6, by Ida Husted Harper, contains the history of the years 1900-1920 which brought the movement to a triumphant finish.

For many years Mrs. Harper has been the recognized authority on all that pertains to the suffrage movement. She combines the careful exactness of the historian with an admirable lucidity of style. The present work was begun in June, 1919, and was to have been completed in eighteen months, but the task was so enormous that Mrs. Harper has devoted herself to it for three and a half years.

The work is very skillfully done. In spite of there being two large volumes,

each of a thousand pages, the reader may open any chapter and find a thrilling story told simply yet often dramatically. Volume 6 comprises the forty-eight state chapters, which have been written by women in close touch with the movement locally; an account of the progress of woman suffrage country after country throughout the world, and a brief history of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Volume 5 is the history of the National American Woman Suffrage Association throughout the two decades and the story of the winning of the Federal Amendment. Special attention is given to the Congressional hearings on the Federal Amendment which began in 1878 and were kept up by the National Association without a single intermission until the amendment was won.

A chapter is devoted to the League of Women Voters and a particularly interesting one is on the war work of Organized Woman Suffragists, edited by Katharine Dexter McCormick.

These volumes preserve for posterity historical documents of great value—like President Wilson's speech before the United States Senate, asking them to submit the suffrage amendment. The National Woman's Party is touched briefly, as is the anti-suffrage part of the movement. And the volumes are admirably indexed, so that their wealth of information is easily available.

A sign of the enormous growth of the movement is the fact that in the earlier volumes of the history the names of the women who gave so freely to the cause were preserved. In the last decade the army of workers became so great that it has not been possible even to mention more than the highest officials.

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WE wish to correct an error which occurred on page 16 of the latest *Citizen*. In Lucia Ames Mead's editorial appeared the sentence: "Dr. Charles W. Eliot in his trip around the world a dozen years ago found only one American officer who was absolutely convinced that we were going to war with Japan within six months." It should obviously have read: "... who was *not* absolutely convinced that we were going to war with Japan within six months."

A Teacher

(Continued from page 13)

twelve years ago, where she graduated from the Bellingham Normal College, topping off with special work at the University of California and extension work at the University of Washington. Incidentally, she is even now working toward her degree at George Washington University.

Outside of her school work, and her many phases of public activity, life in Seattle meant for Agnes Winn a big

garden overlooking Puget Sound, where she reveled in flowers. Though she can't transfer Seattle posies to the capital, she has transferred her club relations anyhow, having joined the Women's City Club promptly and more recently a new organization which is to women what the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs are to men—the Soroptomist Club.

Washington women are proud of her—they admit it.

A Surgeon's Answer

(Continued from page 17)

ing physicians—an ignorance which, in my view, is culpable and inexcusable. It is a blot on our escutcheon. Proper antiseptic precautions would surely give results similar to those I have cited from Dublin, Paris and London.

It is time for our professors of Obstetrics, our County Medical Societies, the American Gynecological Association, for the Academy of Medicine in New York City, for the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, to begin a campaign for saving the lives of the brave mothers of our race. They have a right to life, and their babies have a right to the fostering care of their mothers. We doctors can give this boon to both.

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A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALlico

"THE CHRISTIAN"—produced by Goldwyn: Taken from the novel and play by Sir Hall Caine. A remarkably fine picture, excellently directed and acted, with beautiful photography. A realistic picturization of the struggles of a modern crusader against the call of the flesh.

"DRIVEN"—produced by Charles Brabin, released by Universal: One of the finest examples of moving pictures. Not a pretty picture, with the exception of a charming love theme, but one which paints the drabness, ugliness and drama of life in a Kentucky mountain moonshiner's family with excellent cinema technique. The acting of Charles Emmet Mack as the one decent son of the moonshiner's four, and of Emily Fitzroy as the mother who has been crushed by a vicious family and sold her husband and three sons to the revenuers to save the fourth son and the girl he loved, stand out.

"JAVA HEAD"—produced by Paramount: Hergesheimer's story admirably translated into screen language. Scenes in old Salem taken on the spot, beautifully photographed. Leatrice Joy as the Chinese girl is most convincing.

"THE VOICE FROM THE MINARET"—released by First National: Norma Talmadge is still charming in spite of an uninspired film. The situation of the story seems to depend upon the fact that Eugene O'Brien, as a young man about to go into the ministry, cannot make love to Miss Talmadge, who is the young wife of a philandering governor-of-India husband, while a gentleman in Damascus summons all the faithful to prayer from the tower of a minaret.

"THE DANGEROUS AGE"—released by First National: A picture with a great deal of human interest excellently put across. It is the story of a man of forty groping for the romance of youth, thinking he has found it in the flattering attention of a young girl, who is really playing with him in the absence of her fiancé.

"THE KINGDOM WITHIN"—released by Hodkinson: A lovely little picture with a logging country as a background, and dealing in a way that is not too sentimental with a crippled young man and the sweetness of his nature.

"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL"—released by American Releasing Corporation: Proving that a light opera is not screen material, at least when song cues and songs are used as subtitles. Ivor Novello, however, now signed up with Griffith, is well worth while going to see.

"CRINOLINE AND ROMANCE"—produced by Metro: A most entertaining photoplay which deals with the triangle situation in a fresh and delightful manner.

Heart-to-Heart

A DREAM THAT MIGHT COME TRUE

IS it true, as people sometimes say, that women are so tied up in petty detail in their traditional tasks that they are lacking in imagination in a big way?

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Imagine a great woman's magazine, whose name, like some of those you know, is familiar in every village and is known to every man in public life. It goes to a million women, but, unlike the magazines you know, this one is always consulted for certain facts concerning women's activities; its opinion is asked and its influence sought on every subject in public life because of the women behind it; it is quoted as an authority because it is the mouthpiece of the outstanding women of every profession, including motherhood, in every part of the country; it is in every public library and on the table of every woman's club. It is the one national woman's periodical owned, published, edited and controlled by women. It is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Its pages are open to discussion on both sides of every important public question.

Can you imagine what a really powerful magazine of this kind might mean? Can you picture the pride women themselves would have in it? Can you realize the force for good such a periodical might be?

Think back to the days when women's clubs were in their beginning. Suppose instead of railing at them and ridiculing them, the powerful magazines of that day supported by women had sympathized with the underlying forces of which the woman's club was the outward expression. Suppose they had kept their millions of readers simply informed of facts. Suppose later on that they had understood the sentiments of which the suffrage movement was the expression, and had allowed in their pages not propaganda for woman suffrage, but intelligent discussion of child labor, of the needs of education, of better conditions for women workers and other things which were the underlying cause of the suffrage movement. Can you realize what years of time and waste effort women would have been spared?

Then think what such an organ in the hands of women would mean now. The work of which the women's clubs were the beginning has not yet been completed. The struggle is still going on for better education, improved health, better planning of cities to give more play space for children, more light and air in homes, for conservation of parks, waterways and national beauty spots, for a fair division of property, for equal opportunities for women in every occupation their talents may lead them to seek; above all, for the spirit of har-

mony and co-operation between nations, and the sanctity of human life. This last is the supreme task of woman and lies largely in her hands.

Every advance along any of these lines means a great struggle against the forces of ignorance and corruption. It means the necessity for widespread information about the problems, discussion as to the best ways of meeting them, leadership and stimulation to activity. This is where a woman's magazine in the hands of women might be a mighty force.

To launch such a magazine is a big task. It would require a great amount of money and it would take long years for it to become established. Yet it is certain that as women see the need of such a medium they will plan to have it, and, inevitably, lacking it they will try to start one.

Now here is the *Woman Citizen* already established, with hundreds of thousands of dollars already spent on it, with its growing following and a fine reputation, ready to serve women, belonging to them. The one thing needed is to reach the millions of women we haven't the funds to reach—to tell them the story of the *Woman Citizen* and to enlist their co-operation. They give it royally to the other women's magazines, they would give it to the *Woman Citizen* if they knew about it. Will you not tell them? Will you not rouse their imagination and convince them of its value? Will you not ask them to make this dream come true?—

G. F. B.

The Bright Spot of Europe

(Continued from page 8)

smooth path of her forward march.

Nevertheless in the midst of much troubled peoples and much disturbed nations, Czecho-Slovakia stands forth like a star in the wilderness leading on. She will make good. There is danger from neither the red terror of the radical communists, nor the white terror of the overwrought conservatives. A people with an art, an architecture, a music, a literature, and even a gymnastic training all its own, has come to its rightful place in the world. What the minorities make of themselves under the new order it is yet too early to judge. For a thousand years tribes, nationalities, races, have been imposing themselves upon conquered territories in all Europe, and territories have been transferred from owner to owner by the chances of war. Peoples are intermixed and overlapped and he who can find the secret of restoring them all to self-respect, tolerance of each other and normal contented life will be a superman or a god.

Yet through the pangs of these present-day trials these peoples will assuredly march to a happier destiny, though the way be long and the path thorny.

Czech women are loyal feminists and Mme. Plamankova is a great leader. Should there be reaction against woman suffrage, which some think is threatened in the unhappy countries, it will prove a center of light to lead them back. Although I regret the pain which other nationalities have suffered in the setting up of the Czecho-Slovak Republic I am glad that it was done and I firmly believe in the wisdom of those people and their determination to be just.

THE next letter in this series carries Mrs. Catt all the way out of Europe and down across the Equator. Owing to illness, she was forced to go straight from Central Europe into England, where she attended important meetings. Then came eighteen days on the sea, en route to Rio, and her account of crossing the Equator has color and thrill. In the second March issue will appear her letter from Brazil.

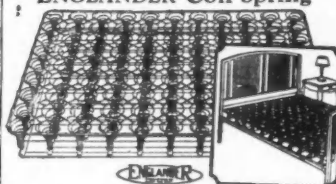
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Healthy Is Wise

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

THE idea for the little series of articles on health which begins here came from our readers, in answer to our request for suggestions. They say—and we agree—that health is straight to the point for the woman who needs strength for community work in addition to her home duties, and who wants to be sound, all round. So we asked Dr. Gulielma Alsop, College Physician at Barnard, to try you out. She has chosen to start with a little article on "The Care of the Skin." In later numbers she will talk about phases of community as well as personal health.

A POOR complexion is, in the last analysis, a defect of character. It comes from ignorance and neglect. A beautiful skin is not a God-given raiment inherited from some famous ancestral beauty but the daily, hourly, living expression of all the intricate health of each individual body.

In the first place, a skin depends upon the nourishment it gets. It is nourished by the blood, the blood is manufactured by the food we eat. Three regular meals a day with the emphasis laid on milk, fresh leafy green vegetables, as spinach, cabbage, brussels sprouts, lettuce, celery, on fruits and whole cereals, and with a persistent disregard for sweets and starches in all forms, will build good pure rich blood which will in its turn produce a clear glowing skin. If a complexion has been poor it is well to go on an absolutely sweet-free diet for a week or two, including in sweets chocolates in all forms, cake, candy, pie, pudding, all desserts and even sugar. A tiny taste of clear sugar may be allowed in tea or coffee once a day. The fruit should be eaten three times a day, the vegetables (fresh not canned) and salads twice a day. The diet should be liberal or abstemious enough in amount to bring the individual to her approximate normal weight for her height and age. With this diet at least eight glasses of water should be drunk a day.

The next problem is one of transportation. The food, after assimilation, circulates in the blood and the blood in its most liberal amounts goes to that part of the body which needs it most—during brain work to the brain, during muscular work to the muscles, during

digestion to the stomach. Only when the excess blood is not needed anywhere else does it go in liberal amounts to the skin—that is during sleep. It then flushes and dilates the skin capillaries. The skin takes its biggest meal while we sleep. A beautiful skin takes at least eight hours to complete a satisfactory meal. Even though one is otherwise a well-nourished person, if she does not sleep at least eight hours a night her skin will be partially starved, showing the first evidences of its malnutrition in a sallow color, wrinkles, circles under the eyes, pimples and poor texture.

Secondly, the individual must use her skin well. The skin has two main functions, the one protective, to cover the muscles and nerves and organs of the body, keeping out all germs and dirt, the second to regulate the temperature of the body. We live in an atmosphere that may register 100 in the shade in midsummer or zero in the sun in winter, and yet up and down all that range of temperature our bodies remain poised at 98.6° Fahrenheit. This marvellous temperature adjustment is performed by the skin's function of sweating and subsequent evaporation.

A skin that does not get a chance to sweat daily is beginning to get old and rusty, lifeless and useless. The skin demands muscular exercise to produce its sweat. Then, a skin bathed in sweat must be able to cool off. Its clothing must be loose, porous and fresh, to permit evaporation and heat regulation.

The last point in skin care is cleaning it—inwardly and outwardly. No poisons must be allowed to clog the system, as their first taint is immediately shown in the skin in signs of autointoxication. To prevent this, the diet must be of sufficient bulk to keep the intestines strong and active.

A clean skin needs a daily warm bath with a pure soap, and either a large rough Turkish wash cloth or a flesh brush. I advocate the daily and regular use of a flesh brush with which both body and face should be thoroughly scrubbed and lathered. After the warm cleansing bath, if desired, a cold shower may be used, but this is purely a personal question, not a detail of skin health. If after this vigorous scrubbing the skin feels tight and drawn, olive oil on a soft flannel cloth may be rubbed in lightly, or a cold cream may be used. During the day the face should be washed two or three times by splashing off with cold water. Soap should be used only once a day. It is better to take the warm bath at night than in the morning.

The four rules for the care of the skin are, then, proper food, sufficient sleep, daily exercise, and a daily bath.

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The Woman Citizen

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Contents for March 10, 1923

A Page of News Pictures	4
News Notes of the Fortnight	5
Your Business In Washington	7
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
Crossing the Equator	9
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
Hostess to Hundreds	10
By Winifred L. Rich	
Equality in Wisconsin	11
By Mrs. Frank Putnam	
Business Ideals at Home	12
By Isabel Kimball Whiting	
What We Have Done to Our Trees	13
By Schuyler Wallace	
Editorially Speaking	14
On Our Way to the World Court	
The Filibuster Scandal	
The Death of the "Cocoanut Cow"	
College Women's Children	
No Ship Subsidy, Thanks	
Easter Carolling	
Jury Women—Two Kinds	
A Plea for Amnesty	
Can Democracy be Efficient?	
The Postman's Minutes	
What the American Woman Thinks	16
Pro-Primary, by Dorothy Canfield	
—Why a World Court? by Bessie C. Randolph—A Letter from Anne Hard	
The Woman Voter	18
The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner	
World News About Women	22
Including General Federation Notes by Lessie Stringfellow Read	
The Bookshelf	24
A Line on the Movies	25
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
In Paper Backs	26
Your Investments	27
By Eleanor Kerr	
Heart-to-Heart	29
A department conducted by Mrs. Raymond Brown	
The Artists' Corner	30
By Eleanor Horst	
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Vol. I. I Old Style
Vol. VII New Style

No. 21

OUR OWN DINGBATS

A CHANGING and a shifting world. ♦ ♦ ♦ They change our telephone number, so that when we are called we say no, no, and start to hang up the receiver. ♦ ♦ ♦ Mrs. Catt resigns as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. ♦ ♦ ♦ Constance Drexel leaves the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" and Emma De Zouche the "New York World." ♦ ♦ ♦ Miss Hay resigns as chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters. ♦ ♦ ♦ They decide to ring the bells of Notre Dame by motor instead of by Quasimodo and his successors. ♦ ♦ ♦ And an important star suddenly swells to twice its size. ♦ ♦ ♦ We ask you—isn't that too much at once? As if spring weren't unsettling enough all by itself. ♦ ♦ ♦ Of course it's just possible that as you read this you may not know it is spring. We learned, many more years ago than we are going to admit, the following rhyme, which may be seasonable—

Hail, gentle spring
With pen in hand the poet thus began his ode;

But spring obeyed not his command
It didn't hail—it snowed.

Did you ever read a charming annual report? Well, then, get the Fourth Annual Report of the Child Health Organization (just before it got merged into the CHILD HEALTH Association), which is a really truly Almanack and reminds you of your grandfather. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of changes, they say that at the recent Senate filibuster tragedy-comedy Senator Jones, captain of the shipping forces, dressed the part—a bright red necktie for the days when the fighting was still good, then the white of surrender for the day when plainly all was lost save loyalty, and a mourning emblem when the measure at last was dead. ♦ ♦ ♦ That hunt for the grave of Pocahontas seems rather poor imitative stuff, doesn't it? The poor lady hasn't been dead more than about three hundred years. ♦ ♦ ♦ The Bookshelf sent us a pansy—from California. We hereby make acknowledgment because the pansy was too big to be acknowledged privately. ♦ ♦ ♦ She said they grow outdoors—thank heaven she didn't say wild. ♦ ♦ ♦ What did the Prince of Wales ever do to the expressive Ambassador Harvey that he must go and publicly hang a fancy name like "The White Prince" on him? Still, it's a relief to have Mr. Harvey off us women and Americans. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking (again) of change, there's one thing we call new that isn't, if an old manuscript some one dug up the other day is truthful. ♦ ♦ ♦ Airplanes. This ancient document says Solomon gave the Queen of Sheba "a vessel wherein one could traverse the air, which Solomon had made by the wisdom that God had given unto him." ♦ ♦ ♦ See that nice farewell to Congress Mrs. Stokes wrote? Well, she meant that to be the beginning of her article, but it came by telegraph (exciting, like a newspaper) too late to lead off, and so now she has a Peroration, willy-nilly.



Pacific & Atlantic Photos, Inc., N. Y.

THIS is a sight not to be seen again—the three women members of Congress, in the latter part of the short session. First there was one—Miss Alice Robertson, of Oklahoma—on the right; then two, with the coming of Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, of Illinois, for the short term (left); then three, when Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, of California, took her husband's place. Of the three Mrs. Nolan alone will return next December.



ON March 17, Camp Fire Girls in eighteen countries are to celebrate Camp Fire's eleventh birthday with Grand Council Fires. In this country something like a hundred and fifty thousand girls will join in—and the birthday fund they raise will send blind Camp Fire groups to summer camps, where they do almost all the things the seeing girls do. The girl at the right is a typical Camp Fire girl, in a typical American Camp Fire Girl ceremonial costume.

THE business of being a diplomat's wife is no sinecure. Above is the latest addition to the diplomatic set at the national capital—Mme. Hanihara, wife of the newly appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States.



A GIRL from Montana has come to Washington to trace women criminals by their fingerprints. She is Mrs. Millicent Cooper, of Lewistown, Montana. Out there after she stopped being a teacher in a large open part of the state, she was in police work and became interested in the science of fingerprints. That's why she is an expert in the Identification Department of the Women's Bureau of the Washington Police Department—a "first woman" in the post.

The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

MARCH 10, 1923

Number 21

News Notes of the Fortnight

Last Acts of Congress

THE jam of bills in the closing hours of Congress was proof enough of the viciousness of the filibuster as a mode of legislation. Thanks to the long filibuster directed against the ship subsidy, which lasted the better part of a week, and to the baby filibuster on next to the last day, intended to force a vote on a bill to have the Government buy nitrates and calcium arsenate to resell to farmers—many measures were left over for lack of time.

In addition to those listed by Mrs. Stokes up to March 2, the following measures were passed at the last minute:

The filled-milk bill, which was in line just behind the ship subsidy.

The bill for the reclassification of Federal employees, designed to bring about equalization of their pay.

The Mississippi River Flood Control measure, which authorizes an expenditure of sixty million dollars in the next six years for the control of the flood areas of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill, which carries \$156,000,000.

The Farm Credits measure (See Mrs. Stokes, page 24.)

An act for the return of properties not exceeding \$10,000 in value seized during the war from German aliens.

An appropriation of \$300,000 for an Embassy in Paris.

The President signed about 99 assorted bills on Sunday morning, and vetoed nothing.

After working far past midnight both houses met again at ten o'clock Sunday for their farewells. The Senate was still sizzling with dissensions—may be it felt the loss of sleep more—but the House closed with a big whoop. United States Marine Band music, old songs, Mrs. Huck on the violin, and Miss Alice holding court.

The Pennsylvania vs. Labor Board

AN interesting and rather intricate decision with regard to the Railroad Labor Board has been handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The case goes back to an election of employee representatives conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad

Miss Constance Curtis, who has a drawing on this cover, is a well-known portrait painter. She studied under William M. Chase—also at the Art Students' League, and in Paris. She has exhibited in all the principal cities of the United States, and at the Paris Exposition and the World's Fair at Buffalo. Her portrait of the actress—Raphaella Ottiano—won the first prize given by Mr. John G. Agar for the best work of art at the Exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in October, 1922.

Miss Curtis has been for many years president of the Art Workers' Club for Women, an organization founded to help the women models of New York. She is also first vice-president of the National Associations of Women Painters and Sculptors.

For the past few summers, Miss Curtis has visited the Berkshires and has varied her portrait work with floral studies and small outdoor sketches.

during the strike last year in such a way as to be wholly unsatisfactory to the union craftsmen. They objected, and the case was carried to the Labor Board, which sustained the men in the contention that they were entitled to elect their representatives in any way they chose. But the Pennsylvania declined to accept this decision, claiming that the Board was outside its rights in dictating to the railroad in this matter, and later objecting that the Board was not entitled to tell the public of the railroad's refusal. The Government's contention was that the ruling was within its province exactly as much as a wage award is, and that it had therefore a right to make and to publish its decision, and to publish also the fact that the railroad did not comply.

The Supreme Court's opinion, sustaining this view, has the value of furnishing an authoritative interpretation of the nature of the Labor Board. Both its right to make such decisions, and the fact that its decisions may legally be disregarded, whether by railway or by strikers, is obvious. "The only sanction of its decision is to be the force of public opinion, invoked by the fairness of a full hearing, the intrinsic justice of the conclusion, strengthened by the official prestige of the Board, and the full publication of the violation of such decision by any party to the proceeding."

Ruhr Developments

THE French hold on Germany has recently been extended to include five towns along the Rhine—the railroad roundhouses at Darmstadt and the ports of Mannheim and Karlsruhe. Darmstadt contains Germany's most important chemical works; Mannheim is an important transfer place. This new occupation is said to be in reprisal for German sabotage, and it also enables the French to tighten their customs. It has been followed by two events that may or may not be consequences. The first was the wildest night of German looting since the beginning of the occupation; this was at Essen, which is practically without police protection since the disarming of the German security police, and the Germans claim that the looters were communists. One German workman was killed by a French sentry. The other event is Chancellor Cuno's summons to the Reichstag to meet at once to consider the situation: its action may be known before this paragraph is published.

During the fortnight new boycotts and strikes have been reported, and any number of expulsions of high officials. The German Government, maintaining its policy of passive resistance, has offered the miners long holidays with pay. The French and Belgian premiers have decided to put the entire Ruhr rail system on a business basis, and to arrange a special money for the region. The French have appealed to the German workers to go to work and pay the taxes which would count as reparations. By the first of March they had offered to lift the ban on coal for unoccupied Germany if the Germans would consent to pay the forty per cent tax.

The word mediation is in the air increasingly, but M. Poincaré still regards any such suggestion unfavorably and is said to be perturbed at the rumor (unfounded, so far as known) that this country has some mediation plan. France was of course pleased with the defeat in the House of Commons of Lloyd George's resolution that the League of Nations should be asked to intervene or that Great Britain and America should act together.

Another idea which has been gain-

ing ground is that a combine of the great French and German industrialists in the Ruhr is among the possibilities.

Meantime, the French, while they have made headway in rail operation, have succeeded in doing little toward operating the great Ruhr industries, and coal has not been forthcoming.

We gather from the Senate bill that no army is complete unless equipped with a plentiful supply of rivers and harbors.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

Elusive Democrats

A NEWSPAPER betrayed us last time. The Harris amendment to the British Debt Funding bill, calling for three new members of the Commission, which we reported in the news pages of February 24 as having been defeated on promise of later action, was actually passed. It stipulated that not more than four members should come from the same political party, and, as the Republican quota is full, the men whose names were sent to the Senate last week were all three Democrats: Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Representative Crisp from Georgia, and Richard Olney of Massachusetts. Senator Glass declined to serve, and Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, named next, has in his turn refused.

Digging Up History

NEW discoveries of ancient civilizations are coming thick and fast just now. In addition to the wonders of Tutankhamen's tomb, the excavations conducted jointly by the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum have unearthed a temple in Ur of the Chaldees, capital city of Assyria when Assyria first rose to power, that goes back to three thousand years before Christ. And now down in Yucatan, in the famous Maya ruins, fresh explorations have revealed a wealth of new treasures and located a buried city. And, not to be outdone, a Russian explorer has uncovered an ancient Mongolian capital buried for a thousand years in the sands of the Central Asian Desert.

Harvey Again

OUR Ambassador in London has been dining and talking again. This time it was about the famous Balfour note of last summer, in which Lord Balfour, in the course of explaining that Great Britain could not waive the war indebtedness of France, because she had to pay the United States, implied that we required Great Britain to guarantee to us the money we loaned to the other allies. Regardless of the fact that no one has been worrying about the Balfour note for some time, Ambassador Harvey denied and deplored loudly, saying that the British Government ought to repudiate the note. Consider-

able indignation against him has been reported through the British press, but by last accounts no protest will be made. The performance was pronounced "unusual" for an ambassador.

To God or War?

A NICE point in law and etiquette, not to mention theology, is what will be done with church vestments and vessels made in Germany which were included in the cargo of a ship confiscated by England during the war. A firm which has one branch in Germany and one here is claiming large sums on this account, and the case is before the prize courts. In a similar case some months ago Attorney General Daugherty ruled that church money which had been seized as alien enemy property should be returned, since it must be construed as devoted to the use of God and not to the use of war. J. Hamilton Lewis, presenting the present case before the prize court, contends that as one of America's allies in the war England should follow Mr. Daugherty's ruling, as God is not to be construed as the alien enemy of any people. Up to now the king's counsel doesn't see it—

Very Briefly

Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, now ambassador to Spain, has been nominated ambassador to Japan to succeed Charles B. Warren, recently resigned. Mr. Alexander P. Moore, the Pittsburgh publisher whose wife was Lillian Russell, has been named ambassador to Spain.

The United States Supreme Court in a recent appeal case ruled that a high-caste Hindu is not a "free white person" within the meaning of the naturalization laws, and therefore is not entitled to citizenship.

Protest has been made in the Senate against the seating of Earle B. Mayfield (Democrat) of Texas, elected Senator last November. He has been accused of violating the corrupt practices act, spending \$150,000 instead of the \$10,000 allowed, and of profiting by fraudulent votes. It is also charged that he was backed by the K. K. K. A contest is in sight for the next Congress.

It is reported that the peace treaty refused by the Turks at Lausanne has not yet been presented to the National Assembly at Angora.

The governor of Idaho has vetoed the statewide direct primary bill, and there is said to be no probability of passing it over his veto.

An attempt to copy the Gandhi non-cooperation movement is under way in Korea.

By a close vote—169 to 157—the British House of Commons rejected a bill for proportional representation in municipal elections.

The North Carolina Senate has voted down a bill aimed at the K. K. K. which would have made secret organizations register the names of their members, and then passed a mild bill, not objected to by supporters of the Klan, which would make the wearing of a mask, off one's own premises, for purposes of committing felony, unlawful!

he says simply that the German owners of the property were alien enemies at the time of its seizure.

The Churches Speak

LAST week the Federal Council of Churches issued a public statement in which it called for an end to American aloofness in international affairs, protested against the theory that the people of the country have given a mandate to the Government to stay out of Europe, and expressed the conviction that the United States should take the initiative in calling an international conference to consider the whole economic situation in Europe—debts, reparations and all. The Council thinks that in holding such a conference we should indicate a readiness to make any concessions, financial or otherwise, in common with other nations, which might be necessary to bring about an ordered international life. And it asks for a definite protest against any settlement of the Near East situation on any basis of expediency or commercial advantage; full powers for our delegates in any further conference on the subject, and, if the Lausanne Conference is not renewed, initiative on our part for an international commission to deal with the whole refugee problem in the Near East. All church people are invited to join in making this attitude known to the President and to their representatives, as well as to the public at large.

Ready to Pay in Potash

ELIOT WADSWORTH, of the Treasury Department, chosen to confer abroad on the payment of the United States for the cost of the Rhine army of occupation, reports that there is not a quarter of a billion dollars available anywhere in Europe to pay the American army costs or any other bill. He says that the United States, if it is to be paid at all, will have to accept payment in potash and dyes. The Berlin Government is ready to make these deliveries, but the consent of the Reparations Commission will have to be obtained, as the Allies never took account of the American treaty with Berlin.

The Chicago Primary

MAYOR WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON will no longer darken Chicago skies at the conclusion of his present term. A Coalition ticket of Republican groups was put in the field at the recent primaries, and Mayor Thompson decided not to stand. The candidate who led what was left of Mayor Thompson's forces was defeated and the Coalition candidate, Arthur C. Lueder, the postmaster, was nominated. Mrs. Bowen, who was invited to accept the Republican nomination, declined.

March 6, 1923.



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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

March 2, 1923.

IT was often said of Roosevelt, when he had an issue of public interest and importance, that he did not propose or recommend it at the beginning of the long session of Congress, but at the end of the short session, thus providing an extended period during which the country could think it over and during which Congress could let off steam before settling down for actual business. In these last few days of the Sixty-seventh Congress, Administration controlled, we find President Harding proposing what may prove to be the key-note of his whole administration, namely that the United States, in effect, enter into an involvement with the League of Nations. For what the President recommends is that the United States have membership in the International Court formed under the League, which, in importance, significance and potentiality, is one of the League's signal achievements. If the United States were a member of the Court of Justice, it would be to this court that the world would bring its difficulties.

Too Swift for the Senate

In his message of transmittal, the President told the Senate that he would be gratified if there could be action on the proposal at this session. To this, the leaders only smiled. With the shipping bill holding forth in a successful filibuster, with the farm bloc program taking up everybody's time by the insistence of the leaders in both houses, a subject more controversial than old Article Ten of the Covenant of the League of Nations itself, with a stipulation attached that it should be finished in the two or three days remaining of the short session, was beyond legislative comprehension. It was formally announced yesterday, that the President's recommendation will be held for the new Congress.

There were various impressions as the President's letter recommending participation in the Court fell with a

thud upon the capital. Some spent restless nights trying to fathom the President's motive in thrusting forward so important a matter at a time when his own trunks were about packed and when the main business here was confined almost exclusively to the purchase of tickets for interesting foreign ports. Your correspondent heard a Democratic version to the effect that the President was bitterly disappointed over the failure of his particular protégé, the ship subsidy, and was bound to leave a constructive impression behind, which, he thought, might be obtained by bringing all the loose ends together on a proposition to enter Europe by way of the highly esteemed international court—particularly at a time when factions and individuals in the Republican party have been bordering upon a termination of the isolation policy; when Senator Borah has been interpreted as having been won over to lending an ear to Europe with a view to cooperation; when the League of Nations Democrats have become sufficiently mollified to accept something less than that for which they went to war with the Republican party—in short, when some President could become a great national hero and an international savior by proposing a middle road upon which the country could embark with an Amen!

"What does Senator Borah think of the American membership idea?" was one of the first questions, answered, "Oh, Borah thinks it's fine—merely dividing his platform with the President, but he wants it *his* way."

But what gains more credit than all other surmises is that the President wants to hear from the country between now and next December on the high points of his message.

Senator King, Democrat, made the first move by introducing a resolution carrying out the President's recommendations, and the old irreconcilable group at once began violent opposition to it, so much so that the Foreign Relations Committee, in spite of the Presi-

dent's desire to have prompt and favorable action, voted to postpone the matter until the next session.

Reactions to the President's proposal have been curiously diverse. League of Nations advocates see it as a step toward League participation. Republicans of the Old Guard assert that it is merely carrying out the foreign relations plank in the Republican platform upon which Harding was elected; the same stressing two points, namely, first, the settlement of justiciable questions by an international court of justice which would begin the establishment of international precedents in the same way that the Supreme Court of the United States makes supreme decisions for the country; second, that there should be an association of nations. Moreover, Old Guard Republicans see our affiliation with the court as a step away from the League, rather than toward it; they feel that American membership will so strengthen the court that it will draw prestige and patronage away from the League. But the bitter-enders, Senator Brandegee *et al.*, are shy—they do not want to become involved with the League of Nations in any way, as such membership now is bound to involve a participant because of the provision that the judges of the court must be chosen by the Council and Assembly of the League in accordance with the masterful system there used.

No Surprise

The opposition has taken pains to spread the impression that the proposal for American membership comes as a surprise. Secretary Hughes in public speeches and in conferences here has announced that he has been at work upon plans for American participation. The only surprise in truth comes in the sudden and seemingly ill-timed initiation of it. Irreconcilables are saying that the consent of the Senate never will be obtained. Obviously, the returns from public opinion for the next few months will be telling upon the fate of

the World Court recommendation.

Before packing his trunk for his cruise the President allayed the anxiety of nearly all the Republican lame-ducks who have made the air blue for months speculating regarding their "just deserts." The spectacle of the President handing around appointments, often of much more responsibility than those for which the "lame-ducks" were defeated, has been dramatic to the disinterested observer. Senator New has been on edge as to how the Republican Administration would allow him to earn his living, and when the word did not come from the White House after a long spell of waiting, sent emissaries to try to discover why the President kept him on the anxious seat. He is to be Postmaster General. Representative Mondell frankly said that he wanted the post as head of the Interior Department, as he considered he was most fitted for that, but the President had promised it to somebody else, so he becomes a member of the War Finance Corporation. Senator Poindexter from Washington State will go to Peru, and his wife, who has been writing letters to her Washington newspaper regarding the personal trials of a Senator's wife, is finally reconciled. Mr. Mondell flatly did not want to go down to the South American camping ground.

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Time-Killing

And what they hear is this: The Senator from Missouri, "Jim" Reed, hour after hour, talking about the long distances between New York and Bermuda, and the g-r-e-a-t amount of travel between those two p-o-i-n-t-s and so on and on, arguing that the United States should purchase more islands of the sea, hour after hour, striding up and down pointing with a long stick to two huge maps mounted in front of the body, and using every particle of drawl and deliberation calculated to use up time.

Occasionally a Senator sits down and listens for a moment. It is most unlikely that he slips into his own seat. The galleries will find Senator Heflin occupying the heaped-up desk of Senator Brookhart, and so on. The lassitude of the members on the floor, their bored and wearied faces, their nonchalance and don't-give-a-care is in dramatic contrast to the tenseness of the sea of gallery faces.

When it's eleven o'clock and everybody is tired out; when Senator Lodge lounges in and finds the air dull, while Jim Reed drawls on with great excursions all over the map, with the pointer consuming a lot of seconds and minutes, then they all decide to quit the filibuster until tomorrow. And one can only say—what a ridiculous way to have to do business in the highest legislative body of the country.

The closing days of Congress have not been long enough for the chairmen of committees who have tried with herculean effort to "pass the buck" on all measures that could be reported from their committees. Both House and Senate Committees have been hastily reporting bills which have been in their coffers for months. In the House, the agricultural bloc forced immediate con-

(Continued on page 24)

Crossing the Equator



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The beautiful Bay of Rio de Janeiro, rivalled only
by the Bay of Naples.

By
Carrie
Chapman
Catt

UNFORTUNATELY I was seized by a bad cold and had to give up the conferences in Belgium and Paris. That of Belgium was postponed. France carried hers out with great success and the public meeting in the Sorbonne was packed with an enthusiastic audience. The speeches were excellent, the press reports gratifying and the suffragists themselves thought they had reached highest water mark. On the next day came the Senate vote. While the result disappointed suffragists in other countries, the French suffragists knew their Senate and took fresh courage in the great gains the vote indicated. The conference planned for a lively campaign in the provinces and the reintroduction of the measure in some form that would be legally permissible. The French suffragists have at this moment more hope and more snap than ever before, with millions of men and women all the world around looking on with a "God bless you."

The Board of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance met in London and sat for six days. The Board of the International Council of Women was also in session and the two boards held two joint sessions to discuss the problems of closer co-operation. The Council gave a luncheon to both Boards and the National Union for Citizenship, the Alliance auxiliary, also gave one. Lady Astor gave a dinner and a reception and Mrs. Wintringham invited both boards to tea on the Parliament terrace.

All the British suffragists were tired from the Parliamentary campaign just closed. Some had campaigned for their party and some for the women candidates. About thirty had been put up, all excellent well-qualified women. Many women had first been named by a non-partisan woman's committee and reported to their respective parties with the request that they should be received as candidates and places found for them on the ballot. These women had been accepted and placed, but the party man-

agers of England resemble those of the United States: they usually assigned the women to places where the seat normally belonged to another party. The women backers of the candidates were therefore not surprised that none secured election except Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham, who had already served. They were enthusiastic over the campaign and were unanimously convinced that they had gone a long way toward convincing England that more women members are needed in Parliament.

Parliament opened on our first day in London with the usual spectacular procession including the King and Queen in a golden coach, and the attendance of all the "peeresses of the realm" in ermine and jewels. It is a

Two letters this time for good measure—one little, one longer. In the issue for March 24, Mrs. Catt begins the series of letters recording her wonderful South American trip. Brazil comes first. Then Argentina and Uruguay.

curious survival among a democratic people of a very ancient ceremony when kings had power. We saw the procession from our hotel window and thought of the flags of republics floating over the Houses of Parliament in Austria, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, the unexpected and amazing outcome of the Great War.

The conditions of Europe are too blurred just now to see which way things are tending, but when the blur has passed off, I am sure we shall see the position of women has been advanced at least 100%, and that the idea of democracy has been greatly clarified. It was a mighty and a tragic price to pay, but the war did achieve something. Not a soldier shouldered a gun, not a bond was sold, not a government mobilized its powers to help women onward, but after all results are sifted,

that seems the most certain thing accomplished. Even so, war is an abomination.

I WAS congratulated on the prospective quiet of eighteen days on the sea between Southampton and Rio de Janeiro. Instead of quiet, this is an exciting experience. Before the first day was gone we were anchored before Cherbourg and bending over the deck rail to watch the interesting procedure of getting a city full of immigrants aboard with all their baggage, to say nothing of the ladies gowned in Paris models returning to their South American homes. A day later we were stopping at Corunna in Spain and taking on more immigrants. Then came Villagarcia and Vigo, also in Spain, and three more days passed enlivened by scenery and the ever-changing interest of taking on passengers and cargoes, for all the transfers are made in little boats which carry everybody and everything ashore. On the sixth day we stopped for twelve hours before Lisbon and we prepared to "do Portugal."

We were transferred as usual in a little boat, took a motor car and a guide and saw the chief interests of Lisbon, the Royal Palace at Cintra and many small towns between. In Lisbon a cathedral, where under a beautiful tomb lie the bones of Vasco de Gama, has some wonderful cloisters connected with it. I have never seen more beautiful ones. The monks were turned out in 1834 and a boys' orphan home was placed within. There are now five hundred boys there, yet despite the fact that healthy, frolicsome boys have occupied the place for over eighty years, the cloisters seem entirely unharmed.

The little donkeys loaded with panniers full of produce or carrying whole families to market, the houses with colored tiled fronts, the quaint little streets, the Old Worldliness of the place, are fascinating, and the day was one of rare enjoyment. It costs just \$8.00 to

the World Court recommendation.

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Time-Killing

And what they hear is this: The Senator from Missouri, "Jim" Reed, hour after hour, talking about the long distances between New York and Bermuda, and the g-r-e-a-t amount of travel between those two p-o-i-n-t-s and so on and on, arguing that the United States should purchase more islands of the sea, hour after hour, striding up and down pointing with a long stick to two huge maps mounted in front of the body, and using every particle of drawl and deliberation calculated to use up time.

Occasionally a Senator sits down and listens for a moment. It is most unlikely that he slips into his own seat. The galleries will find Senator Heflin occupying the heaped-up desk of Senator Brookhart, and so on. The lassitude of the members on the floor, their bored and wearied faces, their nonchalance and don't-give-a-care is in dramatic contrast to the tenseness of the sea of gallery faces.

When it's eleven o'clock and everybody is tired out; when Senator Lodge lounges in and finds the air dull, while Jim Reed drawls on with great excursions all over the map, with the pointer consuming a lot of seconds and minutes, then they all decide to quit the filibuster until tomorrow. And one can only say—what a ridiculous way to have to do business in the highest legislative body of the country.

The closing days of Congress have not been long enough for the chairmen of committees who have tried with herculean effort to "pass the buck" on all measures that could be reported from their committees. Both House and Senate Committees have been hastily reporting bills which have been in their coffers for months. In the House, the agricultural bloc forced immediate con-

(Continued on page 24)

Crossing the Equator



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The beautiful Bay of Rio de Janeiro, rivalled only
by the Bay of Naples.

By
Carrie
Chapman
Catt

UNFORTUNATELY I was seized by a bad cold and had to give up the conferences in Belgium and Paris. That of Belgium was postponed. France carried hers out with great success and the public meeting in the Sorbonne was packed with an enthusiastic audience. The speeches were excellent, the press reports gratifying and the suffragists themselves thought they had reached highest water mark. On the next day came the Senate vote. While the result disappointed suffragists in other countries, the French suffragists knew their Senate and took fresh courage in the great gains the vote indicated. The conference planned for a lively campaign in the provinces and the reintroduction of the measure in some form that would be legally permissible. The French suffragists have at this moment more hope and more snap than ever before, with millions of men and women all the world around looking on with a "God bless you."

The Board of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance met in London and sat for six days. The Board of the International Council of Women was also in session and the two boards held two joint sessions to discuss the problems of closer co-operation. The Council gave a luncheon to both Boards and the National Union for Citizenship, the Alliance auxiliary, also gave one. Lady Astor gave a dinner and a reception and Mrs. Wintringham invited both boards to tea on the Parliament terrace.

All the British suffragists were tired from the Parliamentary campaign just closed. Some had campaigned for their party and some for the women candidates. About thirty had been put up, all excellent well-qualified women. Many women had first been named by a non-partisan woman's committee and reported to their respective parties with the request that they should be received as candidates and places found for them on the ballot. These women had been accepted and placed, but the party man-

agers of England resemble those of the United States: they usually assigned the women to places where the seat normally belonged to another party. The women backers of the candidates were therefore not surprised that none secured election except Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham, who had already served. They were enthusiastic over the campaign and were unanimously convinced that they had gone a long way toward convincing England that more women members are needed in Parliament.

Parliament opened on our first day in London with the usual spectacular procession including the King and Queen in a golden coach, and the attendance of all the "peeresses of the realm" in ermine and jewels. It is a

Two letters this time for good measure—one little, one longer. In the issue for March 24, Mrs. Catt begins the series of letters recording her wonderful South American trip. Brazil comes first. Then Argentina and Uruguay.

curious survival among a democratic people of a very ancient ceremony when kings had power. We saw the procession from our hotel window and thought of the flags of republics floating over the Houses of Parliament in Austria, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, the unexpected and amazing outcome of the Great War.

The conditions of Europe are too blurred just now to see which way things are tending, but when the blur has passed off, I am sure we shall see the position of women has been advanced at least 100%, and that the idea of democracy has been greatly clarified. It was a mighty and a tragic price to pay, but the war did achieve something. Not a soldier shouldered a gun, not a bond was sold, not a government mobilized its powers to help women onward, but after all results are sifted,

that seems the most certain thing accomplished. Even so, war is an abomination.

I WAS congratulated on the prospective quiet of eighteen days on the sea between Southampton and Rio de Janeiro. Instead of quiet, this is an exciting experience. Before the first day was gone we were anchored before Cherbourg and bending over the deck rail to watch the interesting procedure of getting a city full of immigrants aboard with all their baggage, to say nothing of the ladies gowning in Paris models returning to their South American homes. A day later we were stopping at Corunna in Spain and taking on more immigrants. Then came Villagarcia and Vigo, also in Spain, and three more days passed enlivened by scenery and the ever-changing interest of taking on passengers and cargoes, for all the transfers are made in little boats which carry everybody and everything ashore. On the sixth day we stopped for twelve hours before Lisbon and we prepared to "do Portugal."

We were transferred as usual in a little boat, took a motor car and a guide and saw the chief interests of Lisbon, the Royal Palace at Cintra and many small towns between. In Lisbon a cathedral, where under a beautiful tomb lie the bones of Vasco de Gama, has some wonderful cloisters connected with it. I have never seen more beautiful ones. The monks were turned out in 1834 and a boys' orphan home was placed within. There are now five hundred boys there, yet despite the fact that healthy, frolicsome boys have occupied the place for over eighty years, the cloisters seem entirely unharmed.

The little donkeys loaded with panniers full of produce or carrying whole families to market, the houses with colored tiled fronts, the quaint little streets, the Old Worldliness of the place, are fascinating, and the day was one of rare enjoyment. It costs just \$3.00 to

"do Portugal," but two days were consumed in recovering from the exploit. Then came Madeira, the familiar and ever beloved Madeira of all the North and South steamer lines.

The sea was mildly choppy and many passengers changed their minds about going ashore, but not we. We made the trip with no more serious accident than a few splashes of sea water. In a motor we ascended the hill to the funicular railway. The funicular carried us up the mountain side through terraced gardens where in dense growth sweet potatoes, bananas and pineapples vied with each other for space. Little rose-bowered plaster villas tinted with lively colors dotted the landscape, and great trees of poinsettias in full and regal bloom enlivened the scene with color. Far below the ocean glistened like burnished steel. Small boys and girls (they begin when they can say *un penna*) toss roses, freesias and wonderful camellias before each visitor from the moment he steps ashore until he is again in the little transfer boat, and then shout *un penna*. I saw the boys playing football with their left-over stock of camellias. At the top a comfortable hotel serves luncheon and affords opportunities to view the wonderful scene from many points.

The descent is made by brave souls by toboggan. Basket carriages slide

down the smooth cobblestone-paved roadway and are kept in reasonable position by two men with ropes attached to the strange vehicle. It is an experience one enjoys the second time better than the first. The toboggans have an alarming way of skidding which rather spoils the enjoyment of the beginner, but confidence grows with the demonstration that the men can keep the basket from striking the stone walls sometimes closely bordering the road, or from pitching over a precipice into the valley far below. At the end of the journey one may take a drive about town with a similar basket carriage drawn by two tiny, gentle, long-horned oxen. A boy runs ahead and at times brushes the flies off the oxen with a brush he carries, and at the end insistently claims a tip. We visited the fruit market and carried aboard alligator pears, mangoes and custard apples.

The journey back to the ship was safely compassed and the entertainment continued, for the ship itself was possessed by vendors of embroideries, fruits and curios. Boats filled with fruits made a lively trade with the third-class passengers, the money making the descent in a basket along a rope and the basket on the return carrying the produce wanted. Open boats surrounded the steamer filled with half-naked boys begging chances to dive for money, a scene fam-

iliar to every semi-tropical port. Twelve hours after our arrival we departed and called it "the end of a perfect day."

Again it cost \$8.00 to make the excursion and took two days to recover from it. Then we settled down to a quiet pull across the Atlantic, but we threaded our way through the rocky Cape Verdes and soon found ourselves passing an equally rocky island off the Brazilian Coast.

Meanwhile we crossed the equator, the tamest of all experiences. An officer said that once the ship permitted celebrations of the event, but some lively fellows caught everyone who had not crossed the equator and summarily ducked them in the swimming pool. There were those who didn't consent, so now there is no celebrating equator crossing. A fine breeze saved us from the heat, which is sometimes rather overpowering.

It is a little difficult for us to remember that Brazil is larger than the United States. When therefore we paused for seven hours off the Pernambuco Coast, we had reached the largest of the ten republics that comprise South America, yet we were four days from Rio de Janeiro. The "Pernam" Coast is famed for its wild waves and the difficulties of landing passengers and cargo have been many. So many men and women broke

(Continued on page 26)

Hostess to Hundreds

By Winifred L. Rich

AS the elevator carried me swiftly up to the sixth floor of one of New York's large hotels, my mind unconsciously speculated upon the type of woman Mrs. Lois Peirce-Hughes must be, for it was an interview with that lady which had sent me through the revolving door and busy lobby. And when I stepped into her private office, my curiosity was further aroused. Cheerfulness, comfort, efficiency hung in the atmosphere. A canary sang in the corner, big easy chairs beckoned, but the neatly arranged desk with its accompanying typewriter desk across the room bespoke action as well as comfort; and so did Mrs. Hughes as she crossed the threshold. A gracious and dynamic personality—after meeting her, I more clearly understood her success in the unique field she had entered.

Mrs. Hughes manages a floor in the McAlpin with seventy-five rooms, for women only; and manages does not merely mean seeing that they are clean and the linen supply ample. It means giving to each guest in each room any service she desires. If there is an afternoon to kill, if there is a garment to be purchased, if there is a friend to be found, if there are only twenty-four



Mrs. Lois Peirce-Hughes, whose business is keeping women happy

hours to cover forty-eight hours' activity, if there is just hunger for companionship, if—but why try to go on? For every "if" Mrs. Hughes has an answer, or finds one. Chaperons, guides, club entrées, they all seem to be at her fingertips.

Of course this is the result of years of educating—first, the hotel men to the possibilities, and then the women of the country to the opportunity awaiting them when they visit New York. Little by little Mrs. Hughes has felt her way, meeting the needs as they arose. Now a playroom takes care of the children, the library entertains those who cannot go out, the Club Registration Bureau helps accredited club guests—and if other demands arise she will find the solution. Aside from the worries of her own guests she personally supervises women's club banquets and conventions held at the hotel.

Many notable women have availed themselves of her hospitality. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw made this floor her New York residence, Mrs. Pankhurst stopped with her while in this country, and coming down to a more recent date, Miss Mary Garrett Hay has made the "floor" her winter home this year. But of course they have not all been celebrities; the majority have been just plain people lost in the strangeness and the bigness of the city, who have found in Mrs. Hughes' helpfulness and her service the same friendliness they left in their own home town.

Equality in Wisconsin

By Mrs. Frank Putnam

This is the "other side" of the question discussed by Mrs. Hooper in the February 24 Citizen. Mrs. Putnam is chairman of the National Woman's Party in Wisconsin.

IN the next column is the text of Wisconsin's Bill of Rights for Women, enacted June 21, 1921, after a forty-day legislative campaign conducted by the National Woman's Party.

Women speaking for the Wisconsin Women's Progressive Association, the Business and Professional Women's Organization, the League of Women Voters, the Consumers' League, the state association of Catholic Women's Clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Polish Housewives Organization advocated the bill at hearings of both Senate and Assembly and elsewhere. The women did not ask for Section 2; that was added by the legislature, too late to risk a fight on it if the bill were to pass before the session closed.

The law has been in effect a year and seven months. The Wisconsin Supreme Court has sustained it. Prior to this law a married woman possessing property might endorse her husband's note to secure a loan, but she could not be held liable. After this law was enacted a Milwaukee man borrowed money at a bank. His wife, a woman of wealth, endorsed his note. The man failed to pay. The bank sued to collect. The Supreme Court held the wife, under the equal rights law, must accept responsibility as an adult citizen and pay the debt, which jointly with her husband she had contracted. The court said:

The statute is not fatally indefinite or uncertain in terms because it does not enumerate or catalogue all of the provisions of the statutes which may be affected by it. Had an attempt been made to do that, it would have been more definite and certain as to the matters enumerated. But, on the other hand, it is very probable at least that the law would have been thrown into confusion because of the impossibility of accurately referring to all of the matters intended to be affected by it.

When Section 6.015 says: "that women shall have the same rights and privileges as men under the law in freedom of contract," it means what it says and that is that women shall be as free as men to make personal contracts. It means that the disabilities imposed upon married women at common law by marriage are entirely removed and the field in which she may contract is correspondingly enlarged.

This statute, as are other statutes relieving women from disabilities incurred by marriage at common law, is remedial in its nature and should be fairly and liberally construed to effect the purpose intended.

It is clearly within the legislative field and it is the duty of the courts so to construe and apply it as to confer upon women, including married women, all the rights and privileges under the law now enjoyed by men. The intent of the legislature is clear and it is manifestly the duty of the courts to effectuate that intention.

Sec. 1. Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage, freedom of contract, choice of residence for voting purpose, jury service, holding office, holding and conveying property, care and custody of children and in all other respects.

The various courts, executive and administrative officers shall construe the statutes where the masculine gender is used to include the feminine gender unless such construction will deny to females the special protection and privileges which they now enjoy for the general welfare.

The courts, executive and administrative officers shall make all necessary rules and provisions to carry out the intent and purposes of this statute.

Sec. 2. Any woman drawn to serve as a juror, upon her request to the presiding judge or magistrate before the commencement of the trial or hearing, shall be excused from the panel or venire.

Although it so happened that the effect of the first Supreme Court decision involving the equal rights law was to compel a married woman to repay a loan which she had contracted to pay, the law has in many instances dealt with women in a more kindly manner. Women have been enabled to vote where they live, rather than where, at an unattainable distance, their husbands maintain a legal residence. A mother making her home in Wisconsin was enabled to procure admission for her son to the state university without payment of the tuition fee required of non-residents, despite the fact that the father's legal residence is in another state. A Milwaukee woman public-school teacher, dismissed for failure to comply with a school-board ruling discriminating against married women teachers, was restored to her position and awarded payment of full salary for the time during which she was unemployed. The Supreme Court finding, in the case of the teacher, did not specifically mention the equal rights law, but the logic of the decision clearly indicated that the new rights conferred upon married women by this law were a material factor in her favor.

Other cases could be cited to show the superior merit of a blanket law, establishing complete equality of legal rights and privileges as a principle of the law—cases which specified enactments would not have covered.

In November, 1921, the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs created a committee to study the results of the equal rights law. This committee included representatives of the American Association of University Women, Wisconsin Women's Progressive Association,

State Federation of Women's Clubs, Consumers' League, W.C.T.U., League of Women Voters, Madison Women's Trade Union League, State Conference of Social Workers and State Council of Jewish Women. This Committee, after a year's study of the law and its fruits, reported as follows:

The Wisconsin Women's Equal Rights Law has been in force one year and two months. During that time no instance of injustice to women under the law has occurred. Numerous illustrations show that the law has worked for a greater degree of justice and greater equality of women with men than they had before the passage of the law. Throughout the state women are serving on juries. The law cleared up the doubt as to whether the extension of suffrage to women also operated to make them eligible for jury service. The only conclusion which may be reached is that as the law has operated in Wisconsin, no injustice has been done in individual cases.

Wisconsin women have learned that it is not enough to pass an equal rights law; it must be constantly defended until the equal rights and privileges which it confers upon women have been generally recognized in practice. Any excuse, apparently, will serve a politician to break it down. Recently the attorney general of Wisconsin gave the state Civil Service Commission an opinion that women are ineligible to appointment as legislative clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers and proofreaders, for the reason that such employees often are required to work at unreasonable hours, and therefore must be debarred from this safe, interesting and well-paid employment under that clause of the law which preserves the "special privileges and protection which women now enjoy for the general welfare." As we see it, this opinion was intended to protect men in a special privilege which they have monopolized for many years past, not to protect women. We have protested against the opinion, upon the obvious ground that if women are not permitted to serve as legislative clerks lest they have occasionally to work over time, the same objection would debar them from serving, if elected, as members of the legislature—a clear violation of the plain letter and spirit of the law.

Legislative appointive offices for the present session have all been filled—with men. It may be necessary, at the next session, to appeal to the courts to open these appointments to women on equal terms with men—unless the Civil Service Commission, like Davy Crockett's coon, comes down without waiting to be shot at.

Business Ideals at Home

By Isabel Kimball Whiting

Last call to enter the competition on the housework problem! For the three best papers mailed not later than March 24, the CITIZEN is offering prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10 respectively, with the privilege of publishing also other papers, paying \$5 apiece. Hurry up, please; and fill out the questionnaire below, too, if you haven't already done so.

The article herewith was written by a woman who has for years been running her own household on the eight-hour day plan, and has both written and spoken on the subject.

TODAY a woman walks out her front door to take her part in the perplexing and demanding problems of democratic society. One aspect of great interest to her is the industrial situation, involving as it does delicate adjustments of human relations, wise consideration of hours and wages and living conditions.

Suppose this same woman walks in her back door, what does she find? She is confronted at once with an industrial problem hundreds of years behind the times. Within her own four walls she has a labor problem with the consequent considerations of hours, wages and living conditions, and demanding no less than the industrial question at large, insight into democratic ideals of human relationships.

Twenty years ago, in a paper called "Household Adjustment" in the volume of essays "Social Ethics," Jane Addams presented the case for democratizing household labor in so convincing a way that dispute seemed impossible. Upon the theory thus presented, the writer sixteen years ago humbly based her practice. Convinced that household labor is not a question set apart, tabooed from the larger problems of industry in democracy; that the relation of employer and employee exists where there is one worker or one hundred, that work involving hours, wages and living conditions, becomes at once a social as well as an individual problem, I determined to experiment in the application of democratic principles of industry within the field of my own peculiar responsibility.

The experiment began with a family unit of mother, father and one child, and with one household worker. Since the basis of work was to be the same business relations that exist for women in industry at large, it was necessary to apply the law governing women's work to the household employee. At that time the law required a maximum

working week of sixty-four hours for women in industry. From that time to the present, the plan of managing household labor on a business basis has continued, with the family unit growing to eight members, and the hours of a working week for women decreasing gradually to forty-eight—while the wage increased from about \$9 per week for a household employee, to \$16 per week.

The problem of this home maker has been to adjust the growing demands and need for increased assistance in the household, to a diminishing basis of hours, and an increasing wage scale. There are two ways in which such a situation can be met. First by increasing the amount of the family budget devoted to labor, thus keeping the number of household employees in proportion to the growing need of the family, or by maintaining a more inelastic budget, and adjusting needs to the amount that could be proportioned wisely to the department of labor. This latter was my position, and because of its necessity, I believe my experiment is the more valuable. It proves to my satisfaction that household labor may be conducted on the right business basis without a highly specialized crew of workers, and without maintaining a highly expensive organization.

The employees, then, under this system, live in their own homes and come to their work daily, as do workers in other fields of industry. They are engaged by the week of forty-eight hours, not by the hour or day, with the exception of the laundress, whose two days a week are on the basis established for such work. The hours of work are divided between the two regular employees as follows: A, daily five days a week from 7 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. One day a week from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. B, five days a week from 10

A. M. to 8 P. M., one day a week from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. These hours amount to fifty-eight per week. One hour a day for each is deducted for meal times, and three hours a week each for washing and ironing their house uniforms, which are kept in the employer's home in order to control the health conditions. These hours deducted make the working week for each employee forty-eight hours.

The homes of the employees are visited before accepting applicants, in order to know the moral and sanitary conditions. This forces even the most individualistic home-maker into consideration of the living conditions of our working communities, and compels her to share the social responsibility of maintaining the right environment for all people, in all parts of her community. A dressing-room is provided in the employer's house where the street clothes are changed for the wash uniforms. A physical examination is required of each applicant, with a doctor's certificate as to good health before assuming the work. A two weeks' absence with pay is allowed in case of illness, or quarantine for illness in the families from which they come. A two weeks' vacation with pay at the end of each year of service.

This working week of forty-eight hours, with a wage of \$16 per week, and an independent home life, with freedom of choice of occupation or recreation outside of working hours, removing thus the social stigma attached to "domestic servants," brings a good supply of applicants to the employer whenever the need arises. They have been a superior type of worker, more efficient and intelligent, and as a rule conscientious as to hours of work and regularity of employment.

The distinction and value of family life lies in its fine and unique individual-

(Continued on page 29)

1. Do you do all of your own housework?
 2. Do you have part-time help? In what lines?
 3. Do you employ one or more full-time helpers?
 4. How many in your family? How many children? Are any of them old enough to help?
 5. How much time do you have for yourself?
 6. Have you any special time-and-labor-saving schemes of your own?
- If you have checked 2 or 3:
7. Does your employee live in your house?
 8. How many hours does she work?
 9. How much time off does she have?
 10. What is the prevailing wage in your community by the week? Day? Hour?
 11. Is the supply of help abundant or scarce in your community?
 12. What are your principal difficulties with such help?
 13. Name of your city or town?
 14. Population?

What We Have Done to our Trees

By Schuyler Wallace

ONE of the most important of our national resources is our forests. The original forests of the United States covered about 850,000,000 acres. Our present forest area is less than 500,000 acres, of which one-fifth is publicly owned. Forestry is practised on seventy per cent of our public forests and on less than one per cent of privately owned lands. We have exploited our forests with the most wanton waste and are now using up our timber four times as fast as it is being produced. Obviously, here is a problem that vitally concerns the nation, a problem the proper solution of which every patriot should impress upon our representatives in Congress.

The nineteenth century was the era of plenty. Of land there was more than enough; of timber, too much. To the pioneer as he stood with his face to the west the limitless forest appeared not as something to be conserved for future generations, but rather as something to be destroyed so that room might be made for the homestead and the plough. The crack of the rifle was soon followed by the sound of the axe. "Pines and oaks were remorselessly felled and every settlement showed countless huge logs lying on all sides in the fields. Underbrush was fired with wanton carelessness, and thousands of acres of valuable timber went up in smoke."

The scene first enacted on the seaboard plain was repeated as the crest of immigration crossed the Appalachians and again and again until the banks of the Mississippi were reached. Each repetition was destroying the inheritance that nature had bestowed upon us. Each repetition was likewise fastening on the American people the characteristic of waste in regard to their natural resources.

As a voice crying in the wilderness was the warning of certain naturalists in 1819. And the "Forest Preservation" ordinances of Utah in 1851 seemed to the majority of the people the merest sentimentality. By the early seventies, however, the appeals for forest preservation had become determined. Government

officials campaigned. States began to take action. The President moved. And even Congress made a feint. In 1873 the Timber Culture Act was passed, a "Bill to Encourage the Growth of

for the enrichment of certain favored individuals—scarcely a ripple was raised upon the sea of complacency in which the American people were submerged. Typical of this attitude was the reply

of Senator Howe of Wisconsin to the statisticians who warned of future peril: "Mr. President, I am ready to labor by the side of the Senator from Massachusetts for the welfare of the government today, and of the generation now existing; but, when he calls upon us to embark very heavily in the protection of generations yet unborn, I am very much inclined to reply that they have never

done anything for me, and I do not want to sacrifice too much."

Certain legislation which Congress had passed prior to 1878, although not applying specifically to timber, had been used to divest the nation of forests valued at millions of dollars. Corruption and fraud played such a part in the disposal of this timber that the transaction might well be called the Shame of the Nation. The Railroad Grants alone had given to these organizations over 190,000,000 acres, an area greater than that of France, England, Scotland and Wales. This was not all timber land, and the purpose for which it was granted, the encouragement of railroad construction, was indeed a noble one—but the frauds in connection with timber steals, and with land acquired under false pretenses have made the subject nauseating to the historian.

In 1878 two important acts relative to the forests were passed. The Free Timber Act provided that citizens of the Rocky Mountain states might cut timber from mineral lands for building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes subject to regulation by the Secretary of the Interior. On the whole, the administration of the law was very lax, for slight inquiry was made concerning the nature of the land on which the timber was cut. The few efforts that were made to prevent this timber stealing were denounced in the Senate Chamber as efforts to strangle
(Continued on page 28)



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Among the things Congress didn't do, was to pass a new forestry bill. But a measure, in which the President is interested, was introduced, and there are many signs that the nation is waking up. The article herewith, summing up briefly our forest history—showing us how we "got this way"—is written by Dr. Wallace, an instructor in Political Science at Columbia. It is a fine start toward finding out about our forests. More in later issues.

Timber on our Western Prairies."

But among the masses of the people there was no alarm. They believed that the government should turn over to private hands the resources of the country for their development. If business was made prosperous by grants of favors from the public domain, this prosperity would permeate all society.

With far less justification than the pioneer, the exploiter who followed him—in the mad scramble to get rich quick—took a tree here and a tree there. The rest was destroyed. Much of that cut was wasted. No thought was taken for the young growth, and the result was depleted resources, and an ominous future.

Yet in spite of the facts that scientists pointed out how forests hinder erosion and prevent floods; that statisticians repeatedly proved we were destroying our forests much faster than we were producing them; that economists condemned our extravagance and waste; and public men frequently declared the heritage of the nation was being used

Editorially Speaking

On Our Way to the World Court

JUDGING from the newspapers, President Harding has the public with him to an unusual degree in his proposal to the Senate that it should give its approval to the United States becoming a party to the Permanent Court of World Justice. It was probably too much to expect of the slow-moving Senate that it could make up its mind to adopt such a measure in the short time remaining of the session, but its reaction to the President's proposal will not tend to increase the esteem the public has for that body. Its action in passing the resolution asking the President to give it some information about the World Court might have come from a class in a backwoods school who never see the newspapers or read a magazine. We suggest that the Senate engage one of the popular women lecturers on current events to help it keep posted on important public questions.

Senator Borah's request for information was particularly engaging in view of his recent resolution asking the President to call an International Conference to consider the troubled affairs of Europe, and his vote against the consideration of the President's request is one of those inconsistencies which have marked his career.

The Committee on International Law of the Bar Association of New York City, of which Elihu Root is Chairman, in urging support for the President's proposal, called attention to the traditional policy of the United States beginning as far back as 1794, in favor of a permanent world court to settle international disputes, modeled on our Supreme Court.

During President McKinley's term, the delegates to the first Hague Conference were instructed to urge the establishment of an International Court. During the administrations of both Roosevelt and Taft efforts were made by the United States to initiate such a court. The present Permanent Court is due largely to the efforts of Mr. Root himself. As the Committee's report says, "The question now is whether the United States shall repudiate its own policy when other nations have accepted it."

At any rate the Senate refused, by a vote of 49 to 24, to consider the proposal and it is probable that until the new Congress is in session no action will be taken. Although the President has full power of action under the Constitution on all questions of foreign relations, and President Harding could place a completed treaty before the Senate for ratification when the new Congress meets, it is not likely that he will avail himself of this privilege. The obstructionist tactics of the Senate in treaty making, throughout its history, and its consistent treatment of foreign affairs from the standpoint of partisan politics, make one question the wisdom of the makers of the Federal Constitution in giving the Senate the whip hand over foreign agreements. The Senate not only has not been a constructive force, but it has been a constant hindrance and often a direct destructive force in our foreign relations.

The move of President Harding is welcomed as a start toward redeeming the pledges made by him in his campaign speeches. It is an evidence that the President and Mr. Hughes, his Secretary of State, are not content with the policy of isolation. We hope the country will applaud their present move loudly enough to drown out the protests of the irreconcilables. They have dwindled to few in number, but their protests are loud. We believe that the people back at home want peaceful settlements of international disputes and that they are mighty sick of Senate quibbles.

The Filibuster Scandal

THE country has been treated again to the unseemly spectacle of its highest legislative body carrying on an endless talkfest as its only way to defeat certain legislation. For days a minority of Senators talked in relays about all sorts of subjects in order to prevent the Ship Subsidy Bill from coming to a vote. The record speech of this filibuster was the one by Senator Sheppard of Texas which lasted ten hours and twenty-five minutes. It is estimated that he uttered about sixty thousand words and that it will cost \$1,500 to print them in the *Congressional Record*. Even this does not break the record for physical endurance in a filibuster, which is still held by Senator LaFollette, who once spoke for eighteen hours and twenty-three minutes without a break. To prevent a quorum, Senators deliberately stayed in the cloakroom or refused when in the Senate Chamber to answer to their names. The Senate galleries were crowded with people who had come to witness a good show. The spectacle would be childishly amusing if it were not serious.

It is in the power of the Senate to change its own rules and to adopt the usual business-like procedure of most parliamentary bodies. Until it does so the United States Senate will continue to lack the respect of the nation.

The Death of the "Cocoanut Cow"

THE effect of the present Senate rules which permit the tragic waste of time of a filibuster is shown in the failure to bring to a vote the resolution for an amendment making the prohibition of child labor possible. It is a long process to get an amendment through at the best, and it is a great pity that the start should be delayed another nine months. The senators were so busy talking to kill time that they couldn't consider it.

But at any rate something is gained in the interest of children—though the benefits of the filled-milk bill, which has been signed by the President, are not for children alone. The bill, now a law, declares that filled milk (a compound of skimmed milk and cocoanut oil) is "an adulterated article of food, injurious to the public health and its sale constitutes a fraud upon the public." But it is the children who get the worst of it, since they are so dependent on milk and this adulteration lacks the vitamins essential to the building of health and strength. Every one who has shared in the long fight to prohibit the sale of filled milk in interstate commerce, is to be congratulated.

College Women's Children

DO college women have fewer children than non-college women? If not, why not? And either way is it a good thing? These are old and interesting questions—never fully answered. A recent study compiled by a class at Mt. Holyoke, of several hundred students and their parents, has no final values, but much incidental interest. The gist of it is this: Where neither parent was college trained the average number of children was 4.6; when the father alone was college trained the number was 3.7; when both parents were college people the average was 3.6, and when the mother only was a college person the average was only 3.1. One is left to speculate at will about the reasons for the higher percentage in the family where both parents are college trained as against that where the college woman is married to a man of less education. The outstanding fact

is that the percentage of survival of children is greater in these same families—91.7 in the present generation, 77 in the last, as compared with 90 and 68.3 for families in which both parents had attended college, and 85.9 and 66.9 for those in which neither had done so.

Here is an indication, at least, that the more highly trained woman is more economical of life and, seeing her duty to the race in terms of quality rather than quantity, actually in the long run gives it greater quantity, because more of her children survive. It would be an interesting thing to study the figures after the women's colleges had for a generation or so directly trained women for their maternal duties.

Meanwhile it is high time that the quantity theory of motherhood should be well examined. A study of the death rate in populations where the birth rate is highest ought to be enough to swing the emphasis to quality.

No Ship Subsidy, Thanks

MUCH as we disapprove of the filibuster weapon that killed the Ship Subsidy, we are glad that measure is dead. We have never been convinced of the soundness of asking the tax-payer to spend huge sums to support a shipping business that could not make good without that artificial aid. We have been unable to see it as other than a special privilege for which we, the public, were going to pay. We have seen no advantage for the people as a whole in an independent merchant marine. Why, after all, should not the shipping be carried by the nations best equipped to do the business—nations which by their very physical conditions are bound to be shipping peoples? It isn't our particular genius, and we can spend the money to good advantage elsewhere. Certainly there has been conclusive evidence that the people of the United States are not interested in the subsidy principle. Without President Harding's earnest partisanship it can not be doubted that the Shipping Bill would have died long ago.

Easter Carolling

WHY not carols at Easter too as well as Christmas? Community Service thinks community carol singing at this spring celebration of resurrection would have the same values as Christmas carols—creating a feeling of friendship and of common celebration of a great world idea. Outdoor song services on Easter morning were featured by several cities last year. Macon and San Diego, for instance. In the hope of spreading the idea Community Service has prepared a bulletin of Easter Carols—some of the finest old hymns ever written, with their stories, and is prepared to furnish it, with full details of the plan, for ten cents—at Community Service, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Jury Women—Two Kinds

NEWSPAPER accounts of the position taken by a group of women in New Jersey about jury service do not strike a responsive chord in our hearts. The report is that the women on duty in a jury having to do with a case of a raid on a disorderly house declared at the conclusion of the trial that the necessity for women listening to such testimony is an affront to the decent womanhood of the state. Then it is an affront to the decent manhood of the state as well. We can not afford a double standard of delicacy and decency in a world whose work is to be done by men and women together; and surely on a subject so gravely concerning women, women's point of view is important. That should be a part of the price and the obligation of citizenship. Let's hope the report is not accurate; but the opinion has been expressed too often to be passed by.

A reassuring contrast to this is the drastic action of Minnesota women who, as reported on page 18, killed a bill to give them such "protection." So is the attitude of the Penn-

sylvania League of Women Voters and organized women of the state in general on the subject of jury duty. A bill offered in the State Senate which would have provided for the exemption of women from jury service by the mere sending of a post-card was definitely halted through the women's efforts. They saw in this proposition a move to limit the rights of citizenship and had no mind to accept a discrimination in the form of an excuse from duty.

A Plea for Amnesty

THOUGH the Methodist Church includes among its leaders a large group of progressives it certainly can not be considered as politically or in any other way radical. The recent action therefore of its Council of Cities in asking amnesty for all offenders against war-time legislation still in prison can not be regarded with suspicion by even the most keen-scented detector of "red" propaganda. The reason given for passing the resolution was that "these prisoners are so indisputably the victims of unfair treatment that the expression of sentiment on the part of the convention was demanded."

As has been the case for a long time, the United States and Russia are the only countries where such prisoners have not been released. These people were imprisoned for violations of laws considered necessary for the protection of their country in war, and no longer in force. And punishment for opinion is certainly not an American tradition. It is a hopeful sign when such a religious body as this Council of Cities takes a stand for essential Americanism and for justice.

Can Democracy be Efficient?

THE idea expressed in the book called "Politics," reviewed on another page, that democracy does not spell efficiency is undoubtedly true. The rule of an autocrat could conceivably be the most efficient in the world, provided that the autocrat were disinterested and all-wise.

The chief weakness of any kind of government that takes the responsibility from the governed is its effect on the character of those governed. The great advantage of democracy is that it tends to educate and develop the character of those who are a part of it. A sturdy, independent, progressive people were never developed from any form of autocracy.

That is the main reason why with all its disadvantages democracy is the hope of the future of the world.

Whether the extension of democracy in the initiative and referendum, the direct election of a president, and other ways is a tendency in the right direction, or whether the idea of representative government as conceived by the makers of the Constitution gives better results, may be a debatable matter. Whatever can be done to make democracy more efficient will strengthen the case for democracy.

The chief advantage of such a book is that it calls attention to the weaknesses of democratic government as it exists in the United States and shows what tendencies most need correction. Widespread education, a greater interest in public affairs, and higher standards of public service will lessen the power of the demagogues.

The Postman's Minutes

PEOPLE must be hard up for something to complain about when they object to a recent ruling of the Post Office that they must have mail boxes or door-slots for the reception of mail. It is hard to believe that any one can't see the silliness, to put it mildly, of asking the postman to wait while they get their front hair arranged or their apron off so that they can appear at the door. This is a case in which the computation of how many hours are wasted by the Government employees would be sensible. Anhow, we are sure house-dwelling *Citizen* readers are not such bad citizens as to be among the complainers.

What the American Woman Thinks

Pro Primary

By DOROTHY CANFIELD

*Author of "Rough Hewn," "The Brim-
ming Cup," etc.—member of the Vermont
State Board of Education. This is the
article referred to on page 19, in the
WOMAN VOTER.*

TWO main objections are urged against the Direct Primary: (1) that the light vote at primary elections indicates a lack of popular interest which does not justify the cost of holding elections; (2) that the expense of a state-wide canvass is so great that men of wealth have an undue advantage in getting the nomination.

If true, these shortcomings are serious; but exactly the same objections could (and were in their time) urged against universal suffrage. No matter what system of nomination or election may be in use, a man with plenty of money to spend for publicity, for buying newspaper space, has some advantages over a poor opponent. The opponents of the Primary Law have not shown and never could show that money is less valuable used in propaganda among delegates to a convention than among the voters at primary elections. The cure seems rather a limitation of the amount legal for campaign expenses. For my part I cannot conceive of any more reason for thinking that people cannot generally be trusted to prevent a rich man from buying the nomination, than for believing that people cannot generally be trusted to prevent him from buying the election. And on that latter conviction rests the whole principle of universal suffrage.

It is certainly true that not enough people have yet learned to take advantage of their privilege in having a direct voice in the nomination of officers. But it is just as true (and after how many more years of experience!) that a shocking number of qualified voters fail to cast their ballots on the regular election day. And yet no one would venture to use this as an argument against universal suffrage.

But it may be urged that the vote at the primary is so much lighter than at election that the cases are not parallel. In the first place, people have voted at elections for a hundred years longer than at primaries. In the second, does anyone venture to claim that under the primary law nominations are made on the suffrage of numerically fewer voters than they were under the old caucus-convention system? No, of course no one dreams of claiming any such thing.

The gist of my objection to the repeal

of the Primary Law is right there. It is all very well to say that the people can attend party caucuses and select their best-informed citizens for delegates to the convention. The fact remains that, under the old system, very, very few ever turned out to attend caucuses. The fact remains that, though the opponents of the Primary Law are probably honest in thinking the convention system better, there is always a danger and it might easily become grave, of a convention being controlled by corrupt methods (even when it did not wholly realize this), and this seems to me, in itself, an important enough reason for not going back.

Drop high-sounding generalities and consider it as it actually works and as it used to work, year in and year out.



How many of your party in the old days actually did go to caucus? Everybody who has tried to "get them out for caucus" knows that it was a very small percentage. And did the caucus, as a matter of fact, always select the best-informed and most intelligent man to go as a delegate? Just think back. Perhaps such a man was nominated. But if he was, don't you remember how almost without exception he rose, and begged to be excused because business reasons prevented his attending the convention? Honestly, was not the delegate, year in and year out, a rather second-rate man, or a professional politician? And do you think any political system is a good one which, as a rule, leaves the representation of the citizens to the professional politician? Or to second-rate men? I mean by that characterization, men who prefer being led, to taking independent action on their own initiative. Were there not always, among the delegates of conventions, enough such men to make the selection of candidates almost without exception the work of a small nominating committee whose report the convention accepted, as a matter of course?

Our state, Vermont, is supposed to be a democracy. Can a state be considered a democracy where a small committee appoints the state officials? You may say that this is exaggeration because the people have always the right to defeat the party candidate at the polls. But stick to facts; in Vermont we know they never do. For a number of years all state officials, and practically all county officials regularly nominated by the Republican party have been practically sure of election. Do you, as a good American, believing in universal suffrage, consider that a very healthy state of things?

I don't, therefore, see the slightest reason for saying that the Primary works less well than the convention system, although it is true that (like suffrage) it does not work so well as it might. I do not see that a single one of the old charges against the convention system has been disproved. The undisputed fact remains that the Direct Primary is a tool much readier to the hand of the average man and woman voter, than the convention.

And right there, in stating what seems to me the great, the vital advantage of the Primary, I have stated the real, fundamental (though not openly expressed) objection to it in the minds of its opponents. They do not really speak out what is in their minds when they oppose the Primary system. What they really think is that common, everyday men and women are not to be trusted to govern themselves directly.

I am not talking about the dishonest political grafters, who everywhere, the country over, detest the Primary because it takes power out of their hands. I am speaking of the honest thoughtful men who oppose the Primary. They honestly believe that indirect voting (caucuses choosing the delegates to a convention) brings about better results than direct voting by all voters interested enough to cast ballots.

Now it is not surprising that they believe this. This was once (a very long time ago!) the belief of the wisest heads in the country. To this belief we owe the former choice of Senators by the State Legislature, and that of the President by the so-called free vote of the Electoral College. But note well that these systems have passed away. Little by little, the general opinion of wise men all over the country has swung to the other side. Senators are now elected directly. The vote of the Electoral College is so empty a form that its abolition is merely a matter of time. The whole trend of our representative system is to-

ward more direct action by the people, toward more faith in the mass of the ordinary voters.

Why A World Court?

By BESSIE C. RANDOLPH

Adjunct Professor of History, Randolph-Macon, Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

LAST summer in the Peace Palace at The Hague, two tribunals were busy trying cases. In one chamber was sitting the Hague Tribunal examining the case of Norway vs. United States for ships seized by us during the war; only a few yards away sat the new Court of International Justice of the League of Nations at work on two cases involving the Treaty of Versailles. Why should these two courts be necessary?

When two states have a dispute, the issue falls into one of two classes—it is justiciable or it is not. In our daily life many conflicting rights can be settled in a law court because legal rights are violated; but again the bitterest differences involving, say, moral questions could not be tried in court because no legal right is violated. So in international disputes. The issue may be some legal right of the parties, or again it may be in the second class where no legal rights can be invoked, the trouble being purely political and incapable of settlement in any true court of justice.

Of the first class, good examples are those frequent cases where interpretation of a treaty has nearly brought the parties to blows. A treaty, like an ordinary business contract, has clear principles of interpretation which international judges may apply. Of the second class—non-justiciable disputes—good examples are the sharp conflicts over the control of backward areas like Africa where a half dozen European powers entered the race for domination. No court could have settled these claims because at bottom they were political and economic; the only way out was by measures of compromise and conciliation—as used by the powers in the conferences of 1885, 1906, etc. to adjust these African claims. Such cases are often settled by a rough sort of equity, not by law.

Jurists have long sorrowed because arbitral tribunals whether set up by special treaty between the parties or under a general agreement like the Hague Conventions (1899, 1907) have so often not made juristic decisions at all, but have compromised and smoothed out conflicting claims, even where a legal decision was clearly possible. They have longed for the day when juristic settlement, wherever possible, will be made. President Taft, formerly a judge, was an enthusiastic member of this group. He submitted (1911) to our Senate general arbitration treaties with various powers. These treaties provided (Art. 3.) that where

the question of whether an issue was justiciable or not should arise in a future dispute, a joint commission should decide the matter. But the Senate, much to Taft's disappointment, refused to "delegate" this power, reserving the right to decide this question themselves if called upon to ratify future treaties of arbitration.

So the treaties failed.

No matter how enthusiastic we may be for legal settlement of any dispute, we have to acknowledge that this kind of settlement often does not settle at all—between either states or individuals.



The Dred Scott decision certainly did not quiet the slavery issue, nor is there reason to think that a judicial decision on the right of secession would have stopped the Civil War—for the losing side would probably have refused to accept the judgment. Even where a dispute is justiciable it is often far better for the litigants and for the whole world that the question be *arbitrated* not *adjudicated*, settled by conciliation even if one party loses his strict legal rights.

One important difference then between these two Hague tribunals is that the new Court of Justice organized in the early months of 1922, is to settle disputes on legal principles while the older tribunal of the Hague *may*—not *must*—settle them on other grounds. Our case against Great Britain, a matter of interpretation of various treaties concerning the north Atlantic fisheries, was settled by this Hague Tribunal in 1910 and is a beautiful piece of legal reasoning throughout.

In organization this new court differs from arbitration tribunals arranged by treaty between the parties. Such a treaty (*compromis d'arbitrage*) arranges time, place, judges, etc., for the arbitration and—shocking to the judicial mind!—may even lay down legal principles to govern the case. There is a permanent bench (eleven judges) in the new court, regular sessions, and the law it follows is laid down already in large part, not dictated by parties. It promises far more unity and consistency through future years than arbitral

tribunals with temporary personnel and transitory jurisdiction could ever furnish. No general code of international law has ever existed.

But what about the jurisdiction of these tribunals? How many cases can they get hold of? How far can they substitute pacific means for the arbitrament of the sword? The problem has always been to get states to come to court.

In everyday life we are familiar with two kinds of legal offences—*civil* and *criminal*. A civil offence results where a private person injures another, say, by breach of contract, the injured party suing or not just as he likes. A criminal offence results where one has offended against public law and order, the public authorities are plaintiff and the offender is not asked whether he would enjoy coming to court or not! Now offences between nations are still private or civil offences, for we have never developed a system of international criminal justice. Offences are not "against international order" and of course there is no supernational authority to prosecute. A court of international crime was recommended to the League of Nations Assembly (1921) but speedily dropped.

So as it now stands no court has *compulsory* jurisdiction over states no matter how flagrant the offence; the League plan provides for *obligatory* jurisdiction by allowing states to promise beforehand to submit certain cases. Needless to say, only a limited number have done this, and those were weaker states with more to gain by justice than by force. Moreover, enforcement of all judgments rests on the good faith of the parties. No international sheriff exists.

We hope the new court through the breadth and justice of its decisions may draw to itself the confidence of all the world.

Instinct vs. Career

"MY theory of married women's careers"—ANNE HARD (wife of William and a writer herself) answers an inquiring letter—"is this: The instinctive woman will wish to have children and having them she will wish to spend time upon and with them. The career-ing woman is usually less instinctive than the non-careering. The rich woman gets along without personal association with her children, which consumes time; the careering woman can do the same. The career has little or nothing to do with it. It is economics, and instinct. If you can afford to leave your children, and wish to, you leave them; for bridge, matinée, or concert quite as much as for painting a picture or running a bureau. If your career is good enough you can afford it. If not you can't. It's a choice often between being a poor mother plus a poor writer or being a poor mother plus a bridge fiend. In these discussions they always take it for granted that if she didn't career she'd be a grand mother which is not true."

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

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Federal Measures the League Supports

JONES-KAHN bill (H.R.11490-S.3544), providing for the transfer of the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice, was again taken up on the Senate calendar, February 19, but unanimous consent for consideration by the Senate was objected to by Senator King of Utah and the bill now goes over until the next calendar day. Effort is being made on the House side to have the bill included among the measures to be selected by the Judiciary Committee under the special rule for Judiciary Committee bills. If the bill is not taken up under the committee's rule, friends of the measure will endeavor to bring it up the last week under suspension of rules. In this event a two-thirds vote is required.

The Child Labor Amendment, granting to the Congress the power to enact laws which limit or prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee February 23. In amended form the resolution reads; "The Congress shall have power, concurrent with that of the several States, to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under the age of eighteen years." The change in phraseology has been accepted by the friends of the measure who objected to a previous proposal for change because it used the word "children," which has been variously interpreted by the courts, instead of the term now employed, "persons under 18 years," the meaning of which is properly children.

The constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Act was upheld by the District Supreme Court in a decision handed down in the Frothingham case. In her suit Mrs. Harriet Frothingham charged that the act, which provides for federal appropriations for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, was confiscatory of states' rights in that the act authorizes the federal government to prescribe regulations for the care of mothers and infants, and requires that the taxpayers' money be expended for the administration of the act. Thus a victory has been won in the first steps of the contest. It is understood that the Frothingham attorneys will appeal the case to the District Court of Appeals and the attorney for the United States, in behalf of the act, asked the court that the case move forward without delay so that it can be considered in the Supreme Court at the same time the suit brought by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is heard.—A. W.

Order your convention copies of the *WOMAN CITIZEN* in advance. Issues of April 21 and May 5 will carry special stories.

Leagues and Legislative Programs

NINETEEN-TWENTY-THREE is legislature year in forty-one states and there are only two of these states in which law-making bodies did not convene in January. The 1923 legislature of Florida will convene in April; and Georgia will follow in June. In almost all the states the League has been, or will be, actively at work this year pushing such variations of the National League plan as best fit state conditions, or working for measures which the peculiar interests of each state call for. Not till June is past can it be known what women voters have accomplished, but what Leagues have set out to do was generally put down in state programs before the year began.

In many states the League acts in co-operation with other organizations in regard to some measures and goes it alone in regard to others. Here and there the model of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee in Washington is followed, and women's organizations, through their representatives, form a legislative committee to work for measures the member-organizations endorse. In Delaware, ten organizations besides the League are included in the Women's Joint Legislative Committee and the program calls for support of a bill for a separate prison for women, a parole law and re-enactment of the law allowing sixty cents a day for the maintenance of prisoners in the New Castle County workhouse. Five amendments to the state child labor law are asked for, including raising the minimum age for employment in certain dangerous occupations from 15 to 16; reducing the maximum hours of employment for children between 14 and 16 from 10 a day and 54 a week, to 8 a day and 48 a week; making all child labor law provisions apply to canneries, and abolishing the "poverty" permit.

Delaware asks also for an adequate school building program and, among other measures, for equal guardianship, laws giving women fairer inheritance rights, and a constitutional amendment granting women the right to hold any public office or public trust. Adequate appropriation for the state library commission, repeal of the present law in relation to nomination and election expenses, and a proposal for a merger of state commissions, an annual appropriation of \$50 for the S. P. C. A., and an appropriation for the education of blind babies are other items endorsed.

"Dead" is a startling word to read at the foot of a column in the *Woman Voter* (Minnesota), but the corpse in the case is a bill for the exemption of women from jury duty in certain cases. Women jurors were to be notified that this case or that was to be "salacious" and that they could be excused, thus making it sure that women would not serve as jurors in the very cases in which they are most needed. The Minnesota League killed that particular Cock Robin, and a bill to repeal the indeterminate sentence is in a dangerous condition from the same bow and arrow. Minnesota women have endorsed bills requiring that one member of the industrial commission be a woman; limiting hours of employment for women (excluding nurses and domestics) to not more than nine and one-half in any one day or fifty-four in any one week; making school attendance compulsory; increasing the school year to not more than ten nor less than seven months; establishing physical education in public schools and teachers' training schools; refunding by the state of one-third the amount spent by counties on mothers' pensions, regulating and licensing dance halls and prohibiting certain street carnivals. A few minor measures and amendments make up the full program.

Connecticut, in addition to the nine-hour day mentioned in the last issue, is backing a bill making women eligible for jury service—a duty that is already being performed by women in Maine and other states—a measure governing employment of children in street trades, and a bill providing state aid for defective or handicapped children.

On its own, the Ohio League puts equal guardianship and a measure to provide better school census on its active program, co-operates with other organizations in support of better election laws, a minimum-wage commission and the protection of illegitimate children, and endorses the building program of the State Department of Public Welfare for the care of delinquents and defectives; revision of laws to lengthen sentences in sex offenses; compulsory physical education, and increased appropriation for state library service.

The Texas League endorses a minimum wage bill and a measure to regulate the practice of professional nursing, and strongly disapproves a complicated bill which, though ostensibly providing among other things, that an election must be held in the counties of the state before the expert knowledge of Agricultural and Mechanical College can be used, would really make farm and home demonstration work virtually impossible. As a member of the Joint Legislative Committee the League is one of five organizations asking the assistance of every member of the legislature—blank for recording attitude attached to the request—in carrying out a program which calls for an emergency appropriation for the Texas public schools, strengthening of the prohibition laws, a survey of the state prison system, an educational survey, and acceptance of the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act, which is an item of the program of the League in every state which has not yet followed the recent example of Alabama, Arkansas, and Wyoming, and accepted them.

The Legislative Council of Michigan Women, in which the League is one of the seven member-organizations, has endorsed a model vice-repressive bill, and urges the election of one or two prominent women to the board of regents of the state university. The South Carolina League's program calls for a constitutional convention; biennial sessions of the legislature, equal guardianship; abolition of fee system in offices; home demonstration work; adequate appropriation for public health, and measures making the offices of superintendent of education, auditor, and sheriff, appointive, thus taking them out of politics.

The Vermont League was practically assured a fortnight ago that the present bill, which calls for a referendum on the primary this month, would be amended to postpone that referendum for a year, before its report by the committee to the House. Dorothy Canfield Fisher was asked to come to Montpelier to attend a hearing on the bill, but sent instead an article which the Vermont women feel is a magnificent defense of the endangered primary. The Massachusetts League furnished speakers for seventy-five meetings of the federated clubs of the state during January and February, to present the bill the League introduced making women eligible for jury duty. The League has petitioned the General Court—for Massachusetts clings to the old colonial designation for its legislature—for legislation requiring the consent of both parents for the marriage of minors.

The New Hampshire League has lately held a conference on legislation at which Representative Effie Yantis, of Manchester, received hearty approval for the bills she has introduced in the legislature. One of them increases the marriage age of consent from 14 to 16 for girls, and from 18 to 20 for boys. The California Civic League of Women Voters puts forward as important state measures a bill for an industrial farm for women and amendments to the community property laws of the state. The New Jersey League has put itself squarely behind legislation to promote the city-manager plan. The United League of Rhode Island announced as items in its legislative program compulsory education for nine months in the year for children from 6 to 16; consolidated rural schools, and the English language as the basic language in all general schools. The League is in addition

sponsoring jury service for women and equal guardianship.

The Pulaski County (Arkansas) League feels that from a legislative and all other viewpoints it did wisely when it endorsed and supported Miss Erle Chambers in her successful campaign for the legislature. One of her earliest official acts was to secure the passage through the House of a bill to accept the benefits of the Sheppard-Towner Act, by a vote of 67 to 8. The Senate adopted the measure unanimously. Miss Chambers has been an unqualified success, it may be said. She was appointed a member of the Judiciary and Budget Committees, chairman of the Committee on Labor and a member of the Committee on Charitable Institutions. On invitation of the president of the Senate, she introduced the governor when he made his address to the joint session.

Legislation for which the Florida League will work includes a measure substituting electrocution for hanging as the state death penalty, one to place women in the same class as professional men as regards jury duty, one for the suppression of prostitution, and others for a state board of forestry with a forester, local option stock law, and compulsory dipping of stock for tick eradication. The League endorsed a uniform marriage and divorce law, the game bill backed by the Audubon Society, and the state board of health's legislative program.

The Georgia League has proved the wisdom of not believing all one hears. The League heard that the session of the legislature in 1922 would be a political session and a wrangle over taxes, and that women voters could not possibly get anything through. The League went ahead and acted as if it were stone deaf to talk like that, with the result that four of the bills in which it was interested passed, not precisely in the desired form, but in some form. The president of the Georgia League, at the recent League convention, urged that a pilgrimage be made to the legislature, suggesting that five members or more from each League in the state attend. In regard to her plan for "registration week," Mrs. Chamberlin said:

"We want to keep the idea of registration before the public in every way—through the school children, by posters, with speakers, etc. It would be splendid if the idea could be taken up all over the state and the nation. Our idea is for Georgia to put it on this year, report it to the National Convention and have it adopted everywhere." Speaking of a member of the legislature who voted without paying the slightest attention and only because the point of no quorum had been raised, saying, "When I don't know what it is I mostly don't vote but when I have to vote I allus votes against it," she added: "We must realize that the politician is the concrete evidence of what the people think. If they do not think it necessary to vote, then the balance of power is in the hands of those who use the electorate, by appealing to intolerance and sentimentality, to keep themselves in easy jobs. The remedy is obviously to persuade all qualified voters to register and vote."

Know Your Town

GOVERNMENT, like everything else, begins at home, and that is why the division of training for citizenship of the National League has prepared and issued its newest pamphlet, "Know Your Town." The woman who wants to know about government and politics, but does not know how to begin such a comprehensive study will find, after studying her town under the suggestion of this pamphlet, that a knowledge of its local history, problems, institutions, laws and customs is in itself a knowledge of the fundamentals of government and politics.

The pamphlet consists of ten sets of twenty questions dealing with: history and population, homes and living costs, health, education, industry and workers, recreation and social hygiene, care of the dependent and delinquent, streets, transportation, and public utilities, courts and juries, and local government. These questions can be used as an outline for a study course—one meeting on each subject or, if the group

wishes to make a less superficial study, any one of the subjects suggests a complete outline. The pamphlet will appeal to the person who wishes to test her general information; in these days of widely discussed "intelligence tests," it might be amusing for the woman to test her intelligence concerning her own town; where parlor games are still played, what a chance for discussion with this pamphlet as the basis for "Twenty Questions."

The pamphlet does more than ask questions about the town; it gives the reader some standard by which to judge the progress his community has made. "A suggestive question," says the Foreword, "may often stimulate inquiry, direct investigation into the proper channels, and serve as a guide to observation. These things it is hoped the following questions will do."

In the publishing of the pamphlet, the National League is indebted to the state Leagues of Connecticut, Kansas, and Massachusetts, which have published similar questionnaires

At Washington Headquarters

"IT ALL goes back to the need for teaching people that they must vote," said Mrs. George C. Morton, member of the governing board of the Boston League and ex-president of the Elm Hill League, in discussing the situation in regard to jury service for women, in Massachusetts. "Political apathy on the part of many of our most intelligent men and women has allowed practices in jury selection to grow up which are contrary to good government. A member of the Massachusetts Bar Association has just assured me that in his opinion women will be serving on juries in our state before long but that there will have to be a thorough housecleaning in jury methods before that time comes."

"What has become of the manuscripts and files Susan B. Anthony left to the Library of Congress?" Miss Ida A. Crafts, of the 21st Assembly District (Brooklyn) League, wants to know. A whole file of the *Revolution*, the early magazine Miss Anthony published, and a most valuable correspondence were included in the bequest, Miss Crafts, who is a veteran suffragist, says, and unless the collection can be catalogued and filed—it is said to be in a storage-room now—it may be lost to future historians of the woman movement. Miss Crafts had many interesting reminiscences of suffrage days to relate and many women voters recall that she accompanied Rosalie Gardiner Jones on more than one of her historic "hikes."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, who is vice-chairman for the east on the National League's finance committee, paid a flying visit to headquarters on the day before Washington's Birthday. She will be one of the speakers at the banquet symposium during the convention at Des Moines and her subject will be "Democracy and the Woman Voter."

Women's Joint Congressional Committee

THIRTEEN national organizations of women were represented at the monthly meeting of the committee in February. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman, presided, and the Congressional representatives of the following organizations were present: American Association of University Women, American Home Economics Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Consumers' League, National Board of Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women, National Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League, and Service Star Legion.

For nearly three years the Women's Joint Congressional Committee has met regularly in Washington to consider and to report on Congressional legislation of special interest to women. The committee's work is done through its subcommittees. After a bill has had the endorsement of five or more national organizations, a subcommittee is formed

of the representatives of the endorsing organizations who elect their own officers and assume charge of the campaign to bring about the passage of the measure. Reports on the status of each pending bill are made by the subcommittee chairmen at the monthly meetings of the Joint Congressional Committee. In addition to these reports there is also presented a report from the Lookout Committee which keeps track of bills that are of general interest to women but have not received the endorsements necessary to render them the subject of a particular subcommittee. The Committee on Admissions favorably reported upon the application for membership in the organization of the National Educational Association and the National Federation of Teachers and they were unanimously elected by the Joint Congressional Committee.

Similar work is being done in England through the British Women's Consultative Committee, which acts as the clearing house for measures pending in the Parliament. This association represents twenty-four organizations of women and among its members are the women members of Parliament, Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham, as well as Lady Rhondda, whose claim to a seat in the House of Lords was denied.

At the meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee Mrs. Park announced that the British Committee is sending minutes of its meetings for the use of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee and asked that copies of the minutes of the latter committee be sent the Women's Consultative Committee. This was agreed to and another step in international co-operation was thus taken.—A. W.

The Pacific Ocean

(The following summary of a Williamstown round table was prepared by Mrs. Oliver W. Stewart, of Illinois, formerly recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.)

ONE of the most popular round tables of the Institute was that concerning the Pacific Ocean and its problems. The leader was Professor George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University. Professor Blakeslee was a technical adviser to the American delegation at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington.

Like every other part of the globe, the Pacific, with its lazy, hazy background of romantic adventuring, has become vibrant, bristling with problems. Professor Blakeslee's first lecture was an interesting survey of the history of the various nations in relation to the Pacific, and the present political and economic status of the insular possessions and dominions. The effect of the Washington Conference was studied with reference to naval strategy in the Pacific: the agreement regarding fortification of naval bases and the reasons for and against, including Guam.

Rear admiral H. P. Huse, of the general board of the navy, was a member of this round table, and presented a study of the American possessions and the problems of their defense. Guam and Yap, it seemed, were not new words to the navy. The American-Japanese naval problem had considerable attention. The real meaning of the Four-Power Treaty was studied and the probable resulting betterment of international relations in the Pacific, as a consequence. The question of mandates in the Pacific was an intensive study, beginning with the mandate theory at Paris: the protests of America, heading up in the challenge of the allocation of Yap to Japan, which brought about the special Yap Mandate Treaty.

Will America, refusing her share of Germany's colonial possessions, continue to be the watch-dog of the Pacific, demanding also the "open door" in Nauru, with its enormously rich phosphate deposits and in the other mandated island rich in oil or other minerals? What is the outlook for the success of the mandate principle? America has not recognized the Australian monopolistic assumption of title to the wealth of New Guinea, nor to New Zealand's mandated rights

in Samoa nor that of the British Empire in Nauru.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight spoke of Samoa, and of Pacific naval problems. Captain Frank H. Scofield of the Navy Department, who had been stationed for a time at Guam, gave a most interesting talk on that, until recently, little-known island. Dr. Barrows, of the University of California, gave an illuminating report on the Philippines, with an inferential sanction of the opinion of General Wood as to Philippine independence. President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, who has recently visited Australia, spoke of the "white Australia" policy and its results upon international relations. Australia conducts a dictation test for immigrants, which is conducted so as to exclude Asiatics. There is a "gentleman's agreement" with Japan that this test shall be waived for Japanese students and professionals who desire to travel or take temporary residence there.

The labor shortage in all the Pacific islands is the present great drawback. Japanese and Chinese exclusion acts hold back industry in Hawaii, as well as in Australia, but in the latter country this policy guarantees that which she prizes above national economic development—a white and unmixed population.

Leagues and League Work

THE FIRST citizenship school for women to be held in an Illinois university filled the last three days of January at Northwestern University, Evanston, and it is expected that it will be supplemented by a course at Chicago University in the spring. The program was an extended one and every moment was utilized. Sessions were presided over by Dr. Norman Dwight Harris, dean of the department of political science. Miss Julia Lathrop, president of the Illinois League, Mrs. Henry Cheney, ex-president of the Illinois League, Mrs. William G. Hibbard, fourth regional director, Mrs. Robert Berry Ennis, president Evanston Woman's Club, Mary Ross Potter, dean of Women, and Mrs. Walter H. Atwater, president of the Evanston League. Carl Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, presided at a meeting on the service of the public library and each day a place was given to a practical lesson in teaching government, with a committee chairman of the League as teacher.

OHIO had its first state-wide institute of politics February 8 and 9, under the auspices of the Ohio League, with the co-operation of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and the department of political science of the Ohio State University. The sessions were open to men and women alike, and after the first the institute attended a sitting of the legislature. The Chamber of Commerce gave a conference luncheon (Developing Community Spirit) and every registrant at the institute was invited to attend a lecture by Professor Charles E. Merriam at the university, on "Reconstruction of the Party System." Though not so long as some other League-arranged institutes, the verdict seems to be that the Ohio undertaking deserves first rank for practical dealing with immediate problems.

THE RESPONSE to the round-table suggestion of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War has been immediate and general. In Minneapolis at last count there were fifteen round tables under way, and at least one each in St. Paul, Brainerd, Faribault, St. Cloud, and Winona.

"Perhaps the best feature of these groups is that they are forming so naturally and so informally," the editor of the Minnesota *Woman Voter* says, "of friends and neighbors usually, meeting at homes in the evening or on Sunday afternoons. In every group the desired variety of experience and of viewpoint is represented, so that discussion develops naturally and easily. . . . Informal round tables have formed faster than our committee could furnish the literature with which to work."

NOT long ago, Mrs. Harry Hunt, president of the Sheboygan (Wisconsin) League, suggested to the Rotary Club that international co-operation to prevent war ought to be discussed by that body ("It was farthest from my mind to have the members of the League discuss it before the Rotarians," she said later) and the Rotarians promptly asked the League to come with speakers and give the women's point of view. The women speakers were by no means all of the same mind and the discussion they gave was one of the most interesting and thought-provoking that the round table plan has brought out anywhere.

THE AIKEN (South Carolina) League gave a "tacky party" on Lincoln's birthday for financial reasons, or at least it was intended, with its old frocks, its country band, and its square dances to be a tacky party, but it turned out to be a real old-fashioned "good time" with nothing a bit tacky about it. It was such a success that it is likely to be repeated at intervals hereafter. Nobody says so, but it is believed that a great deal of the fun was showing the youngsters what real dancing was before mournful shuffling to music usurped its place.

EUGENISTS hope for the ultimate enactment of a measure introduced in the Oregon House of Representatives by Mrs. C. B. Simmons, formerly director of the seventh region, National League, and now representative from Multnomah County. The bill requires mentality at least equivalent to that of a child of twelve as a prerequisite to marriage. Applicants for marriage licenses must undergo a mental as well as a physical examination, and failure to pass will mean refusal of a license unless—and herein Mrs. Simmons' bill presents a wholly eugenic feature—one or both parties to the proposed marriage submit to sterilization.

THE FEBRUARY calendar of the Boston League offered "an hour a week with pending legislation," saying to busy women, "Plan to do your errands in town on Tuesdays, lunch at the Business Women's Club, and from one to two hear a discussion of the dominant legislative issues of 1923 led by experts." Six ward Leagues discussed jury service for women and other legislative aims at evening meetings, and the Dorchester League gave a precinct tea to all women voters of precincts one and twelve of Ward 19 and their friends.

"USE Your Vote to Protect their Future" are the words at the top of the poster which received the first prize of \$25 in the Milwaukee County (Wisconsin) League's poster contest. The drawing beneath, which is the work of Alfred Lindermuth, a service man who is receiving vocational training at the Layton School in Milwaukee, is a thoughtful and markedly balanced composition, showing a heroic woman figure, her hands resting, one on the head of a boy and the other on the head of a girl.

THE KANSAS LEAGUE, in co-operation with the University of Kansas, conducted a two-day institute on community affairs, January 23 and 24 in Wichita, discussing educational and welfare work, the need of women on school boards, maternity and infancy needs, and administrative problems of the community. Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, regional director, interested her audience with a talk on "The World's Foremost Women: Those I have Known and What They Are Doing."

THE NEW HAVEN (Connecticut) League has opened a shop which is to be headquarters as well. All kinds of goods—food, furniture, and frocks—will be sold, the League charging twenty per cent commission and any woman who chooses to do so displaying goods. The only restriction is that every woman who desires to sell in the shop must become a League member by paying annual dues of one dollar.

World News About Women

Mrs. Nolan's Assignment

MRS. MAE E. NOLAN, recently elected Congresswoman from California—whose picture was published and history given, briefly, in the February 10 *Citizen*—has definitely been assigned to the Labor Committee. This is the committee to which Mr. Nolan devoted his time and energy for the five Congressional terms prior to his death, and with the work of which Mrs. Nolan became so familiar.

As Prohibition Agents

SIMULTANEOUSLY we have heard that Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, has outlined to President Harding a proposal to use women generally in the enforcement of prohibition; and that Mrs. Meltha B. Lewis, of Marchand, Pennsylvania, joined the force of women Federal Prohibition agents last October. (In a recent number we have reported sixteen women prohibition agents.)

Mrs. Pinchot believes not that women are more honest than men, but that the use of women in this work would serve to enlist a wider sympathy and support of enforcement. She would put them especially in charge of withdrawal permits.

Away With Harems

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA, head of the Turkish Nationalists, has publicly pronounced that he is in favor of the emancipation of Turkish women; and that he believes the work before the nation can only be perfected if Turkish women join equally with men in educating themselves and taking active part in national affairs. He further said that the present seclusion of women was a result of Persian influence, that the Moslem religion ordered women to educate themselves in the same way as men, and that in olden times women stood side by side with their husbands in government, in education, and even in war.

Incidentally, Kemal has recently married a feminist, who has broken traditions by herself receiving foreign war correspondents at tea.

Mistress Jurors

FROM Corydon, Iowa, comes an interesting report saying that during the last year women have served in four judicial districts and that Wayne County held the highest record. It also explains that in this county there has been a woman foreman of the grand jury for five court terms—in fact, the same woman—Eva Tedford Miles. As far as we

know Miss Miles is the only woman grand jury foreman in Iowa.

The Bennett College

TO help solve its co-educational problems, and also to smoothe the ruffled feathers of the alumni who have never favored co-education, the University of Pennsylvania is going to erect a separate educational building for women. Dr. Penniman, head of the University, announced at the last annual mid-winter alumni reunion that it had been decided about two years ago to utilize a fund bequeathed by the late Colonel Joseph Bennett for the erection of a women's college building. The fund now amounts to \$1,000,000, and if this is not sufficient, there is other money available.

The building will be known by its donor's name, and its organization will be similar to that of Barnard, the women's college of Columbia University, New York.

Dr. Penniman explained that the student body had been steadily increasing, and that while efficiency had not been impaired, this new college would help tremendously. He further said that he believed the increase in women students was partly due to the higher qualifications for teaching required by the state.

Will They Vote?

PEOPLE from all parts of the Japanese Empire have recently participated in a demonstration at Tokio for universal suffrage. It was, in fact, necessary to call out ten thousand policemen to handle the crowds as they tramped up and down the streets and around the palace. The bill, however, was defeated in the lower house of the Diet, after the Premier had announced that the Government had the extension of the franchise under consideration.

Another American Goes to Geneva

DR. VALERIA H. PARKER, Director of the Department of Protective Measures of the American Social Hygiene Association, has sailed with Miss Grace Abbott to attend the conference of the League of Nations Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, to be held in Geneva, March 22. Miss Abbott, as *Citizen* readers know, is the unofficial representative of the Government, and Dr. Parker will represent the American Social Hygiene Association. In May, Dr. Parker will attend the Suffrage Congress in Rome, and in the time between will make investigations concerning reported traffic in women in various European localities.

In South Africa

THE women of Rhodesia, South Africa—equally enfranchised in 1919—have more liberty than any other district in South Africa (the *Vote*). All professions are open to them, and it is expected that at the next election women will sit in the legislative council.

Undaunted Frenchwomen

NOT daunted by the recent defeat of the suffrage bill in the French Senate, the women in Paris staged a field day—using American methods. When the annual white sales in the shops were at their height, a small army of suffragists scattered among the bargain hunters and bombarded them with leaflets setting forth the advantages suffrage would bring them. They were greatly encouraged by the response.

Honored

MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSLAER, historian, poet and art critic of New York, N. Y., has been unanimously awarded the American Academy of Arts and Letters' gold medal for distinction in literature. This award was started in 1914, and is annually presented to an American for distinction in literature, art, or music.

The Anthony League

THE Anthony League, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Anna E. Hendley founder and president—drew up at this year's celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birth an interesting resolution, a portion of which we quote: "Resolved, that the Anthony League calls upon the women's clubs of our country to urge the legislatures of their states, territories and the District of Columbia to join the names of Abraham Lincoln and Susan B. Anthony with that of George Washington, in an annual celebration of patriotic education on the 22d of February."

To Make Farm Life Attractive

IN the February 10 *Citizen* we told of the steps taken in France to promote home economics by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Now we learn of interesting developments in Belgium. Courses are given in the public schools especially to meet the needs of the farm home, and to make farm life attractive. Aside from this, there are traveling schools, offering short courses, and home economic counselors (each Province has its own) who work among the girls and women. Then there is the Superior Normal Institute

of Agricultural Home Economics near Brussels. Here the pupils do all the work about the Institute, which has a large tract of land presented by the King, except the very heavy field work. The equipment is made similar to that on an average Belgian farm, and the hours of labor are long. Each bedroom in the dormitory is furnished in a different style and the girls change from one to another so that they may know the advantages and disadvantages of the various types. In fact in every way the Institute tries to make farm life more efficient and attractive, so that its graduates will go back to their farm homes better satisfied, and better able to help manage them.

Unmarried Mothers

THE Department of Ardennes (Northern France) is reported to have passed an ordinance protecting the unmarried mother. Any woman may be cared for at a public maternity hospital without revealing her identity. All she need do is fill out a form giving her name, age, place of birth, and the name and address of the person she wants notified in case she should die, seal it in an envelope and turn it over to the hospital authorities, to be opened only upon her request or in case of death. The envelope is given a number, and from the time she enters until she leaves, the woman is known by this number.

Miss Lodwick

THE pastorate of the Baptist Church at Pysgah, Presswell Key, Pembroke-shire, Wales, has been accepted by Miss Annie D. Lodwick, of Briton Ferry. This is the first Baptist Church in Wales to open its doors to a woman. Miss Lodwick is only twenty-six, but is already well known for her evangelistic work in South Wales.

A New Publication

WITH February 17 the National Woman's Party resumed publication of an official organ. *The Suffragist*, a monthly magazine, ceased publication shortly after the winning of suffrage. *Equal Rights*, the new publication, is an eight-page weekly paper, devoted to reporting the progress of the National Woman's Party campaign for equality legislation.

Mrs. Huck Defeated

MRS. WINNIFRED MASON HUCK, Illinois Representative at large in the short session just closed, was unsuccessful in her candidacy to succeed the late Representative James R. Mann in the coming Congress. It is reported that Mrs. Huck will ask for a congressional investigation of the primaries, on the theory that her opponent spent more than the \$5,000 limit for campaign expenses.

Calendar

Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, at Rome, May 12 to 19. The formal call has been issued, and a tentative program outlined. Further details will be published later.

Fourth Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, Des Moines, Iowa, April 9-14. Mrs. Gardiner expects to tell what's coming, in the March 24 *Woman Voter*. Just as we go to press, Headquarters permits us to say that Lord Robert Cecil and Secretary Hoover will be on the program. Lord Cecil's will be one of perhaps not more than half a dozen speeches he will deliver in this country.

Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlanta, Georgia, May 7-11.

Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay Resign

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that Mrs. Catt will retire from the presidency of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at the coming Suffrage Congress in Rome. It was in 1904 that Mrs. Catt organized the Alliance, in Berlin, and there are now twenty-eight national auxiliaries. As *Citizen* readers know, Mrs. Catt is now in South America, visiting the countries that joined the Pan-American Association, of which she is president. Mrs. Catt is deeply interested in the Pan-American work and will devote much time to it.

Another change of interest is Miss Mary Garrett Hay's retirement from the chairmanship of the New York City League of Women Voters. Miss Hay is leaving office after fourteen years of service in the Woman Suffrage Party and the League of Women Voters; she has been the one and only Chairman of the City League, and it is not surprising that in announcing her coming resignation she says she is not giving up her warm interest in the League, which she will continue to serve as speaker and writer as occasion arises. Miss Hay has been adding to her duties during Mrs. Catt's absence by presiding over her desk as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and as president of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission.

"There are 16 women Chiefs in public libraries in England, and considerably over 1,000 women assistants."

—The Vote.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

A CONDENSED outline of the work of the Department of Applied Education, G.F.W.C., of which Mrs. John D. Sherman, Estes Park, Colorado, is chairman, is off the press and may be had from General Federation Headquarters at Washington. Club programs of work and study on the following are also announced as available:

Illiteracy; Home Extension Service; Home Economics; Natural Resources; Muscle Shoals and the Role of Nitrogen in National Life; Natural Science and Nature Study in Schools; Birds; Memorial Tree Planting; Rural Education; Public Revenues and Expenditures; Better American Speech; Clothing; Food; County Co-operation; Insuring a College Education for the Child; Library Extension; The Home Budget—Considered Spending; Vocational Home Economics. Each was prepared by an expert.

The Department of Applied Education is now co-operating with eight Government Bureaus, eleven Federal boards, and thirty-six national associations working along kindred lines.

MRS. HARRY LILLY, 101 West 93rd Street, New York City, has been appointed chairman of Motion Pictures in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, succeeding Mrs. Woodallen Chapman, who recently resigned.

THE Fort Leavenworth Woman's Club, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is the only club in the Federation composed exclusively of Army women.

SOUTH CAROLINA has no grounds for divorce and New Hampshire has fourteen grounds, Mrs. Edward Franklin White points out in urging a uniform marriage and divorce law. "Congress now has power to enact uniform laws relating to commerce and bankruptcy, so there is no reason why it should not have the power to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law."

A PLEA for peace was the burden of a message given by Private Harold Peat, noted Canadian hero, before the Streator, Ill., City Federation of Women's Clubs recently. Mr. Peat first became famous as author of the book "Two Years in Hell and Back With a Smile." His life is now dedi-

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cated to trying to prevent war. The speaker's mission is to tell the people of the world that if Canada and the United States, who have had many bitter disputes, can live side by side more than one hundred years without war, and with an unarmed boundary between them, it is possible, through application of the same method, for every country to live without going to war with another.

The Bookshelf

For Eager Lovers, by Genevieve Taggard (Seltzer, 1922): The first volume, slim and green, of a poet whose magazine verse has made warm friends. Sometimes turgid and involved, sometimes crystal clear, once, in "Ice Age," a marvelous thing of frost and cobweb delicacy. Miss Taggard's poetry is at once an expression of her colorful youth and a promise of power for greater things.

The Hour of Magic, by W. H. Davies (Harper, 1922): A delightful piece of book-making whose dress and decorations are more certainly successful than the poems they were made for. Davies is very gay, very robust, and sometimes equally heavy-footed. His poems range from charming bits of cloudy moonwebs to gobs of cold library paste.

The Waste Land, by T. S. Eliot (Boni & Liveright, 1922): That incomprehensible (to ordinary mortals) "poem" which won the *Dial's* 1922 award of two thousand dollars. A strange medley of English, French, German, Hindu, and Latin, of religion, classicism and jazz. One wonders if the title refers to the dumps outside of New York, where can be found the cast-off refuse of a civilization.

The World in Falseface, by George Jean Nathan (Knopf, 1923): A jumbled mass of comment on art and criticism, men and women, dancing and the theatre, by H. L. Mencken's magazine partner. A lesser man, he squeals a shrill obligato to the other's barking. The book is chiefly an irritating expression of an ingrowing personality. Yet it contains sound criticism born of long, open-eyed experience, and some of it escapes being marred by the constant itch to be smart.—M. A.

Women at the World's Crossroads.—A. Maude Royden (The Woman's Press, 1922): The half dozen chapters of this little book contain the substance of the addresses given by Miss Royden at the Young Women's Christian Association Convention last spring. Rich in understanding of the world crisis, in a sound tolerance based on deep convictions and sympathy, and in what can be called by no other name than vision, the book has usable wisdom on every page.

What Is Wrong With Our Girls? by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale (Stokes, 1923) is one of the sanest and most helpful books which has been written

about the younger generation. Mrs. Hale sees the problem not so much with the girls as with the world they live in. Youth, she says, "is forever potentially more noble than its environment." She sees girls brought up with little preparation for any of their duties in life; in cramped city homes that lack the essentials of home-training; provided with artificial amusements that do not develop imagination or cultivate taste; in an atmosphere of over-indulgence combined with harsh judgment.

Yet Mrs. Hale looks to the girls of today for a new wave in the woman movement, and sees in them the hope of the future for world progress. The book is packed full of helpful practical suggestions.

A theory of government which if accepted would overthrow all our existing ideas of democracy is contained in a small book named *Politics*, written by Frank Exline (Dutton, 1922). Briefly, this is the thesis:—

Government is a science. Problems of government affect the life and happiness of every human being, therefore the science of government is particularly important. In every other science, people at large are not trusted to deal with technical, scientific matters, but the best experts are sought out and employed. In a democracy, government is not controlled by experts but is often in the hands of those least fitted to deal with justice. Every other science is based on fundamental law. In a democracy, political science is swayed by autocratic will, which is no less autocratic because it is the will of the people, usually of a minority. The supreme object of government is justice. Throughout the ages people have sought justice and governments have never given it to them. A democracy substitutes for the sovereignty of the monarch the voice of the people, which is as often unjust. Moreover, under the Federal Constitution the United States was not intended to be a democracy but a republic. The author says:

Popular elections as a means of selecting officials or deciding political questions are irrational, unscientific and incompatible with intelligent and efficient government, and are contemned and despised by the people themselves. . . . The people desire efficient, wise and just government and would welcome any practical method by which the most efficient, wise and good men in the state can be found and made to serve.

He has a plan based on the selective draft, for classifying all citizens, and would have those most fitted drafted into the service of the state, which should be made so attractive that it would enlist the interest and ambitions of the best minds.—G. F. B.

Joseph Greer and His Daughter, by Henry Kittell Webster (Bobbs Merrill, 1922): A fat, interesting novel in which Mr. Webster brings into the fore-

ground another group out of that circle of Chicago acquaintances (the Corbets, the Aldriches, the Wollastons) to which his novels have admitted us—a delightful chain system of stories. The leading figure this time is a business adventurer—hard, vivid, commanding, in a story of much emotional tension, told, as always, with the most careful and intelligent workmanship.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

sideration of the rural credits legislation which has just passed as I write, namely a farm credits bill, by 305 to 36, which would establish two new banking systems, one under government auspices, the other private. This bill was a compromise measure which contained features taken from all the farm credit legislation which came from the Senate, which, it will be remembered, was in three categories, radical, middle ground and conservative, the wildest being the Norris proposals to put the government into the business of buying and selling grain. The measure now will have to go to conference with representatives of the Senate. In the House, the main opposition to the farm credits legislation came from Eastern Representatives; the West and South seemed to be for it. Secretary Hoover came out in favor of the Lenroot-Anderson bill with emphasis, when he said that the Department of Commerce would feel that it would be a disaster if the bill should fail to become a law.

But the greater part of the measures in which women particularly are interested will not be acted upon in these last few days. Immigration will not have consideration, being too extensive a subject for the time available, and the majorities of the Immigration committees, with the present restrictions holding over until June 30, 1924, are in no hurry to render immediate decisions on the numerous pending bills. The amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate child labor throughout the country has been favorably reported from the Judiciary Committees but with what is considered a drawback in the insertion in the clause giving power to Congress of the words, "concurrent with that of the several states to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under the age of 18 years." "Concurrent with that of the states" is an indeterminate sentence upon child labor. No one is precisely certain what the "concurrent" will mean, and although the Senate Judiciary Committee endeavored to bring out a measure meeting the whole situation as covered by numerous proposals before it, the experts who have been at work upon the matter are not fully satisfied.

Congress left Washington for the first long vacation in eight years with

the Old Guard broken, the administration somewhat repulsed, with old leaders, old faces and familiar precedents gone. With the passing of the Sixty-seventh Congress goes a memorable exodus—good-by to the comfortable Republican majority in House and Senate. The new Congress will have in the Senate fifty-three Republicans, forty-two Democrats, and one Farmer Labor member. In the House, 223 Republicans, 206 Democrats, one independent, one Farmer Labor, and one Socialist.

Good-by to old Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, whose last act was like preparing himself for the great beyond—a monument for the old colored mammy of the South to be erected in Washington. Good-by—he would rather “be a dog and bay at the moon” than sit again in the United States Senate. Au revoir to majority leader Mondell after years of service in the House and a short but lively term as leader during which he has added to his friends and made opponents wrathful. Good-by to Uncle Joe Cannon, blessed old soul, who worked like a hungry beaver for the magnificent Lincoln memorial overlooking the Potomac, a monument to Lincoln and to the hale energies and big heart of “Uncle Joe.” Good-by to Senator Calder, whose New York constituency went back upon him to such an extent that he is still dazed and drinks his after-dinner coffee muttering, “I don’t understand it, I don’t see how it happened.” Good-by to Senator Lodge’s private Senate monarchy, for he has received the gift of “assistant leaders” among the younger men. Good-by to the oligarchy of the Old Guard, anyway, for its foundations have been riddled in the Senate by the Capper-Norris-LaFollette-Brookhart bloc.

And in the House Congress breaks up with a complex in which the liberals hold the whip hand. If they choose, they can control the selection of the next majority leader. Congress does not know where it stands, regulars are worried. Every effort is being made to decide upon a compromise leader, one who will without question draw the new Progressives into the fold and bring about a working harmony. The situation in the House in this respect is more perturbing than in the Senate, because of its uncertainty. Au revoir and good-by to all the legislative excursionists, tourists, investigators and inspectors who start from Washington today and tomorrow to canvass the world in behalf of Congress, to study foreign affairs, to look into reforestation, to inspect farm conditions, immigration, our insular possessions, from New York to Vladivostok, where Senator Borah threatens to be a guest if the whim carries him away this spring. Senator Moses will look out that Senator Hiram Johnson sees Europe properly for the first time, and on every little *ausflug*

that Hiram Johnson takes along the beaten tracks of Europe he will probably shake hands with a Republican or a Democrat coming back. The same will hold true of the South, where anybody could make up a party of Senators, Representatives and officials to go swimming in Guantánamo Bay.

The President and Mrs. Harding gave a farewell dinner to the members of the Cabinet and their wives last evening, particularly to Secretary and Mrs. Fall. Good-by to Secretary Fall with his Indians, his oil, his ranches and his fierce mustaches. Everybody’s doctor here decrees that everybody must have a change. The President and Mrs. Harding go to Florida to be guests on the McLean yacht, then if all goes well to spend the summer in Alaska. But Congress will be assured its complete change when it returns next December—and the ambitious new Progressive bloc then will allow it no rest.

THREE election stories were published in the *Citizen* without the author’s name—in accordance with the rules and conventions of contests. It is now time to reveal the three mysteries.

In the *CITIZEN* for November 18 the article called “They Got Their Man” was written by Mrs. Frederick S. Greene; the one on the same page under the title, “They Got Their Bond,” was written by Mrs. Lucille B. Pittenger; and the story of Missouri women’s fight on Senator Reed was by Miss Mary Semple Scott.

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

“ADAM AND EVA”—produced by Cosmopolitan. One of the pictures which will be used in arguments against movies. An extraordinarily tiresome film proving that while money may make the mare go it won’t do the same for the movie. Marion Davies is the star of this picture, distorted from the play of the same name.

“THE LAST HOUR”—produced by C. C. Burr. A fairly interesting picture in which the situation of the condemned man and the nick-of-time pardon is given a new twist. If you’re thinking of becoming a burglar, the moral of this film will dissuade you.

“DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS”—produced by Elmer Clifton. A magnificent idea gone wrong. Some stunning pictures of a whale hunt with real whales upsetting boats and things, set in cheap dime-novel melodrama. Shades of “Moby Dick,” what a picture this might have been.

“RACING HEARTS”—produced by Famous Players. This photoplay is stamped out with the same die they used to furnish the late Wallace Reid with automobile stories. Only the title and the cast have undergone change.

There’s a thrilling automobile race at the end. Yes, isn’t Agnes Ayres pretty?

“THE HOTTENTOT”—produced by Thomas Ince. A delightfully amusing and wholesome farce comedy made from Willie Collier’s old play. Douglas McLean and Raymond Hatton supply the farce, Madge Bellamy the pulchritude and a piece of dynamite called a horse, the action.

“THE PILGRIM”—produced by Charles Chaplin. By this time you will have heard that Mr. Chaplin is a genius, but don’t let that keep you from his pictures. In “The Pilgrim,” he plays the part of an escaped convict who has the soul of a child. In his flight he is forced to don the garb of a minister. Unless you are something like the congregation Chaplin pictures, you will begin by laughing with him and end by falling in love with him.

“OTHELLO”—produced by Ben Blumenthal. Assuredly the spirit of the Bard of Avon watched over this picture. It is an “Othello” one could hardly hope to see on the screen, made memorable by the acting of Emil Jannings as Othello, Werner Kraus as Iago and Ferdinand Altén as Rodrigo. One of the things you cannot afford to miss.

“NOBODY’S MONEY”—produced by Paramount. A picture that set out to be a farcical comedy and rather failed. You need not be disappointed if the picture leaves your neighborhood house before you get around to see it.

“HEARTS AFLAME”—produced by Metro. A story laid in the Michigan timber country, made worth while by the thrilling episode of a forest fire.

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In Paper Backs

A SERIES of pamphlets of unusual interest has recently been issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"The Family Status of Bread-Winning Women" (Bulletin No. 23) is the result of an investigation undertaken in Passaic, N. J., where many industries employing women are located. To determine what are the family responsibilities of women wage-earners, 10,000 women, one-half the woman population over fourteen years of age, were tabulated. Half of the total number were or had been married; of single women nearly half had direct family responsibilities; three fourths of the married ones had children, and more than fifty per cent of the mothers working outside of the home had children under five years of age. Over a fifth of the mothers worked at night, a fifth left children with neighbors, landladies or boarders, and more

than one third left children alone without any care whatever.

"Women in Maryland Industries" (Bulletin No. 24) is a survey of hours and conditions of work in selected industries in fifteen cities and towns in Maryland, taken at the instigation of the League of Women Voters, the Consumer's League, the Y. W. C. A. and certain labor organizations. The great bulk of the workers were white and native born. Maryland permits a ten-hour working-day and sixty-hour week. The survey shows emphatically the need of greater restriction of hours and better physical conditions of work to safeguard the health of the general public as well as of the workers themselves.

"Women in the Candy Industry in Chicago and St. Louis" (Bulletin No. 25) is a survey of the hours, wages and working conditions of this industry. The consumption of candy has grown from 5.6 pounds per person in 1913 to 13.1 in 1919, and the industry employs nearly twice as many women as men. The wages are particularly low for women, varying from \$600 to \$891 a year.

"The Shorter Day and Women Workers," by Lucy Randolph Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry for the Virginia League of Women Voters, is published by the Virginia League, which sponsored a bill in the State Legislature for a nine-hour day for working women. The pamphlet is an admirable compilation of facts and arguments for a shorter working day, written from a Southern point of

view. It may be ordered for ten cents a copy from the Virginia State League in Richmond.

"The 56th Report of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children" is interesting, as the infirmary, opened in 1857, was the first hospital in the country for the training of women physicians. It was founded by Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, the pioneer women physicians. It was also a pioneer in the prenatal clinical work which is now being carried on by the Board of Health. Last year the infirmary cared for 672 women and children and 452 maternity cases.

Crossing the Equator

(Continued from page 10)

arms or legs in the attempt to get into the little boats or on the ship from the boats, that a law was enacted that all passengers are to be carried aboard in baskets. We anchored at 6 A. M. and all passengers were soon up and ready to see the performance. The baskets are round and held together with stout planks on the inside and ropes on the outside. Straps to hang on are fastened to the walls and each basket will hold from seven to nine persons standing. A door on one side provides an entrance. When filled the door is secured and the basket is lifted from the boat by the baggage crane, swinging back and forth, and just before the direction is changed preparatory to depositing it, the basket whirls around in dizzying fashion. The people who emerge do not wear the appearance of having enjoyed it.

Pernambuco looks interesting with its smart, well-constructed buildings, but trips ashore are not encouraged since putting passengers down by basket is a slow process. There was plenty of other entertainment. Sharks abounded and projected their great jaws out of the water for the benefit of awed passengers. People came on board with articles for sale including parrots and strange-looking fruits. An unfamiliar variety of musk and of watermelon, pineapples, bananas, wonderful immense red-cheeked mangoes, sweet yellow peppers, which South Americans eat out of hand, and a brown fruit resembling a potato but sweet and juicy constituted the list. It had been a day of genuine amusement.

Imagine our surprise when two handsome young men presented themselves. One was the Director of the State Police and he had come, he assured us, on behalf of the government to express to us its good will and its hopes for a successful Congress in Rio. He was very anxious that we should fully understand that he had been sent by his government.

The next day came Bahia and again we were greeted by two handsome young officers who represented, they assured us, the governor of the State, whose greetings they presented. I have yet to learn



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whether all Brazilian officers are handsome but these four were. Surely those chicks of the Pan American Congress are coming on fast under the leadership of Miss Bertha Lutz. We are likely to get our heads turned by this South American courtesy.

Then came the arrival in Rio de Janeiro. The bays of Naples and of Rio de Janeiro are rivals, many ardent advocates of each contending that their favorite is the most beautiful in the world. When I saw the Bay of Naples a few weeks ago on a perfect October day with Vesuvius in the distance and the long circle of shore line outlined by hills dotted by villas and villages I thought no other view could be so entrancing. But today, in weather as perfect and sunny, we entered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro with the hills and mountains for a background. The shades and shadows against the opalescent blue haze chased each other in endless and bewitching pictures while the changing sunlight lent a glorious splendor to the view. Then I thought of Naples. Why choose between two marvels of nature? There is no choice—both are wonderful, splendid, glorious and to have seen them both is privilege enough for one lifetime.

It has been a curious experience. We left England in the cold of her early winter. For three days there was no spot on the ship above 60°. I went to bed to get warm and slept hugging a hot-water bottle under four blankets and a comfortable. We stepped off the steamer in the thinnest garments our wardrobe afforded into mid-summer, with the thermometer at 94°.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

THERE is a barometer which shows the state of health of a railroad, just as the navigator's barometer shows the condition of the weather. It is the term OPERATING RATIO, which is heard in the discussion of the good or bad condition of a railroad, and the comparison of this ratio for each year over a period of years shows the tendency of the earnings of the road and the degree of efficiency of the management. One's judgment of the desirability of a railroad bond may often be much influenced by it. Of course, when abnormal conditions affect the entire country, due allowance must be made for them.

The Operating Ratio is the relation between the total expense of operating the railroad and the total amount of income received from these operations. It does not include administrative expenses or bond interest, nor does it include any income received from investments of the railroad, such as coal lands, stock ownership in other railroads, sales of property, etc.

Railroads in this country in normal

times operate at around a 60 per cent to 70 per cent ratio; that is, the expense of actually running the railroad amounts to about two-thirds of the income. During the war years, the operating ratio of many of our best-managed railroads ran up to around 90 per cent and, in fact, ran even higher in some cases, showing a loss of money by the railroad in the actual handling of its traffic. At the present time the operating ratio of a well-managed railroad may be said to be somewhere around 80 per cent. This does not take into account the extraordinary expenses which result in the case of strikes, either of the railroad employees or of those employed in the principal industries in the territory through which the railroad runs. In the former case, the expenses of the railroad increase; in the latter the amount of freight and the consequent income decrease.

Railroads of this country at present are greatly hampered by the fact that for several years prior to our entry into the war, as well as during the war and since, they have not been able to spend the usual amounts for MAINTENANCE. This means the keeping of the railroad in good physical condition, replacing worn-out equipment with new, old rails with heavier, fresh ones and generally looking after the road bed and other property. Otherwise the railroad would

last for only a comparatively short time, say perhaps for fifteen years instead of being a permanent method of communication in our civilization.

The life of freight cars and engines is not very long, and new ones must be constantly added, not only to replace those worn out in service, but to keep pace with the growing traffic that comes from increasing population, location of more industries along the railroad, opening up of new farms, etc. One of the greatest difficulties encountered during the present coal shortage is due to the fact that the railroads have had fewer new locomotives each year for several years than the number needed to handle the traffic, and therefore they actually haven't the engines needed to haul all the trains of loaded coal cars from the mines and of "empties" back to the mines to be loaded. We are having a true, though somewhat disagreeable, demonstration today of the necessity for maintenance in a great public service.

Since a railroad cannot be operated unless it has engines and cars to operate with, notes secured upon these and called "Equipment Trust Notes" are a particularly safe and popular form of investment, and are bought in large quantities not only by private individuals, but as well by banks, insurance companies and other investors of the public's savings.



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Our Trees

(Continued from page 13)

the free development of the West.

The other act of importance passed in 1878 was the Timber and Stone Act, which permitted the sale of timber lands in the Pacific States and Nevada—"at not less than \$2.50 per acre"—in not more than 160-acre lots. Furthermore, it lightened the penalty for stealing to a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000; and then added an invitation to steal by the provision "Nothing hereinafter contained shall prevent any miner or agriculturist from clearing his claim or preparing his farm for tillage, or from taking the timber necessary to support his improvements."

In the administration of the law the minimum price became both the minimum and maximum and, it is said, much timber was taken from public lands to support the improvement of various family mansions.

Due partially to the disgust engendered by the tremendous frauds, but more to the realization that our resources were being disposed of in a prodigal manner, the conservation movement grew. Magazines began to agitate. Newspapers began to campaign. Books were written. Forestry Associations were formed. States began to take action.

Finally in 1891 the General Revision Act was passed. It empowered the President to set aside from time to time forest reservations in any state or territory having public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth.

President Harrison immediately set aside 13,000,000 acres, President Cleveland 5,000,000 more. This vigorous action raised a storm from the anti-conservationists, but the tide for conservation rose higher. In 1898 Gifford Pin-

chot, "a millionaire with a mission," became head of the forestry service. The force of his personality accomplished more during his term in office than had been accomplished in the decades past. The cause had the full approval of President Roosevelt and during his administration the work was pushed with great activity.

In 1903 a Public Lands Commission was named; in 1905 the Reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture; in 1907 the National Conservation Commission was appointed and in 1909 the North American Conference was held. Moreover the Forest Reserves which in 1901 totaled only 50,000,000 acres were increased in 1907 to 150,000,000. Loss through fire had been reduced, water conservation forwarded, reforestation had taken place, and a good harvest of timber had been secured.

But in 1907 the anti-conservationists won victory. It was enacted that "hereafter no forest reserve shall be created nor shall additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado or Wyoming except by act of Congress. That Congress will not act very often unless prodded by public opinion can be taken for granted.

It may be well to ask: What has been the result of our forest policy? Professor Ise, an eminent authority on this subject, has summarized the matter as follows:

"In the first place, almost all the standing timber of the country has gravitated into the hands of a relatively few holders; in the second place, on the basis of this concentration of ownership of timber, a certain unity of control has developed in the lumber industry, which, though of no very serious importance in the past, may prove a threat

of future difficulty; in the third place, private ownership of standing timber has proved unfortunate, even for the lumbermen themselves. Carrying charges on standing timber have been so heavy in some instances as to force cutting regardless of price, and the consequent demobilization of the market has meant that many producers must sell below actual cost of production; in the fourth place, lumbering in the United States has always been characterized by extravagant wastes; and in the fifth place, few lumbermen have made any effort to reforest cut over lands."

One-fifth of the woodland of the country has been retained in the public domain. Has conservation been accomplished? Emphatically no—not with timber being cut more than four times as fast as it is produced. If the recklessness of the past continues, the gulf between our consumption and our production will widen. The private timber owner must be taught to carry the responsibility which he has assumed. The great campaign of education must be continued until private lands are brought up to a state of efficiency equal to that of the public reserves.

How can such a result be achieved? How can we increase our production, and if possible reduce our consumption so that the supply will equal the demand? The late Professor C. R. Van Hise,* of the University of Wisconsin, who devoted years of study to the subject of conservation, gave a twelve-fold answer, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

Reduction of waste in cutting; reduction of waste in milling; reduction of loss in turpentine; preservatives for trees; utilization of the by-products of wood. Turpentine, creosote, wood alcohol, acetic acid, tannic acid may all be made. Wood pulp can be made from wood now wasted. Reduction of fire losses—\$50,000,000 is usually burned per annum, and this could be reduced very materially by forest patrols, forest lanes, slashings, stringent laws relative to railroads, camp-fires, etc. Reforestation; maintenance of forests on essential areas, thereby preventing floods and erosion; increase of the forests by stocking; destruction of insect pests; substitution of steel and stone for wood, wherever possible; reformation of tax laws which now make it more profitable to cut than to let stand.

This, then is the present situation: we have had tremendous development at the cost of tremendous waste. The timber supply of the country slipped from the hands of that institution, whose object is the public weal, into the hands of those whose primary object is private gain. There is a remedy. Shall we apply it or shall we say with that monarch of France—"After us the deluge"?

* (C. R. Van Hise, *The Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States*, pp. 222-259.)

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A fortnight ago in this column we told you about a great dream, and asked you to help make it come true—a dream of a powerful, big woman's magazine in the hands of women themselves, fighting for all the things women want in the world outside their homes—a magazine leading the way, unafraid, packed full of information women need, inspiring them—a mighty influence of which women everywhere would be proud—a force for incalculable service. Already women leaders have seen this vision and are helping to make it come true. What a group they are, beginning with Carrie Chapman Catt, the leading stateswoman of the world, and including Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, the wise head of the women's club movement; Maud Wood Park, the remarkable Chairman of the National League of Women Voters; Harriet Taylor Upton, the leader of Republican women, whose witty tongue is always tempered by the milk of human kindness, and M. Carey Thomas, the dean of all college women. To mention only those of outstanding fame who are recognized leaders among organized groups of women or in the professional, business or political world who are contributing voluntarily to the *Woman Citizen*, would more than fill this column.

Do you realize how much these women are doing for the *Citizen*, and that they are helping make it because they have the vision to see its value and its possible service? Do you know that they are doing this at a heavy personal sacrifice? Mrs. Catt's name carries so much weight, that an article signed by her is of big money value to any magazine. Yet she contributes constantly to the *Citizen* without pay. The series of articles she is now writing means a contribution worth many thousands of dollars from a magazine standpoint. Mrs. Winter is besieged by the popular woman's magazines to write for them, and they are glad to pay large sums of money for her articles. Yet she also contributes generously to the *Woman Citizen*. Dorothy Canfield and other women novelists whose every word is worth good money, are writing for the *Citizen* free of charge. Women university professors, like Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, are taking precious time from their crowded hours to send their messages to you. Driven professional women like Dr. Alice Hamilton care enough

about the vision to give you the benefit of their expert knowledge without price. And so with many others.

If it is worth while to these women to give their time and thought freely to the *Woman Citizen*, is it not of supreme value to you to have this medium of your own? Wouldn't you feel infinitely poorer without it? Since they are giving so prodigally, isn't it up to us to make their giving more effective by doubling or trebling their audience?

How many women do you suppose there are in the United States who would welcome the opportunity to read what these women leaders are saying if they knew about it? We admit that not all types of women like the *Citizen*—that it calls for some brains and some good taste. But you know the kind of woman we mean. How many of them are there in your own town—wide awake enough to be interested in the *Citizen's* vision? How many of them know about the *Citizen*? For us to locate them would mean many thousands of dollars spent in advertising. For you to reach them is comparatively simple. In one month we have received 200 letters telling us how good the *Woman Citizen* is—why not tell other women what you are telling us?—G. F. B.

The Ladies of the Maccabees are the latest recruits to the campaign of making the *CITIZEN* known to a larger circle of leaders, and incidentally of putting money in the treasury of the League with which they are affiliated. Sixteen subscriptions to the *WOMAN CITIZEN* in one day were sent recently by them through the Michigan League of Woman Voters. Does YOUR League need money? Write the *WOMAN CITIZEN* for particulars.

Business Ideals at Home

(Continued from page 12)

ualism, none of which must be sacrificed, but which, in order to maintain its finest, must be brought into proper adjustment to the large social idealism. The individual requirements, therefore, of home centers, necessitate on the part of each home maker original and wise adjustment of family needs to the right business principles involved in the employment of household labor. No two families perhaps can follow the same program of work, but each can outline carefully a definite working week which will meet adequately the family needs, while satisfying the just demands of independent employees.

The argument is repeatedly advanced that the expense prohibits the general adoption of this method of household adjustment. I must acknowledge that I have paid for my satisfaction in adjusting practice to principle—but not in the expenditure of money. I have paid for it in eliminating finess of mere detail, and by giving up the luxury of certain services of specialization in unessential points; by continuous study of changing conditions, and careful quick adjustment of the day's work; by personal service, as well as thoughtful management. But where one believes a principle is involved, as definite and challenging to one's ideals of democratic living, as this seems to me, all is given with the satisfaction of working out personally a problem of true industrial significance.

The wage paid is not more than many housework employees are demanding, when the living expense is borne by the employer. That this wage satisfies the

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worker on the basis outlined, is believed to be due to appreciation of her independence, satisfaction through her sense of dignity in the work being related to other industries, and because it is definite and systematic.

The employer has eliminated from her household expenses the cost of heat, light, wear and tear of equipment in "servants' quarters." In building a house some years ago it was found possible to build and equip a suitable home for a family of eight on a smaller scale, and involving less investment, because no suite of rooms had to be set apart for household workers.

When conditions in the family demand a resident children's nurse, the employee designated as *A* has filled this position. Under these necessities she is engaged on the basis of mother's assistant, and becomes a member of the family circle. The principle involved in this plan of management will allow, of course, no one to live in the home who is not regarded temporarily a member of the family, as is the case of a trained nurse, with the dignity of such a position. Under these circumstances the same basis of definite hours for a forty-eight-hour week is maintained as defined for *A*.

And what is it all for? To solve the problem of a decreasing supply of household workers, to counteract the demand for increased wages out of proportion to efficiency or work required, to do away with the wearisome gossip of the "servant question"? That these will be by-products of the system outlined, I believe, but the experiment was begun and has become an established method for these years, not as a solution or panacea for any definite ills, but because the principle of the old basis of household labor is socially wrong.

Employers of labor in the industrial world at large will not tell you that as they have adopted progressive democratic principles in the management of their business, troubles have ceased, and the millennium has arrived. They will acknowledge that in all human relationships there is no immediate solution, there is only the impetus to work ahead to finer types of democracy in industry.

Why in these twenty years since Miss Addams published her article, with the war added to jog social consciences and

upset domestic machinery—why have women in general been loath to adapt their own personal business to larger ideals of industry? I believe it is not because of greater expense involved, or because more scientific management is required, but because the principle itself has not become impelling.

This is the basis of appeal I would make in the presentation of the experiment in my household. Not that any one scheme untangles the intricacies of human adjustments, but can women walk out their front doors as conscientious workers to better conditions in their communities until they walk in their back doors, and change the feudal system there, to correspond to the right basis of human relationships in an industrial democracy?

The Artists' Corner

By ELEANOR HORST

THE American Society of Miniature Painters is holding its annual exhibit at the Knoedler Galleries, Fifth Avenue, where its first showing was held twenty-four years ago. Forty-four of its fifty-one exhibitors are women, including such artists as Helen Winslow Durkee, Margaret Foote Hawley, Mary Coleman Allen and Maria J. Streat. Perhaps it is a woman's natural attention to detail that makes this collection one of finished execution and exquisite exactness. Each year the Society sends out a rotary exhibit. The present one, after visiting Boston, Hartford, Washington and Baltimore, is now at Springfield, Illinois. Its itinerary will include Madison, Wisconsin, Des Moines, Iowa, and Concord, Massachusetts.

At the roof-garden galleries of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Society of Independent Artists is broadcasting its slogan of "No Jury! No Prizes!" in its Seventh Annual Exhibition, holding more than a thousand entries. The untrained efforts of a twelve-year-old and the finished art of an academian hang side by side. A feature of the exhibit this year is the work of a group of artists from the Independent Society of Mexico. There is also a European contribution. The spread of the "No Jury" idea is being fostered by this society through the encouragement of similar groups in other parts of the country. Buffalo, in the early part of this year, was the first to respond with her independent salon. Women exhibitors are prominent in the New York salon, and the names of Gertrude V. Whitney, Alice Morgan Wright, and Margaret Zorach appear in the list of directors with the names of George Bellows, John Sloan, and Robert Henri.

Skies—with lacy clouds, ragged clouds, summer clouds, faintly veiling the blueness—and "Sunshine and Pine Needles" and overhanging cliffs with lithe, wind-blown figures reveal the art of Charles C. Curran at the Howard Young Galleries, 620 Fifth Avenue. Several of Mr. Curran's works are traveling in the west at present under the auspices of the General Federation of Arts.

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Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Contents for March 24, 1923

Women in the Public Eye.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
Your Business in Washington.....	7
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
Busy Women in Brazil.....	9
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
The "Angel of Siberia".....	10
By Lee Weiss	
Teamwork on Woman's Oldest Job.....	11
By Ruth Sawyer	
One Way to Enforce Prohibition.....	12
By William Dudley Foulke	
She Who Makes Time.....	13
By Mildred Adams	
Editorially Speaking.....	14
A Soldier Peace Plan	
Prophecy versus History	
Open the School Buildings	
Where That Income Tax Goes	
Who Said Weaker?	
Beet Sugar=Child Labor	
All Suffragists Read, Please	
Pestering the Pueblos	
What the American Woman Thinks... 16	
The League's Social Work, by	
Mary McDowell—A Fight on Vice,	
by Louise de Koven Bowen.	
The Woman Voter.....	18
The official organ of the National	
League of Women Voters, edited	
by Ruth Kimball Gardiner.	
World News About Women.....	22
General Federation Notes, by	
Lessie Stringfellow Read.	
A Letter From Jessie Jack Hooper ..	23
Three Generations of Mary.....	24
A Line on the Movies.....	26
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
The Bookshelf.....	27
The Fight Against Flu.....	28
By Gulielma F. Alsop	
Heart-to-Heart.....	29
Your Investments.....	30
By Eleanor Kerr	

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Vol. VII New Style

No. 22

OUR OWN DINGBATS

A NYBODY want to tackle Mr. A. B. See for a subscription to the "Woman Citizen"? There's a sporting proposition for a lady with a thirst for adventure. ♦ ♦ ♦ Mr. See is the gentleman who said a few pleasant things about women some months ago. Well, his motif is still the same, but he's singing even louder and madder. ♦ ♦ ♦ And this time his thought is that women are peculiarly unfitted for politics. Because of being too pure and noble? Not for a moment. Because they have neither 1) lofty patriotic motives nor 2) adequate brain matter—the feminine allowance, according to his laboratory tests, being five ounces less than the masculine, and the missing quota being reasoning power. ♦ ♦ ♦ He says if the race had to depend on the inventiveness of woman, it would still be sleeping on the plains (whatever that may mean). Well, anyhow, without her it wouldn't be eating porterhouse; it was a woman, recently deceased, who invented those steaks with her skilled carving-knife at the Porter House in North Cambridge, Mass. ♦ ♦ ♦ We could give other instances, too. ♦ ♦ ♦ They say Mr. See's previous remarks were fine publicity for the woman's college to whose fund he so feelingly refused to subscribe. ♦ ♦ ♦ Maybe now women in politics will get such a big boost they'll reach the Senate. ♦ ♦ ♦ "Harding," according to a clever headline, "hears niblick call." Which is apparently a good thing, since it can't be said that the fish hear Harding's call. ♦ ♦ ♦ By the way, it must have made him awfully conscious of the majesty that doth beset a president to read about King Gustav of Sweden playing in a public tennis match. No occupant of the White House would dare do that. ♦ ♦ ♦ We just have to tell you this one on Mrs. Stokes. ♦ ♦ ♦ She went to Atlantic City and was welcomed by a flu germ. So, it seemed, had been a host of others, and the first morning the old Negro chambermaid came in muttering this classic: "All dese diffrunt people, with all dese diffrunt diseases—if they don't has it when they comes here, they gits it when they gits here." ♦ ♦ ♦ Did you see that we paid a national bill of \$75,000,000 for face powder, cosmetics and powder last year? ♦ ♦ ♦ But the man who tries to be crushing about the unfavorable showing college endowments make compared with this bill, hasn't read about the Salvation Army woman who sticks up for the powder-puff for girls in jail. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's another man who doesn't read the *Citizen* (one, anyhow.) ♦ ♦ ♦ He is the representative who sent us free seeds in spite of what we had to say about that aged custom. ♦ ♦ ♦ Fortunately, neither candytuft nor zinnias will grow in our now empty bulb dish, so our consistency is safe. ♦ ♦ ♦ "Of what use are Dingbats?" asks a reader in answer to the "Citizen's" request for candor, and we say, No use, lady, and we're surprised you haven't discovered it before. ♦ ♦ ♦ So, next time, we're going to let Somebody and Something else have this column.



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FOR the first time Radcliffe College has a full-time president. She is Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, just chosen—unanimously—to succeed President le Baron R. Briggs, who has been a Harvard dean as well as a Radcliffe president. Miss Comstock was student, instructor, professor and dean of women in the University of Minnesota; in 1912 she became the pioneer dean of Smith College, of which she is a graduate, and she has ably held that post ever since. She has also been for two years president of the American Association of University Women. Of course she is a Phi Beta Kappa, and she has impressive honorary degrees. Radcliffe is entitled to congratulations.



© Kath. E. McClellan

THREE generations of Mary—with three points of view about life, and wide gaps between—acted by Louise Huff in Rachel Crothers's challenging play, "The Third Mary." See page 24.



Women in the Public Eye



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MAYBE Queen Nefertiti, the mother-in-law of Tutankhamen, shown above, isn't exactly in the public eye. But it is only recently that American eyes have seen pictured this, "the most life-like portrait in all Egyptian art." The original bust, which is vividly colored, is one of the treasures of the Berlin Museum.



© Nicholas Muray, N. Y.

MRS. JAMES F. BYRNES, below, is the new president of the Congressional Club in Washington, a nonpartisan organization composed of wives of members of the Cabinet, Senate and House, for the purpose of furthering friendly acquaintance. Mrs. Byrnes is the wife of a representative from South Carolina, and has been a member of the club for the twelve years of her whole Washington life. She is the third woman from the South to be honored with the presidency. Mrs. Byrnes is a native of Aiken, fond of golf and riding and outdoor life in general. We submit that she looks, and sounds, like a good president for a club with a friendly purpose.



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

MARCH 24, 1923

Number 22

News Notes of the Fortnight

What Next in the Ruhr?

RUMORS of the beginnings of negotiations over the Ruhr are persistent, though almost every day brings a denial of the preceding day's news. At this writing, the German Government is said to be preparing a note to the French Government protesting against penalties imposed in the Ruhr—which would be a move toward the direct negotiation which M. Poincaré has said is essential. The German Government has also placed in the hands of Secretary Hughes an expression of its views on the crisis, but the contents have not been made public—all we know of it is that it requires no answer.

Washington has indicated that it will make no advance unless asked to do so by France, and the British Government is still neutral, although it defended that position by a rather narrow margin in a recent vote forced by the Liberals, and strong pressure for action is brought to bear on it. There is obviously a great deal of face-saving to be done all around before any agreement can be reached.

Events in the Ruhr have emphasized the need of action by somebody. During the fortnight a number of killings have occurred—two assassinations by German Communists—eight German deaths in reprisal, and several deaths that were more or less accidental. Both Americans and British have complained of barriers to trade—the question as to whether or not the British Cologne area is completely shut off having been warmly discussed in the House of Commons.

French and Belgian officials, recognizing that the situation has reached a crisis, conferred on terms that they would be willing to grant when terms should be sought, and announced that they are resolved not to leave the occupied territory, save if, and when, German reparation payments are made. In return for this support of France, Belgium is to get coal and coke if a fresh effort on the part of the French to collect the fuel piled up at the pit heads can secure it.

Very Briefly

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by Attorney General Daugherty that President Harding will be a candidate to succeed himself in the Presidency.

The companies that make educational and religious films—used in clubs, schools, churches—are to have their own Will Hays. He is Francis M. Hugo, and he is to direct the industry with the aid of an advisory committee fifty strong. He too will draw a large salary.

Fargo, North Dakota, has been chosen as one of the three communities in which the American CHILD HEALTH Association will conduct a health demonstration.

Dr. Russell H. Conway, the writer and lecturer whose "Acres of Diamonds" is known the country over, was awarded the 1922 Edward Bok prize of \$10,000 for the greatest service rendered during the year to Philadelphia.

A new Wassermann blood test is announced which will detect the presence of active tuberculosis germs.

The trial of William Z. Foster, well-known radical, under Michigan's syndicalism law, has begun. The charges have to do with his attendance at a Communist convention last summer. Seventy-six others are to follow.

The 21 Demands Hold

EARLY in March the Chinese Government proposed to the Japanese Government a conference between the two looking toward the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915, which include the famous "twenty-one demands" that strengthened Japanese influence in China. It will be remembered that one group of these twenty-one points related to Shantung, which has been restored to China, and that Baron Shidehara promised for Japan at the Washington Conference that the last seven should never be pressed, though they still stand. Those that remain cover the extension of the Japanese leases on Port Arthur and Dairen, and other infringements on Chinese independence. The Japanese Government declined the conference with courteous firmness, objecting to the idea of abrogation as "contrary to the accepted principles of international intercourse" and not likely to make for friendship

anyhow. Certainly the answer can not have been a surprise to China: it is supposed that the Chinese Government acted for the purpose of "preserving the record" of objection to the continuance of the treaty, especially now when the original leases are running out and their extension is about to take effect under the protested treaty.

First Aid to Forests

THE Senate may have said official farewell to work and Washington, but some of the Senators at any rate worked into vacation time. The Senate Committee on Reforestation has been holding hearings, particularly on the lumber and wood pulp situation, and the seriousness of our timber shortage was strongly emphasized, through such figures as Dr. Wallace published in the last *Citizen*, by Secretary Wallace and others. One striking fact in the array of figures given by Secretary Wallace is that we have 81,000,000 acres of barren lands where once stood great forests.

Now the Committee has set out on a tour of the timber lands of the country, beginning in the South, and it expects to introduce another bill proposing a comprehensive forest policy early in the next session of Congress. And President Harding has named the week of April 22-28 as Save-the-Forests Week.

Labor M. P.'s and the King

DID Lady Astor start something when she asked Labor M. P.'s to dine at her house with the King and Queen? Anyhow, they came, in full regalia of knee breeches and silk stockings, and right away the King asked J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, to dinner at Buckingham Palace. These two events led twenty-two Scotch Labor members to publish a denial of the report that the Laborites who attended these parties had first got the approval of their fellow members and so appeared officially. One member, explaining his own reason for refusing Lady Astor's invitation, said that he did not do this out of any disrespect

for the King, but "because the King is the pinnacle of a system some of us are here to smash."

It is not easy to realize how unlike our representatives at Washington these Labor members are. Many of them are artisans, hard-working secretaries of trade unions, who have had a hard struggle to get into public life. And if they are unlike our lawyer-banker-editor congressmen, they are still more unlike the highly finished M. P.'s of wealth, who have been born and trained to political public life. But among the Labor members there is also a group of intellectuals with wide and exact knowledge of public affairs and a formidable acquaintance with recent treaties and other documents.

Lady Warwick has just given the Labor Party the use of her Essex residence, Easton Lodge—to be used for week-end conferences as "Chequers," the country residence long ago given to the Prime Minister, is used.

Turkey Replies

THE Turkish Government at Angora, not unexpectedly, rejected the treaty resulting from the negotiations at Lausanne. They found it "contrary to the National Pact." But the Government decided to continue negotiations with the Allied powers, and counter proposals have recently reached Paris and London. They will be examined and made public shortly. It is understood that the Turks demand that the economic clauses, which were particularly difficult to handle at Lausanne, shall be separated from the rest of the treaty, for consideration later; that the political clauses are accepted with slight modifications, but that Turkish subjects in other countries must have the same prerogatives as foreigners in Turkey.

The Pan American Conference

ON March 25, at Santiago, Chile, the fifth Pan American Conference assembled. All the republics of the continent except Mexico, Peru and Bolivia will be represented. As this conference has been postponed since 1914, there are numerous important matters to be discussed. Among the most interesting is the plan for an association of American nations to be offered by Uruguay. This would be on the League of Nations model, and would aim directly at the prevention of war through arbitration. Uruguay is also to propose that all the American countries adopt the Brum doctrine, which holds that any encroachment on the rights of any one shall call for a uniform policy from all. It was under this doctrine that Uruguay broke with Germany when the United States entered the war. Chile will propose reduction of armament—which will concentrate the discussion on Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Venezuela will propose prohibition, by a plan of

progressive diminution of the production of alcoholic beverages. The United States will seek to bring about a co-ordinated plan of commercial agreements. Our delegation, which is headed by Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Belgium, includes Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, and Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Concerning Prohibition

LADY ASTOR has put through the House of Commons a bill which makes it unlawful for persons under eighteen to drink in saloons. Under the existing law, children under fourteen may drink beer and those under sixteen may buy whisky. Lady Astor had the almost solid support of the women of England. Her own share in the debate was colorful and witty, and she smashed precedent by assisting in counting the votes and making the announcement from the Speaker's stand.

Recent action in our states on prohibition includes the following: The Pennsylvania Senate passed a strong enforcement bill backed by all the power of the Pinchot administration, with the



T. O'Connor Sloane, N. Y.

For the benefit of persons believing that a career and motherhood are not compatible, we are peeping into the intimate life of Rosamond Tudor (Mrs. W. Starling Burgess in private life), one of whose etchings appears on our cover. With the care of three children—the youngest about eight—at her home in Boston and classes to conduct three days a week in New York, Miss Tudor is still a success in both capacities. But then, she is a remarkable lady, with a history of perseverance in spite of obstacles. Her early life was a struggle against illness and threatened blindness, with study only at intervals. In 1913 she was proclaimed a professional portrait painter. During the war, portraits were forgotten and camouflaging boats took her time. Upon her discharge etching filled her free moments. Her pictures have hung in the National Academy, the Duxbury, Massachusetts, Art Association and the Newport, Rhode Island, Art Association, as well as the Voss Gallery, Boston.

probability that the House will vote the same. Republican Assemblymen in New Jersey voted in party caucus to put up the whole wet and dry issue to the people themselves at the next election. In New York State, though a memorial asking for light wines and beer was sent to Washington before Congress closed, a measure for the repeal of the State Prohibition Law was voted down in committee. The State Anti-Saloon League, whose chief has been and is under fire, was pronounced by the Supreme Court of Albany a political committee, and as such obliged to file statements of receipts and expenditures.

The K. K. K. Not Indicted

THE Grand Jury sitting in the Mer Rouge murder case has failed to indict—10 to 2, because of "insufficient evidence," and the Ku Klux Klan is temporarily victor. Under the code of criminal procedure, members of the hooded band that, in the general opinion, kidnaped, tortured and murdered F. Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, can not be held for murder—illegal assembly and the carrying of deadly weapons would be the only possible charge. A *Citizen* reader has sent us, "in the interest of fair play," an editorial from a Southern paper which claims that the supposed murder was a "plant," engineered to cover the bad reputation of the town when the K. K. K. arrived to clean it up, and that the inspiration was Catholic hostility to the K. K. K. This is a view for which we have seen no evidence. It is reported that the failure to indict was no surprise in the vicinity of the Grand Jury and it is the belief that eight K. K. K. members were in that body.

Governor Parker recently declined to consider for appointment to the post of District Judge two men who he believes are members of the Klan.

Our Rhine Army Bill

THIS country has declined to accept reduction of its bill for the expenses of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine. A proposition was made by the Allies that the German ships seized in American ports should be checked off against the bill, but Secretary Hughes instructed Eliot Wadsworth, our representative, to say no. The payment may, however, be made in twelve annual instalments—out of possible German reparations, if desired. The contention of the State Department has been that reimbursement for our army was guaranteed under armistice and treaty as a first lien on German assets; that the other nations' army costs have been paid, the money used up, and the only thing left for us is to insist on our bill. It is expected that another proposition will be made by the Allies in place of the ship suggestion.

March 20, 1923

Your Business In Washington



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A Look Ahead With Congress

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

March 16, 1923.

IT seems to have been impressed upon the capital in these few weeks since the 67th Congress adjourned "without day," and the President went fishing, that the country somehow does not need continuous legislation to exist—that, after all, business goes on thriftily, and we live fairly happily without a House and a Senate grinding out laws, a Republican Party and a Democratic Party snapping at them, and a long battery of telegraph instruments reporting to the furthestmost four corners. It is hard at the capital not to take the machinery of politics too seriously. However, when the national committees of the two parties sent out their post-mortem statements on the achievements and the failures of the expiring Congress, then the thread of complete credulity snapped. We know that the Republican Party and the Administration did not provide a perfect livelihood for the American people, and we know that the Democratic contention that nearly everything Republicans did was wrong, was equally ridiculous.

In Addition to Politics

Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committeeman, sums up the 67th Congress as if all the prosperity and business success of the last year were due to Republican legislation. Let us remember, some day when we become fuller participants in the Senate and House, that the best scientific research of our time has discovered an economic cycle, showing a definite sweep of ups and downs of prosperity, the result of economic psychology in a great interplay over a period of years, which has far more effect upon our national economic conditions than any political game. The political game may make humps and holes in the economic curve, but does not direct it. We are now following our cycle in the rehabilitation after the war. Neither Republican nor Democratic parties can claim complete control over it. Had there been no war there still would have been these periods of depression and prosperity following each other in the now known psychological rotation. So with a mind free from

prejudice because of what has not been done, hopeful for more luck at the next "try," and without the despair which, indeed, might be attendant if we felt our world entirely dependent upon politics, let us review the 67th Congress, the two years of the Administration, and as much as we have space for of the outlook for the congressional future.

Impartially, in a parallel comparison of promises made during the campaign and actual accomplishment, the Republican record—in your correspondent's opinion—is one of action, and, as such things progress, of good speed. One department which does not sum up well for the two years is the category of the President's personal appointments with which he, the appointees, and the public have had trouble and discouragement.

The high point in the two years has been the attitude of concern over our agricultural interests and the remedial legislation and executive action conforming with it. The low point—social and humanitarian legislation. The whole period has been administered more or less for political showing, and the statement of Representative Mondell, the House majority leader, in his swan song is worth noting as a keynote of a great deal that has been done, and much that has not reached the point of action, namely:

"If every vote which has been taken since I have been here were based upon the free confessions in the cloak rooms rather than those voiced in the roll call under the pressure of militant minorities, it would have been better for the country. May God speed the day when the moral courage of the Congress shall equal the integrity and good intention of its members."

Why Mr. Mondell makes minorities the whole cause for the vacillation between cloak rooms and actual votes, can be put down to the natural partisanship of a party leader. The pressure has come from voters, wherever situated. And the strongest imprint has been that of the farmers, and their militant minorities representing not actual minorities of the American constituency but

our prime national interests. But the administration is now faced with the dénouement of the farm situation. In practice, farmers have discovered that their condition cannot be dissociated from what the rest of the country does. The highest tariff ever put in the statutes first was enacted, and superimposed upon this was a series of supposed legislative remedies for the farmer, principally increasing his means of credit. At the same time, farmers continued a steadily increasing production—sons were back from the war and farm labor was more abundant. But markets decreased and the ability of foreign buyers to take American food products grew less. Consequently, the farmer, with all his new credit facilities, found himself with his barns full and no market and with poor prices for what he was able to sell because of the excess of supply over demand. Farmers want more demand for their products and better prices. After that, extension of credit. So with all the truckling to the Farm Bloc by the Administration, the Administration's foreign policy and the psychological effect of the tariff wall which eventually will decrease the ability of foreign buyers to buy, have forced one hand of the Administration to work against the other.

The Unsolved Farm Problem

Some observers here already have begun to urge smaller farm production as a solution—get the farm boys away from the farm! The farmer is in the confused position of having been implored to save the world by growing food stuffs and planting and improving every acre that with full barns we might have a normal supply and get back to normal prices, and of now having found himself, after having been thoroughly impregnated with compliance, with a shrunken market and a situation in which he himself again is the victim. This is the complexity which the 67th Congress left for the 68th to solve.

During the recess, every factor in American politics will have in effect a study period. The President made what was almost an appeal to the country for an opinion on his foreign policy. Poli-

ticians are studying preparatory to the presidential campaign. The Farm Bloc during the recess will formulate its legislative program. The new members of the House and Senate, many of them already in Washington, will make themselves familiar with the congressional situation. Irreconcilables will use the time until next December to gather momentum and attempt to give the country the first interpretation, according to their viewpoint, of the President's proposition to enter the World Court of the League of Nations. As these groups begin to study, there must gradually dawn upon them one vital development of the two years:

The isolation policy of the Government is broken.

And the attendant circumstances:

The strength of the two parties has been invaded by a new progressive element.

New leaders, both congressional and political, must be found.

The old rules of the Senate which allowed the obstruction of business are to be under fire.

As matters succeed or fail, they will gradually shape themselves as issues for the next presidential campaign.

Your correspondent has analyzed the legislative situation as it will confront the 68th Congress in the following categories:

Domestic Legislation

Some ship program. The Administration's ship-subsidy legislation was defeated by a Democratic filibuster.

Tariff adjustments. The Tariff Commission now carrying out the flexible tariff provisions of the new law is in a quandary. It is beset with applications for relief from specific tariffs and it is in disagreement among its members in interpretation of just what the flexible principle means. Some experts contend that it gives the Tariff Commission authority to investigate and recommend to the President adjustments which seem necessary. Others believe that the tariff should be imposed and investigation begun only upon complaints received by the Commission. The law gives the President instruction to adjust the tariff, but the Tariff Commission does the work and is in the position to know whether or not the new principle works out in practice.

Prohibition. The Wets are working harder than ever for modification of the Volstead Act. Every effort is being made to discredit prohibition. The latest announcement is that the only woman member of Congress, Mrs. Nolan of California, will line up with the wets.

Demands for further tax cuts. The last Congress repealed the excess profits tax and made other reductions, but not sufficient to quiet the clamor.

Soldier bonus. The farm group will

raise this question again even though the President vetoed the bonus bill passed by this Congress. The British debt settlement accelerated the hope that the money might be found yet to pay for it.

Filibusters. The ship subsidy filibuster was so great a success or failure, whichever way it was interpreted, that a strong effort will be made in the next Congress to change the rules. Two filibusters in two years, namely against the Dyer lynching bill and the ship subsidy, engendered a large amount of feeling against the whole business. Senator Curtis, Republican whip, and Senator Pepper are considering amendment to the Senate rules so that a senator will be obliged to talk upon the subject under consideration and second, so that the hours of debate will be limited. They also are studying the question of changing the provisions for a cloture vote to three-fifths instead of two-thirds; that is, three-fifths of the senators could bring about the end of any protracted discussion.

Reorganization of Government departments. Two years progress only resulted in a report having arrived in the Senate. Senate action is awaited.

Foreign Affairs

Membership in the World Court of Justice under the League of Nations, submitted to the Senate by the President during the closing days of the Congress.

Debt settlements. The success of the negotiations over the British debt will undoubtedly stir aspirations to take up other debts to the United States.

In this connection, it is interesting to list briefly the action of the Administration in this field in the past two years. The total is more than one might realize. World Court; British debt; treaty of peace with Germany; Washington disarmament treaties; Four-power treaty for the Pacific; Central American amity conference; Pan-American conference; Hughes proposal of a Fact Finding Commission to determine how much Germany can pay, which still holds good. On the negative side, Mexico and Russia remain unrecognized, Russia awaiting more stable conditions and international integrity of obligation; Mexico because of unrepealed provisions of constitution covering confiscation of property and because of failure to promise protection of rights and property of foreigners.

Social Legislation

Results of the Coal Fact-Finding Commission. Continued stringency of the coal supply makes the country eagerly await this report.

Immigration policy. Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee in the closing days of the Congress brought out a bill restricting immigration to 2 per cent of the nationals of

a country resident in the United States according to the census of 1910. Unfinished bills permitting the quotas to be exceeded in the case of refugees from stricken countries will again be taken up.

Indian affairs. The troubles of the Pueblo Indian in the Southwest were left unsettled. The Bursum and Snyder bills, to which the Indians so violently objected as depriving them of their rights, were not successful in either house.

Marriage and divorce laws. Propositions for the standardization of marriage and divorce laws, sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, were introduced by Senator Capper, of Kansas. The bill was not reported by Committee and will fight its way at the next session.

Birth Control Bill. The lobby for this legislation emanating from the Voluntary Parenthood League of New York was notably active. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Cummins, in the House by Representative Kissel of New York. Neither measure was reported from committee and in the Senate the Judiciary Committee was a particularly hard problem.

Opium traffic. It is expected that the President will be successful in his negotiations with other countries regarding control of the production of opium, which negotiation was authorized under a resolution passed by the last Congress.

Veterans' Bureau. The complete organization of the Veterans' Bureau and investigation of its activities for which the Congress provided undoubtedly will result in business for the 68th Congress.

Farm Bloc

The above seems to be the nearest handle to describe this heterogeneous cleavage. Some members never saw a farm and never want to. Senator Brookhart now deposes and says that he wants four blocs—farm, labor, soldier and mothers.

Transportation Act. At this stage in the Progressive program, all emphasis is being laid upon modification of the Esch-Cummins Act as the chief interest of the new group. Some go so far as to advocate its repeal.

Primary system. Senator LaFollette wants to extend the primary system to the selection of delegates to national conventions of political parties.

House rules. The Progressives think the House rules should be changed to give more opportunity to individual members. They want to prevent, if possible, what is called packing of committees with members who can be depended upon by the majority to vote the administration ticket.

Co-operative marketing associations.
(Continued on page 28)

*This is
the Way
Mrs. Catt
Looks in
Brazil*



*Addressing
a Brazilian
Congress
of Women*

Busy Women In Brazil

By Carrie Chapman Catt

BRASIL has an undying organized woman suffrage movement. A group of women highly educated, of good families and actuated by noble aspirations will see that the movement does not swerve from the straight course leading to the enfranchisement of women.

Brazil sent Miss Bertha Lutz as official delegate to the Pan American Conference in Baltimore, held last April. It was there decided to organize a Pan American Association for the Advancement of Women, the object being to encourage and stimulate the organization of women in South and Central America and in Mexico. The plan adopted was that of federating existing organizations of women in support of the general improvement in the educational, civil, legal and political status of women. Constitutions were written and translated into Spanish and Portuguese, and I agreed to serve as acting president of the temporary Pan American organization for one year. In that capacity I came to South America accompanied by Mrs. Anita Van Lennep and Miss Elizabeth Babcock of New York and Miss Rosa Manus of Holland. Our first stop was Brazil, where we remained three busy weeks.

Miss Lutz had already organized a Brazilian Association for the Advancement of Women and formed three auxiliaries. Under the auspices of this Association a Brazilian Congress of Women was organized to receive us, and opened the day following our arrival. The Governors of nine of the twenty states which compose the Republic sent official delegates. Education, organization methods, child-welfare, laws for women, Pan Americanism and woman suffrage were subjects on the program.

The best of the sessions was unquestionably the suffrage evening when

Senator Louro Mueller, state of St. Catharina, presided. He is mentioned as a possible president of Brazil and is widely influential. He frankly espoused the cause for the first time in an eloquent address. Senator Lopes Goncalves, who—as chairman of the committee to which the suffrage bill

As president of the Pan American Association for the Advancement of Women, Mrs. Catt visited all the South American countries. Here is her first letter home—from Brazil. Next come Argentina and Uruguay (that earthly paradise), and after that Chile.

had been referred—had made a favorable report, also pledged his continued support. A prominent lawyer made a similar declaration and two women representatives of outlying states made earnest pleas for early action.

The significance of this evening was emphasized the next day by a unique suffrage experience. The Senate has a diplomatic committee whose function it is to receive "distinguished foreigners," meaning men. For the first time these words were interpreted to include women and we were invited to visit the Senate. The invitation was extended to the newly organized Brazilian Woman Suffrage Alliance, one result of the Congress. Vice-President Coimbra and several senators received us and one senator who had graduated at the University of Pennsylvania addressed us in English, paying fulsome compliments to the United States, women in general and suffragists in particular. Then champagne and cakes were brought and speedy success to our cause was proposed and drunk. The fact that I and several others drank the toast in mineral water will not delay the victory.

A suffrage bill has passed both houses once, but to become a law it must pass three times and be signed by the President. It is now pending in the Senate for second passage with a firm belief on the part of its chief friends that it will pass. The Senate, however, adjourned on December 31 for its summer vacation (it is summer here now) and will not meet again until May, when it will be taken up.

We assisted at the organization of State Suffrage Alliances in the states of Rio—at Petropolis, and São Paulo—at its capital, the city of São Paulo. The capital of Brazil, Rio Janeiro, is a federal district similar to the District of Columbia, but differs in having the status of a state with representatives in the Congress. Thus the Brazilian Alliance for Woman Suffrage (Alliança Brasileira pelo Suffragio Feminino) begins its career with three state auxiliaries, and committees preparing for organization in several others, and with a bill in Congress supported by many influential political leaders.

The character of the women leaders offers the clearest assurance of ultimate success. Miss Bertha Lutz, a beautiful young woman, is the "propulsive force" at present. Her father, Dr. Lutz, is acknowledged to be the greatest of the many eminent Brazilian scientists and is manager of the world-famous Oswaldo Cruz Institute, wherein experimental medicine and research particularly directed to tropical diseases is conducted. Miss Lutz was educated at the Sorbonne, speaks four languages fluently and is herself a qualified naturalist. She is secretary of the National Museum, but this list of achievements does not tell the whole story. She has a winsome way of persuading people to do the right thing and is both fearless and perennially optimistic. She is president of the new Brazilian Associa-

tion for the Advancement of Women and general secretary of the *Allianca Brasileira pelo Suffragio Feminino*. I am personally indebted to Miss Lutz for interpreting all my speeches, which those who knew both languages said was a brilliant display of memory and vocabulary.

The President of the Suffrage Alliance is Mme. Justo Chermont, whose husband introduced the suffrage bill in the Senate. She is a handsome, charming, intelligent, and exceedingly able woman. The presidents of the two outlying states are also noteworthy. Mme. Eneas Martins, president of the Petropolis branch, has seen much of the world and knows Brazilian politics thoroughly. Her husband served as Governor of the State of Para, was Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador at several South American capitals. She is now a widow. She has founded a well-organized institute for the care of the poor and is enthusiastic, energetic and optimistic—three necessities in a leader.

The president of the Sao Paulo Alliance is Dr. Walkyria Moreira da Silva, who represents an interesting bit in Brazilian history. Revolution freed Brazil from monarchy in 1888 and in 1889-1890 a Republican Assembly met to draft a republican constitution. Hon.

Indio do Brazil introduced a motion to include woman suffrage in the constitution and a lively struggle followed, developing thirty-two supporters. Among them was the Hon. Moreira da Silva, the delegate from Sao Paulo. He not only earnestly supported the proposal to give women the vote at once, but when that failed succeeded in keeping the word male out of the constitution, which bases the right to vote upon "persons born or naturalized" in the country. It is therefore a controversial legal point as to whether women do not already possess the vote without further action. Signor da Silva made all his children promise to do their utmost to raise the status of women. One daughter is a Bachelor of Letters and a writer. Dr. Walkyria is a lawyer in full practice and now becomes president of a suffrage association to carry out her father's aim. She is an eloquent speaker and in all regards is a remarkable young woman. She will be married soon and may come to the Rome Congress on her wedding trip. It is a temptation to give brief accounts of other women who are officers of the new associations, but space forbids. The new Association expects to send delegates to Rome, including its president.

Brazil contains curious contrasts in its women's movement. Very many

women are held in almost harem restrictions, never going on the street alone and shopping only when escorted by their husbands. On the other hand, Brazil has many practicing women physicians, dentists and lawyers, many able women writers, sculptors, poets and painters, a famous young aviatrix, six civil engineers, several women engaged in the chemical service of the Department of Agriculture and several who are very notable in science. This advance column of women at home, coupled with the liberation of women the world around, is fast breaking down the outworn bondage and creating a new point of view in public opinion.

It was with genuine regret that we bade good-by to beautiful Brazil with its green mountains, blue skies and spreading sea; its splendid warm-hearted, hospitable men and women. They extended their greeting at Pernambuco, the first point reached in Brazil, through the Governor, who sent his chief of police on board to express them. They saw us off on the *Andes* at Santos and literally buried us in flowers. Indeed when we and our escorts came on board a passenger was overheard speaking to another—"I say, has any one died on board?" But we felt more like brides than corpses and never said farewell with truer regret.

The "Angel of Siberia"

By Lee Weiss

"A WONDERFUL day!" called out Miss Elsa Brandstrom, the "Angel of Siberia," who has been recommended for the Nobel Peace Prize award of 1923—and who is now in America—as she greeted her shivering American caller on the coldest morning of the year.

She had entered the room; had exchanged greeting and welcome and made her guest comfortable all so swiftly that it seemed—until she spoke again—that she must have been a passing vision. Tall, golden-haired, with shining blue eyes, it can easily be imagined how the dying soldiers in Siberia, whom she aided, believed she was an angel ministering to them. Yet that characterization must not suggest anything ethereal or other-worldly. There is about her a wonderful deep serenity, but nothing of the dreamer, and in her quick, vital manner there is evident the born executive. Tall, strong, ruddy, she gives one, as one watches and listens, a clear sense of her Viking heritage.

"In Sweden the winters are much colder than here," she continued. "It is very nice; with the cold nights and the cold weather home life becomes most important. It is different in the

warm countries; there people shouldn't stay indoors. But then it is these differences between countries that make the charm of the world."



Danford Barney, N. Y.

Elsa Brandstrom

She enjoys the differences in traditions and mental characteristics of different countries too. "They should be kept," she says, "but they must be

mutually appreciated, and not made the basis for prejudice. When people see that fundamentally they all feel alike—underneath the surface conditions—they will not do to others the things which make themselves suffer."

To Miss Brandstrom national boundary lines made no difference in her ministrations. She helped Russians, Austrians, Czechoslovakians, Germans and Poles indiscriminately in the stricken areas. For her service to common humanity she has been decorated by sixteen countries—besides being the only woman in Sweden to be decorated with the order of the Seraphim, which was recently conferred upon her by King Gustav. Since her devotion has thus been internationally recognized and she is the second woman in the world to be named for the Nobel Peace prize, she was asked what recommendations she would give for working toward world peace.

"I don't know," came her quiet thoughtful answer. "There is always talk about how to see that people shall go to war no more; and the talk always seems futile. The only thing I can say," she went on humbly, "is to

(Continued on page 24)

Teamwork on Woman's Oldest Job

By Ruth Sawyer

NEARLY every woman today stands ready to state her attitude toward the problems of home-making—with or without domestic help—a very urgent personal creed. Here is mine:

I believe for this and the next generation at least that every family of average income will have to be largely self-administrative and self-sufficient. I believe that the trend of women seeking employment is away from domestic service and toward work free of the social stigma the past has put upon domestic service and offering greater independence. I believe there will eventually be but two classes of domestic helpers—those who go into homes temporarily while they are fitting themselves to do something else and those who work by the eight-hour day and are paid per hour. The first will, of necessity, be a more or less inefficient and transient class—the last efficient but high-priced and therefore beyond the means of the average family for full-time work. I do not believe that co-operative housekeeping will work in the long run—or a co-operative serving of meals. Individuals live and eat too individually to make any collective plan suit a large group. Co-operative laundries I do believe in, and I think the time is at hand when groups will equip a laundry, employ someone to run it and share the expense.

Family Teamwork

There are two solutions as I see them. One a practical and immediate one and one that is more or less visionary and lies years—maybe generations—ahead of us. The first means family teamwork with the woman of the house as the leader; and this solution rests upon the woman's willingness to fit herself for her work. As a rule I have found that the women who most heartily dislike housework are the ones who do it most inefficiently. They have never been willing to bring themselves past the apprentice stage to the place where they are master workmen, doing their work systematically, with a minimum of nerve and muscle energy and without conscious effort. These are the women who speak of their home-making always in terms of drudgery. And it is drudgery. Every line of work, business or art, has its own particular stage of apprenticeship—the mastery of the mechanical end of it—and this is always pure drudgery. The discontented housewife has no monopoly on it. But her point of view makes her work well-nigh

unbearable; and in most cases she is ready to turn over her household to any kind of help—no matter how inefficient. The result is a shiftlessly run home, a poor standard of living set for the children and a very poor investment as far as effort and money are concerned.

They are coming in fast now—the answers to that questionnaire on housework which we published in each of the past three issues, and the entries for the housework contest, for which the last date is March 24. We shall have something to tell you about them, probably in the next issue. Please, if you haven't filled in YOUR questionnaire, turn back to the CITIZEN of February 10th or 24th or March 10th—fill it—mail it at once.

This personal experience of Ruth Sawyer's strikes a new note in our series—the note of "do it yourself," as at least a temporary solution. Incidentally, another new novel, written during this period, seems good testimony to her method.

But take the other viewpoint—that of looking at your home-making job as big business and coming before all others. Any work is as big and worth while or as small and far beneath you as you choose to think it. The mechanical side of housework is not stimulating nor does it give any human contact; all the more reason for not dwelling on it. With co-operation and a fair amount of help each week by the hour plan you can get the labor side off and your mind and day cleared for what is stimulating and worth while. I have proven this.

For two years the man of our house has been trying a professional experiment that has cut our living income very drastically. At the beginning I decided to try help by the hour and train myself and the family to do the rest. We have averaged five hours a day of efficient service which has taken care of our washing, ironing, one thorough cleaning of the house and the getting of our mid-day meals. At two o'clock the house is put away for the day—there is a hearty supper prepared in the icebox or fireless cooker; and the work of serving this is very little. So from two o'clock we are all free for outside things.

But I have learned to live far more simply than I ever thought was possible: I have learned to offer a very different kind of hospitality. More than this, I

have discovered the real expense of domestic help is not in the wages you pay but in the poor return you get from your investment in food, heat, gas and household staples. You are not the keeper of your icebox and pantry when you employ a regular cook. We have found under our present arrangement that our food costs from 20 to 30 per cent less and our living has improved 50 per cent.

Personally I have gotten a great deal out of the experience—fun included; and I feel the training has been invaluable for the children. Co-operation for them has been no hardship. Our six-year old has learned to wash dishes well, to dust, to clean silver and sew on buttons, besides taking care of her clothes and putting her toys away tidily. Our ten-year-old dry mops, runs the vacuum, splits kindling, lays the open fires and cleans walks. Both of the children can get their own supper and clear up afterward without any direction. I limit my share to two hours a day and do it in that time. What we shall do after this year I cannot tell; but the entire family is unanimous on one point—we no longer put up with untrained, inefficient help. We greatly prefer to do the work ourselves; and there is great satisfaction in knowing we can do it.

My own feeling about it is that to build a strong family unit out of different individuals all with different tastes and natures and to establish respect for each others' rights, charity for each others' failings, praise for each others' efforts with a mutual understanding and co-operation is as satisfying an accomplishment as to build a kingdom.

The Permanent Answer

I know the world is full of discouraged, tired housewives and the more I come in contact with them the more strongly I feel that half the trouble would be over for them if they would face the issue squarely. For the present and a considerable stretch of the future efficient, well-trained domestic help at a moderate price is not going to be available. To dodge this and try to compromise on inefficient help is the most nerve-exhausting thing any woman can do. To face it—to train ourselves to meet the emergency and train our families to co-operate—means households run comfortably, with time for outside interests and recreation for all. I may be wrong, but I can not help feeling that for nearly every woman housework would stop being a bugbear just as soon as she could do it easily

and successfully. It is human nature to enjoy doing what is well done.

But if we are going to do our own work and get something over and above out of life, we must stop trying to do things elaborately. We must stop pretending we have more than we have; and stop being ashamed of doing our own work or a large share of it. We must put an end to the eternal "fixing up" for company. Just before Christmas I entertained one of the social leaders of our city in the kitchen while I finished baking cookies. It was an alternative to letting the cookies burn. We had a nice visit and she ate cookies while I baked them. And why not?

Is a woman any less a woman in her kitchen than in her living room?

My ultimate solution for domestic service rests with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. I believe when it is possible for girls to get a thorough training in domestic service in our public schools as they now get salesmanship, stenography and bookkeeping, and when such a position is recognized as of equal grade and independence—then I believe that girls will be as willing to work in homes as in offices or stores. This, however, means that all eventual help will be on the eight-hour-a-day plan; and consequently not cheap. Already working women are dividing their

time between two homes on this plan and this I believe will become more and more popular. Also a great many working women are glad to stay in their homes for part of the day and work only a part.

I do not believe that the immigrant question will in any way permanently affect our home problem. Girls of the peasant class are very quick to take on the attitude of the girls in this country; and they are more keen to marry and have farms of their own. So I think at best they will be but a temporary help. The permanent solution lies in training ourselves and our children to carry on.

One Way to Enforce Prohibition

By William Dudley Foulke

THERE have been two bills passed by Congress of a similar nature, one the so-called Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act to prevent the use of opium, cocaine and other noxious drugs, and the other the Volstead Act, to prevent the sale, manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor. By the first act the officers appointed to enforce the law were appointed under the civil service act by competitive examination and the places were all filled without reference to politics or patronage, and they have gone on from one administration to another without change. In spite of the increased demand for narcotics occasioned by the prohibition of intoxicating liquors this law has been well enforced. There has been no serious scandal affecting the personnel.

The other law was the Volstead Act, so called from the name of its sponsor, Mr. Volstead, who inserted in the bill a provision that all the places in the field force executing the law should be excepted from the civil service act. These places thus became political plunder; the men were appointed upon recommendation of congressmen and politicians largely as rewards for political services, and consisted of the chairmen of political committees and other political retainers of the party in power. The Anti-Saloon League, which was behind this bill, did not oppose the spoils feature, made no protest against it and has permitted it to continue. They say they could not have got the bill passed in any other way, and that although most of them believed this provision was wrong they yielded in order to get the bill passed. In other words, they consented without remonstrance to this wicked clause on the principle that the end (that is, getting a stringent prohibition measure) justified the means. The law has now been going on for several years. After the

Dr. Foulke, the well-known author and reformer, wrote this article for the WOMAN CITIZEN shortly before sailing for a trip around the world. He can not be reached to add his comment on recent events. It is not hard to guess that he would not be in sympathy with President Harding's decision against the proposal of the National Civil Service Reform League that prohibition enforcement should be put on a civil service basis. His article gains special emphasis in the light of that correspondence and of the recent discussion of the Anti-Saloon League in New York.

last election the Democrats were turned out and Republicans put in their places, all under the spoils system, yet they never lifted a finger to secure any better plan.

The National Civil Service Reform League, through its president, Mr. Dana, warned them at the outset to what disaster this clause would lead, and during all these years that League at its annual meetings, in speeches and resolutions and by its representative in Washington, has endeavored to secure a change; it drew up a bill providing for the examination of all employees from top to bottom, but could get nothing done. The Anti-Saloon League did not even make any public protest against this demoralizing system.

Whenever spoils enters, corruption and inefficiency inevitably follow, and the Volstead Act has given a fine illustration of this. In Rhode Island the corruption was so great that the entire organization from top to bottom was thrown out. In New York there were seven different supervisors and directors and the corps of subordinates was changed correspondingly. One director was indicted, another refused to testify before the grand jury unless he was

promised immunity. Last April the assistant director was also indicted, with fifteen other officials. In Pennsylvania the former director was indicted for conspiracy, as was also a director in Montana.

The cases in the various states hang fire amid interminable delays. The Attorney General says his department cannot press for their trial to the prejudice of other cases. Some, however, have been convicted. The director in Wisconsin and some others in important positions were given two years in prison, another one year, while the director in Detroit was sentenced to three years. Liquor is openly sold in some of the largest New York restaurants and other public places and statements are made as to how much is paid to inspectors for this protection. Liquor is imported daily in enormous quantities from the Bahamas, Canada and elsewhere and the service is corrupted from top to bottom by a set of depraved political officials appointed under the spoils system. President Harding himself announced that these things had become a national scandal and called upon the governors to aid. The newspapers and the movies, seeing the breakdown in the enforcement bureau, have ridiculed all enforcement, declaring it impossible and that the law should be repealed, not regarding the fact that a similar law in regard to narcotics has been well enforced under civil service reform methods.

Nothing but a thorough cleaning out of every corrupt man in the present force and the application of competitive examinations to all who remain, high or low, can prove effective.

The good people of the country who want to see the prohibition law adequately enforced, so as to preserve the families of working men and others from the evils of intoxication, ought to find a better agency than that which has permitted this demoralization.

She Who Makes Time

By Mildred Adams

"WHOEVER heard of a woman making watches?" Of course, it isn't exactly like making bread, or pies, or rompers. You don't sit down and turn out a watch in an afternoon. But there is in New York a woman who is responsible for the making of watches, and that's about as near as any one person gets to the entire job in these days.

Her name is Martha S. Wittnauer, and she is president and manager of the A. Wittnauer Company. Tall and well-built, showing traces of her Swiss birth in quick, precise speech and an indefinable foreign atmosphere, she rose from her big carved chair to hold out a welcoming hand. "This is good of you to be interested. I am glad to see you here."

A huge dome clock, its face shining through a perfect ball crystal, was the only reminder of her business. Otherwise her office might have been the private room of an art collector, so lovely were its carvings, its furniture and its paintings. "They were my brothers'," Miss Wittnauer said simply, and plunged straight into the history of the business.

It was founded in 1866, and her two brothers accepted the American agency for Swiss watches. These men were her entire world, and when the second one died six years ago, she took charge of affairs in a spirit of devotion to their memory. She had heard watch talk all her life, she was thoroughly familiar with their unusual ideals for their business, but she had no commercial training of any sort. She had never dictated a letter, nor hired an accountant, nor fired a salesman.

A Modern Guild Spirit

This was the woman who in 1916 took charge of an importing firm with international affiliations and a most complicated technique. And "took charge" is literal. Miss Wittnauer is no straw boss. She knows every detail of making, inspecting, and selling watches and watch cases, and has planted and raised many of them herself.

When she became president, the business of the company was importing watches from Switzerland—including their own—inspecting them, and selling them to American retailers. The best known of their watches are the Longines and the Agassiz. They were all coming over in Swiss cases, and Miss Wittnauer's first act was to establish her own

case factory here. That meant more than doubling their floor space, getting capable men, branching out into the field of delicate tools, and the bigger tools to make them. So successful has been the shop in turning out cases that are rarely lovely pieces of jewelry that her salesmen report they can't sell any



Martha S. Wittnauer

others to dealers who once see hers.

Did you ever go through a watch-case factory? Their detail is so fine, their workmanship so delicate, that any one of them would be fascinating. But to go through Miss Wittnauer's factory with herself as guide is like walking through a story-book.

In the first place, the factory occupies three floors of a tall building just off Fifth Avenue. As you go from one workman to another, you keep forgetting that, and it is an actual effort to think back to the callous rush and hurry of New York. For there is in this factory something which must be akin to the old guild spirit of workmanship.

Miss Wittnauer knows the names of all her hundred men and women. She introduced each one of them, the shop manager who was her mainstay, the engraver whose son was growing up in the business to which his father had devoted his life, the girl who was painting liquid radium on hands and numerals. "You do such good work everybody wants you in their department," the president whispered to her, and the

girl's face glowed. "How long have you been with us? Twenty-seven years, isn't it?" A white-haired man looked up from the tiny implements with which he was handling still tinier watch parts to smile proud assent. Then to the next man in rapid French: "How is the sick wife? You must leave early these days—we can't have you worrying." And then in German, "Adolph, we want to see the enamel and how it cooks."

Smiles rippled along the benches as she passed. The men came forward eagerly to show her a new tool, how well a corrected machine was working, how much easier it was to work in the rearranged room. A clerk called to her: "A letter from the Navy Department, Miss Wittnauer, confirming that order for more chronometers."

As she read he said softly: "You know we have a Longines pocket chronometer which is used on torpedo boats. It stands up against the same six months test as ship chronometers, that are six times its size, and since 1916 when Miss Wittnauer became president, the United States Navy has accepted more of them than from all other factories together. We make a clock for the dashboards of airplanes, too, which we developed during the war, and which the Government is using regularly. You can imagine"—his tone asked for understanding—"how perfect they have to be."

Throughout the whole shop that was the spirit which abounded, the fine pride of good craftsmanship. Miss Wittnauer has never had labor troubles, and anyone who sees her with her workmen understands the reason. They are part of her family, and the family is all working together for the finest possible product. None of them are "hands," or "labor turnover," but men who are co-operating with their president for their common interest, perfect watches.

Watches Come First

It was next to impossible to get Miss Wittnauer to talk about herself. She answered questions briskly with a word, but there aren't many personal questions you can ask point blank unless you are a census taker, and those hard workers were never famed for tabulating personalities. She has a farm to play with, for she exhibited excellent apples which grew there. She is an efficient housekeeper, for in a closet

(Continued on page 26)

Editorially Speaking

A Soldier Peace Plan

THERE are faint signs, despite contradictory headlines, that peace negotiations concerning the Ruhr may not be far distant. Yet the barriers are high and difficult, the danger of a spark in the Ruhr powder mine blowing Europe into a destructive war is a daily danger, and the need for the extension of a helping hand, by Great Britain or the United States, seems to be increasingly felt.

During the past few weeks a number of appeals or proposals have been made. Philip Gibbs asks for American intervention; so do the students of Union Theological Seminary, in a letter to President Harding; General Sarraill, former French commander of Allied forces, and a radical, speaks for League intervention; Lord Robert Cecil is reported to have suggested a plan for the neutralization of the Rhineland under supervision of the League of Nations, allowing Germany complete possession of the Rhineland government, but under supervision of a League commission which would prevent the building of fortifications and the recruiting of troops.

A significant proposal made here at home—and put in printed form—is that of the Willard Straight Post of the American Legion. It is written from the appealing point of view of former soldiers concerned that the sacrifices made by their comrades for a real peace have not brought peace. They want the President to call another world conference—including Germany—at Washington, which would fix, finally and absolutely, the total amount of reparations to be paid by Germany. Next, an immediate international loan to Germany, with the payment to be guaranteed by the Conference Powers. Third, they suggest an "Atlantic Pact" which will pledge the signatories to settle disputes by conference, guaranteed by international co-operation the boundaries of France and Belgium as determined by the Treaty of Versailles, and reduce all standing armies. They provide, in exchange for these new guarantees, for the immediate withdrawal of French and Belgian forces from the Ruhr, and by degrees from the whole of the Rhineland; for the abandonment of aggressive "sanctions" and the substitution therefor, if necessary, of the power of joint economic boycott.

To back this proposal, the Post has carefully and fairly analyzed the European situation—the financial chaos of Germany, the desperate state of French public finances in spite of a remarkable economic recovery in many respects, the heavy debt burdens of Italy. It recognizes the two compelling motives actuating France—fear of German aggression and the crying need of reparation payments, but sees nothing save disaster in the present forcible mode of collection: If France succeeds in the Ruhr and Rhineland, the Post believes, it will be at the cost of a permanent menace to world security.—"A French army semi-permanently in control of the territory and economic life of Germany will bring another general explosion in Europe."—If France fails to collect the needed reparations, financial ruin may follow. It is to avoid both tragedies that their proposal for a new means of attaining French security and a better method of collecting reparations is made.

The reasons why the United States should undertake leadership, as these former soldiers see them, are the reasons familiar to *Citizen* readers. The plan is worth attention—and the Post will gladly send it, free, to any one who will write to the Secretary, 120 West 42nd Street, New York, for "The Ruhr Occupation and Europe's Crisis." The Pierrepont B. Noyes proposal, reported in the *Citizen* of January

27, has also been printed, by the Foreign Policy Association, and is available for 15 cents at 3 West 29th St., N. Y. C. A comparison of the two is interesting, the sense of American responsibility stressed by both should be driven home.

These and other similar proposals are to the point for all of us who care to contribute our mite to make up public opinion.

Prophecy versus History

WOMEN are now eligible as jurors in twenty-two states. In some of these their jury service dates back almost half a century. It is, therefore, beside the mark to discuss whether women make competent jurors. We might as well discuss whether aeroplanes can fly. As Sidney Lanier says, "It is idle to argue from prophecy, when we can argue from history."

Experience has proved that women average well as jurors. Most of them are staunchly on the side of law-enforcement. And nowhere has their jury service led to the destruction and disappearance of the home.

Yet the objections put forth at the legislative hearings on bills to make women eligible consist largely of vague predictions of disaster to the home—just such predictions as used to be made in regard to equal suffrage.

The real objection, so far as it is genuine, and not a dread of honest law-enforcement, is simply the deep-rooted dislike of human nature to any change in old customs. Yet that mental attitude must be overcome if there is to be any progress. As General Smuts has well said, "The old world is dying around us; let it also die within us."—A. S. B.

Open the School Buildings

AN item from New Jersey is that the Board of Education of a high school has banned dancing in the school building on the ground that it was impossible to maintain decorum, adding that it took the minds of the pupils away from their lessons. The pupils protested the decision of the Board and urged that if sufficient lighting were furnished they could maintain proper behavior.

This is another instance that seems to point to the need of more new blood on our Boards of Education, and especially the need of women on these Boards. With modern overcrowded living conditions, young people have a real need for proper amusements under pleasant and safe surroundings. The school-house is the logical community center, and often a school plant in which vast sums of money are invested is used to only part of its capacity. We would like to see Boards of Education furnish lectures and concerts in the school-houses, and throw open the buildings in the evening for every kind of social gathering. Surely the local woman's club or the Parent-Teacher Associations would be willing to furnish the proper chaperonage and make the evening gatherings so attractive that they would successfully compete with the movies and the streets.

Where That Income Tax Goes

ONCE more the nation has breathed a sigh of relief—or exhaustion—over the completion of its income tax statement. We have made the last erasure and the last careful mark with a sense of shame for our mathematical inferiority or with a burning protest over our government's willful heaping up of difficulties—according to our temperament or our lights. And we've made the usual resolve to keep our accounts by some magical system this next year so

that they can be moved almost bodily to the tax blank. We have probably sighed as we made out the check and then, if we happened to be in the right mood, we may have felt a bit humiliated at the thought of how much more taxpayers of Europe are paying, for how much less. But though the fact remains, the mood passes when we look at our newspaper and see—what is indeed not new but always appalling—

"85 per cent of U. S. Income Goes For Wars' Costs."

The figures are furnished by Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency:

For the Army and Navy, 17 cents.

For pensions, the Veterans' Bureau, etc., 25 cents.

For "special activities pertaining to the recent war," such as the settlement with the railroads, war contracts, etc., 4 cents.

For interest, 28 cents.

For retirement of the public debt, 11 cents.

For the President, Congress, the courts, the executive departments, research, education, public works, and all other civil activities of Government, 15 cents.

In other words, 15 cents out of each dollar of the taxpayer's money goes to the ordinary civil expenses of government, while 85 cents goes to expenditures for present national defence and past wars.

The comparable figures for 1921 were 12 cents and 88 cents, respectively; for 1920, right after the war, 6 cents and 94 cents; for 1915, before the war, 34 cents and 66 cents.

And when one has carefully thought it over, about the best one can do by way of comment is, How long, O Lord, how long?

Who Said Weaker?

THE weaker sex indeed! Not forever, anyhow. That's an old notion which, thanks probably to modern athletics and modern clothes and modern out-of-dooriness, is on its way to the discard. Anyhow, the Connecticut Senate has passed a bill rescinding the operation of the common law which has always assumed that in cases when the husband and wife die from a common cause, such as an accident, the woman, being the weaker vessel, is the first to expire. The Connecticut House is expected to follow, and then insurance companies must act accordingly. It isn't surprising that even the law should not be able to hold out against the Sunday paper rotogravure sections that show women climbing up chimneys to paint them and over public clock faces to clean them, and—very likely, though we haven't seen any—up telephone poles to wire them. Are there women divers, we wonder?

Beet Sugar=Child Labor

A WORKER in the Michigan beet-growing country left West Virginia because his children were too young to work in the mines but could help "in beets." Of his four children at work, the oldest was twelve and the youngest five. This is a sample instance, to be found repeated again and again in investigations recently made both by the Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee. Children under 16 at work in the Michigan beet fields which were studied by the Child Labor Committee, comprised 49 per cent of the total number of available workers in these families. The Children's Bureau report (which included women too) shows 67 per cent of the children between 6 and 16 at work in the beets, and every one of the five hundred families studied had either a child under 16 or a mother of a child under 6 at work in the fields. A fourth of the children were less than ten, and only a fifth were fourteen.

The National Child Labor Committee report says that the employment of children is sometimes defended on the ground that in certain processes where one works on all fours, the strain is less for children than for adults because they don't have to bend so far! And the working day was often from eleven to fourteen hours.

As for school attendance—the whole story is told when one learns that of the average school time lost in the counties studied, the beet workers lost 82.4 per cent. In actual harvest

time a full third of the school time was lost. Bad for the taxpayer, but much worse for the child.

This is the kind of thing we have let go on and on, because of our technical difficulties in adjusting state authority to Federal. The beginnings have been made of a movement to get a constitutional amendment under which child labor can really be ruled against, but the process must be too slow to help these beet-field children. Let them serve at least as a help in enlightening the whole country on the child labor situation. By next fall there should be a sentiment strong and steady enough to sweep down all opposition.

All Suffragists Read, Please

IT will be good news to many who followed the suffrage fight during the past years that Mrs. Catt has written the story of that struggle from the inside. It has been no secret to many suffragists that the open opposition to woman suffrage, especially during the latter years of the movement, was not the real cause for the long-deferred victory, but that there were secret underground and underhand forces at work which masked behind more respectable forms.

No one was in a position to know as much about these subterranean influences as Mrs. Catt. During the long years of her leadership, she carefully compiled the evidence and preserved the documents in the case. A large part of the past year she spent in writing this book with the assistance of Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, the Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and it has been edited by Rose Young, former editor of the *Woman Citizen*.

The book is a frank narrative told without exaggeration, with Mrs. Catt's well-known logic and forcefulness, and is all the more thrilling from its very simplicity. It will be read with the keenest interest by the thousands of men and women who each did his or her bit to help the coming of woman suffrage. The *Woman Citizen*, realizing that many of these old friends would want to own the book and would take pride in having some tangible evidence that they themselves were soldiers in the fight, has arranged for a special edition of 1,000 copies for suffragists, bound in Mrs. Catt's colors—blue and silver—and each one numbered. These will be mailed, postpaid, at the price of the regular edition, \$3.00, plus 50 cents for a year's subscription to the *Woman Citizen*. This subscription may be for a friend or your own renewal beginning whenever your renewal is due. Copies of the numbered edition will be mailed in the order of their postmark so that those living on the Pacific Coast will have the same advantage as those living in New York City in getting early copies.

Send your order in without delay, as it is probable that this first limited edition will be over-subscribed in a few days.

Pestering the Pueblos

FOR the moment the Pueblo Indians are safe from any new damage at the hands of Congress, such as the Bursum bill, which if it had not been headed off would have deprived the Pueblo Indians of all means of living, and the unsatisfactory Snyder bill that followed.

But the Bureau of Indian Affairs, we hear, has thought up a new form of interference with the peace of mind of the Pueblos. It is an order forbidding them to conduct their ceremonial religious dances save in the winter. The trifling fact that green corn, necessary accompaniment for a green corn dance, isn't available in the winter, and that snake dances don't belong to a season in which the snakes are torpid—these things matter nothing. There may be reasons that do not appear for the order, but we don't happen to have read of any. It sounds very much like an instance of callous interference with the personal rights of a people to whom we have already done enough. And the judgment of the man presumably responsible for the order is shadowed by the fact that he was in favor of that infamous Bursum bill.

What the American Woman Thinks

The League's Social Work

By MARY McDOWELL

Chairman of Committee on International Cooperation for the Illinois League of Women Voters

THERE may be two sides to the question of our government joining the League of Nations, but there cannot be any good reasons why the United States should not take its share of responsibility in meeting the huge humanitarian work of the Social Section of the League.

In November, when in Geneva, I called upon Dame Rachel Crowdy, Director of the Social Section of the League of Nations. We had conferred with each other in June, July and September on the great need of co-operation on the part of our United States government with the international humanitarian work her department was responsible for. Everytime we talked she said: "If only your women would urge your government to send us a representative for the Commission on Traffic in Women and Children, and the Commission on the Opium Traffic." When I called to see her in November she gave me a significant welcome, and announced the good news that Miss Grace Abbott had been appointed by the United States government in an advisory capacity on the Commission on Traffic in Women and Children. This appointment of the right woman came at the right time, for the Commission will have in 1923 the subject of the migrant woman to study in co-operation with the International Labor Bureau, and will have to meet the tremendous refugee problem of the women and children left homeless in the Near East. The last figure is that one million one hundred thousand are homeless in Asia Minor and Thrace. It is said that the majority are women and children.

It was with satisfaction that I assured Dame Rachel that no woman is better equipped for this responsible position than is the director of our Children's Bureau.

It takes an international piece of machinery to meet these colossal calamities that have come to Europe, Asia Minor and Russia. No one state alone can meet these great after-war emergencies.

The misery in Eastern Europe, the poverty and general instability everywhere, is increasing the need for protecting women and children from this awful business of traffic in women. Dame Rachel, the only woman in charge of a section in the Secretariat, has or-

ganized this protection internationally. Before the war, international conventions had been drawn up providing for the return of foreign prostitutes, and for the control of ports. Unfortunately, even the states which had adhered to these conventions had not all carried out their obligations. Under Dame Rachel's guidance, the Social Section is to secure ratification of these, and some even more fundamental conventions framed at a conference in 1921. She has also sent out to all governments a questionnaire on the subject. It was answered by all nations except Turkey and the United States. The latter notified the League that it was unable to sign the conventions because the whole question was one which came under state action rather than federal.

The opium traffic and the traffic in women and children have in common that they are abuses no government, and no individual, can venture to defend in public, but both are backed by



powerful, secret, invested interests which have in the past done a great deal of mischief. They also have in common the fact that complete suppression depends upon joint international action on the part of all governments. The great pressure of public opinion is the best weapon in securing effective carrying out of such treaties.

The Social Section of the League has prepared for the Assembly, on the basis of answers to questionnaires, a report on the amount of opium needed for medical purposes in each country. An agreement has been prepared to control the production and exportation of this poison. January first, nine nations enforce the systems of import and export certificates proposed by the League, and seventeen nations accept the principles.

The League of Nations has continually sought the co-operation of the United States in connection with these two abuses, Traffic in Women and Children, and in Opium, but without effect. It saddens an American visitor to the Social Section examining the re-

ports on the questionnaires sent out to the nations, to see in one after another "No reply received from the United States." Even as late as July, 1922, a questionnaire sent out through the Netherlands government to avoid the susceptibility of the United States received "no reply."

Surely, our government need not feel that in answering such a questionnaire it is being asked to accept Article X of the Covenant or forswear allegiance to the Monroe Doctrine.

But very cautiously and fearfully our government begins to realize that we are inextricably bound up with the fate of the Eastern Hemisphere, and at last the United States has appointed a member on the Advisory Committee of the League on Traffic in Opium, as it has on the Traffic in Women and Children.

The needs of suffering humanity after the war were so stupendous, that only the efforts of all the nations working together could hope to meet the situation even approximately. In national reconstruction even private charities are still indispensable, but they cannot carry out programs on a large enough scale, such as the shipping of food and medical supplies, the transmission of credits, the placing of a sanitary cordon for thousands of miles and through the territory of many nations in the shortest possible time. The League possesses the machinery to do these things. It can turn the spotlight of publicity upon a situation that threatens danger to world peace, health or prosperity. And in all these attempts to alleviate suffering, or ward off impending danger from epidemics, or improve the lot of a particularly unfortunate group, among the peoples who take part in these efforts there is a growth of goodwill and understanding.

It was the League that stood back of its High Commissioner, Dr. Nansen, making it possible for him to bring into line hostile elements in nations, so that he was able to take back to their homes 400,000 prisoners who were on the verge of starvation in Siberia and Russia. The League had its ships on the Baltic and the Black Sea at the command of this daring explorer. Now, once again, it sends the same kind of aid to the 1,700,000 refugees in Asia Minor and Thrace, mostly women and children. Even if the League of Nations did nothing but meet these tremendous humanitarian needs it would be doing a work worthy of our co-operation, but the League is doing infinitely more than the Senator from Pennsylvania knows, when he says that

it is only "an international council of social welfare."

After a week with the Councils of the League in July, and a month with the Assembly, and after three weeks with the Labor Conference, and a study of the Secretariat, I am convinced that the League of Nations is an established institution, and has come to stay. It is the only international organization ready for work at this critical moment. Its weapons are moral force and world publicity, for it has no army or navy.

We may well congratulate ourselves that the Rockefeller Foundation by donating \$50,000 to the Health Commission, has made it possible for them to man the Oriental ports, to study the prevention of the epidemics that are so menacing in Asia Minor and Russia at this moment. We cannot help looking with dread at the report of this Health Commission. In five months in 1922 Russia registered 1,095,719 cases of typhus, 81,583 cases of cholera, and the figures are not yet in from Asia Minor and Thrace.

The United States citizens are in the League doing their part in this great international co-operative, whether our government is in the League or not. Our civilization is quite in evidence. Two thousand Americans visited the Palace of Nations last summer. The American press had twice the representation it had at the Assembly in 1921.

Perhaps we may yet see our government, as well as some of her citizens, co-operating with the fifty-two other nations for the welfare and the peace of the world.

A Fight on Vice

By LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN

President Juvenile Protective Association

THE Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago has had many cases reported to it of young girls who have run away from home. In its efforts to find these girls, it has followed some of them into questionable cabarets and disreputable houses. The officers of the Association have been more and more impressed by the extreme youth of the girls in these disorderly resorts. They have also found, in the past few years, much solicitation on the streets and from the windows of the houses. Men called "Lighthouses" have literally tried to pull these officers into places where girls were practicing prostitution. Rumors of syndicates managing such houses with police protection, as in the old days of the segregated district, frequently came to the Association and these rumors were confirmed by observations in the Morals Court.

Twice during the past two years, moreover, investigators working under the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board have made reports

of conditions in Chicago which were startling, and more than bore out the conclusions of the Juvenile Protective Association. These reports in each case were submitted to the Mayor and the Chief of Police, but the only reference the Association ever heard to them was through some remarks of the Chief of Police casting discredit upon the investigations. From this, and other like experiences, the Association came to realize that our Police Department had no adequate policy for the suppression of vice.

The Police Department has made occasional raids and inmates of disreput-



able houses were taken into the Morals Court, but these spectacular raids are a futile method of dealing with prostitution; a few houses are raided while others are left free to operate. Out of 46 houses recently raided, 38 were found to have opened again for business with new recruits, within a short time.

The Juvenile Protective Association came to feel that the methods being used by private organizations and public officials were ineffective and that in some way the citizens of Chicago must be made to see the real situation. It decided this could best be done by having a comprehensive investigation made by some one outside of Chicago. An appeal was made to the American Social Hygiene Association, which sent one of its best investigators from New York, a man of wide experience, familiar with vice conditions throughout the country. In three weeks this man investigated 18 cabarets, 12 saloons, 14 furnished rooms, 44 so-called "go-betweens," 33 hotels and 70 regular houses of prostitution. In these places he observed 396 prostitutes soliciting, and these girls, almost without exception, were between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, the exceptions being one girl of fourteen years and several of fifteen years.

This investigation was checked up a few days later by two other investigators, who, without any difficulty, visited the same places, and in addition found many new ones operating quite openly. In all of these places, intoxicating liquor was sold; prostitution was found to be carried on in many of the saloons, some of them operating directly with houses of prostitution; and women were also

practicing their unlawful profession in many hotels in each section of the city. It was evident, even from this brief investigation, that innumerable houses of prostitution honeycombed the three sides of the city; young girls were found operating in shifts, submitting to all kinds of degradation, disease and perversion, protected by the syndicate, the landlords, the bondsmen and apparently by the police. The investigators interviewed "go-betweens," who assist patrons to locate these houses and who are paid from \$40.00 to \$50.00 a week for their efforts; bell boys, bootblacks, cadets and taxi drivers were active in securing trade for the various houses of prostitution, receiving a fee for their services.

The investigator from the American Social Hygiene Association concluded his report by saying that "Conditions, as far as commercialized prostitution is concerned, are worse in Chicago than in any other large city in the United States. Chicago is today tolerating conditions that most cities had suppressed prior to the war. The Police Department is alone responsible for these intolerable conditions. Evidence may be so easily secured that no responsible alibi can be offered for failure to suppress this form of vice."

The Juvenile Protective Association knew from past experience that it was futile to take this report to the Mayor or the Chief of Police, and therefore, on the unanimous vote of its Board of Directors and on the advice of Chief Justice Michael McKinley, presented a petition to the Grand Jury, asking for a thorough investigation. The Association had in mind a searching and fair inquiry in order that the responsibility might be placed where it belongs for these intolerable conditions which are a disgrace to Chicago.

Houses of prostitution are against the law; they should not be tolerated; and while the Association realizes that it is impossible to do away entirely with this most ancient of all evils, yet it is possible to abolish commercialized vice as has been done in other cities, and punish those who, for financial gain, exploit the souls and bodies of young girls, who eventually become diseased, degraded, broken in spirit and outcasts from society.

This Association feels that the Grand Jury, which is investigating under Chief Justice McKinley's fearless leadership, will undoubtedly locate responsibility for these evil conditions. If public officials find that they cannot neglect their duty without punishment, it will mean not only that the vice syndicate will be eradicated at the present time, but that it will be easier in the future to suppress commercialized prostitution, and our boys and girls will be protected from the horrible temptations which at the present time surround them.

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

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Federal Measures the League Supports

A review by Mrs. Maud Wood Park of measures supported by the National League in the Sixty-seventh Congress.

IN THE closing days of the Congress two measures supported by the League, the Filled-Milk Bill and the Reclassification Bill, were passed, and a third, the resolution providing for a commission to investigate the coal industry, was strengthened by amendments. These, added to the Sheppard-Towner Act for the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, the Cable Act for the naturalization and citizenship of married women, and the Packer Control Act, make a total of six measures supported by the League which became law during the 67th Congress. Of these acts four were passed after the Baltimore Convention in April, 1922. Two, the Sheppard-Towner Act and the Cable Act, were "major" measures of the League, that is, measures which the National Board of Directors listed for the League's most active work.

Nearly all the bills were endorsed by several organizations of women and had the cordial support of women representing the political party organizations. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, by virtue of her official position in the majority party as well as of her own interest in the work, was able to give much help with Republican members of the Congress, and Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, also an active friend, answered promptly many requests for aid on the Democratic side.

No measures supported by the League were defeated, but several "died" on the calendar because they were not brought to vote after being favorably reported by the committees to which they had been referred.

Among these was the bill for the transfer to the Department of Justice of the social-protective activities of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board. It should be remembered that although the Interdepartmental Board is still in existence under the law, its appropriation ceased last July. The phases of its work which have to do with the care of disease were taken over by the Public Health Service, but the important preventive activities were cut off when the appropriation stopped. This latter part of the work properly belongs to the law enforcement branch of the government, as the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service testified at the hearing on the Kahn-Jones bill before the House Judiciary Committee on June 6, 1922. The bill was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on January 23, 1923, and by the Judiciary Committee of the House on February 12, 1923. These reports were so late that the friends of the measure realized that practically the only chance for the bill lay in unanimous consent for its

passage. It was brought up on the unanimous consent calendar three times in the Senate and once in the House during the last fortnight of the session, but each time the objection of one man prevented a vote. And the Congress adjourned without provision for work of which the Surgeon General of the Army said:

"We have been carrying on a very active campaign against venereal disease since the Spanish-American War, when our rate commenced to jump up very materially. We have never succeeded in persuading the people in the vicinity of an Army post to clean up their city. We never did succeed until we got the interdepartmental board."

It is a public misfortune that efforts which had accomplished so much for the prevention of immorality and disease were cut off by the vehement opposition of only two persons.

Those who are unfamiliar with Congressional procedure can scarcely understand why such limited objection should prevent the passage of a bill. The fact is that as a Congress draws near to its constitutional close at noon of March 4 of its second year, steering committees in both houses are unwilling to make a regular place for a measure about which there is any likelihood of debate, because filibuster tactics can easily be employed by a few objectors and other measures to which consideration has long been promised may be prevented from coming to a vote. Almost the only chance for a measure reported very late in the session—unless, like appropriation measures and a few others, it has privileged status—is that opposition, if such exists, can be headed off by compromise or by appeal to the sense of justice which might be expected to keep a tiny minority from preventing a vote. When these methods fail the measure "dies" without vote. Technically it has to be started all over again if it is to be considered in the next Congress. Practically, however, there is a decided advantage in having favorable committee reports, because the presumption is that many of the same members will be on the committee in the new Congress and will naturally understand the provisions of the bill better than if it were being presented to them and their support enlisted for the first time. Usually, too, it is better for a bill to "die" for lack of action rather than to be "killed" by adverse action.

For these reasons several measures supported by the League which had favorable committee action but did not get a vote are in a rather better position than they had at the beginning of the last Congress. Among them are the proposed Constitutional amendment giving the Congress power to make laws in regard to child labor, which was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the House late in the session; the so-called Mountweather bill to provide a prison for federal women prisoners, also favorably reported in both houses; and the District of Columbia bill to provide for compulsory school attendance and to regulate child labor in the District of Columbia, which passed the Senate on September 1, 1922, and was favorably reported by the House Committee, September 16, 1922. The Congress does not require a Constitutional amendment to deal with child labor in the District of Columbia because all power to legislate for the District belongs to the Congress. Large numbers of Washington parents hoped and believed that this much-needed measure, together with one for the increase of the salaries of teachers in the District, would be passed before the 67th Congress ended, but both bills "died" without a vote in the House.

Two measures of profound concern in connection with our foreign relations were the proposal of the President and the Secretary of State for participation by the United States

in the permanent Court of International Justice, and Senator Borah's resolution for the outlawry of war. It was generally understood, however, that both came too late for action by the Senate. For that reason the vote in the Senate of 49 against and 24 for taking up the resolution in regard to the International Court was not significant. Both these proposals fall within the scope of the League's resolution adopted at the Baltimore Convention last April, and it is of the utmost importance that League members should study them carefully and be prepared to give zealous support to whatever action is taken on the subject by the coming convention at Des Moines.

It will be noticed that no educational measures endorsed by the League are listed as having been advanced in the last Congress. However, the long-promised plan for re-organization of the federal departments was sent by the President on February 13 to the joint Congressional Committee on Reorganization. This plan provides for a new department to be called the Department of Education and Public Welfare. Some friends of the Towner-Sterling bill have agreed to support this compromise when it comes up in the next Congress whilst others prefer to work for a separate Department of Education.

Analyses of the bills recently passed follow and in the next edition of the *Citizen* all measures supported by the League and their status at the close of the Congress will be listed in accordance with the division of the League's work to which they belong.

Coal Commission Law

The law passed on September 22, 1922, which established the United States Coal Commission, was greatly strengthened by amendments which passed both houses of Congress shortly before its adjournment. Under these amendments witnesses will be permitted to submit replies to questionnaires without appearing in person, and more drastic punishment is provided for those who refuse to give the information required by the Commission or who testify falsely. Authority is given under which Judge Alschuler, of the Federal Court in Illinois, may continue to serve upon the commission, but without additional remuneration other than the necessary expenses of traveling and maintenance.

The date of expiration of the commission has been extended from September, 1923, to March, 1924 and a further appropriation of \$400,000 has been granted. The extension of time and the enlarged appropriation were necessary to enable the commission to complete its work.

The Filled-Milk Bill

The Filled-Milk Bill prohibits interstate shipment of condensed or evaporated milk made from skimmed milk and oil substitutes for butter fat, such as cotton seed and coconut oil. Dairy organizations, supported by the farm blocs in both Senate and House, were behind the measure. Manufacturers of products combining skimmed milk with vegetable fats opposed it, contending that their output was not harmful to health. It was passed by the House on May 25, 1922, by the Senate on March 2, 1923, and signed by the President on March 4, 1923. The League's Committee on Living Costs was actively interested in this bill and Mrs. Costigan had charge of League efforts in its behalf.

The Reclassification Bill

The Reclassification Bill as passed carries the provision that "in determining the rate of compensation which an employee shall receive, the principle of equal compensation for equal work irrespective of sex shall be followed." This principle was endorsed by the League at every one of the three conventions since its organization. The bill also embodies plans approved by the League's Department of Efficiency in Government, because it establishes a system in the dealing of the government with its employees in the District of Columbia and the field services in place of the

present helter-skelter methods which fail to provide for orderly promotion on the basis of work done and which make it possible for similar work to be paid at widely differing wage scales. Reclassification of federal civil service without discrimination on the ground of sex was one of the planks presented by the National Board of the League of Women Voters to the resolutions committees of the national political parties in June, 1920.

As far back as the 65th Congress a commission was appointed to investigate the methods followed in government employment and to make recommendations for the establishment of a just and efficient system. This commission went thoroughly into the subject and reported at length to the 66th Congress. Since then several bills to remedy the situation have been introduced and prolonged joint hearings were given by the Senate and House Committees on Civil Service early in the 67th Congress.

The bill most acceptable to the federal employees themselves and to the Women's Trade Union League, which did yeoman service in behalf of reclassification, was the Lehlbach Bill, which passed the House on December 15, 1921, and was reported with amendments by the Senate Committee on Civil Service on February 6, 1922. The salary provisions of the bill were then sent to the Senate Committee on Appropriation, where it remained for fourteen months. After a long controversy as to details, it was reported out in compromise form by the Committee on Appropriations and passed the Senate with several amendments but without a roll call, on March 2, 1923. As it differed in several important particulars from the bill passed by the House, it was sent to a conference committee made up of three members of the Senate and three members of the House. Their recommendations were approved by the House at 11:15 Saturday evening, March 3, and by the Senate at midnight and the act was signed by the President, Sunday, March 4, 1923. This breathless eleventh-hour victory at the end of the long-drawn-out struggle is typical of many instances in Congressional practice which make the looker-on wonder why earlier proceedings were not hastened a little in order that the closing scramble might be avoided.

In the main the act conforms to the provisions of the original Lehlbach and Sterling bills because the bill as amended by the Senate was not acceptable to the House or its conferees and in conference was stripped of most of the features added by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The following analysis is quoted from a Washington newspaper:

"The major services are divided into grades, with opportunity for advancement within the grade, as well as from grade to grade or class to class. There is a central classifying agency which shall review and may revise the efficiency ratings upon which allocations and salaries depend. The Senate accepted two amendments, guaranteeing sex equality in the application of the classification and raising of rates for the custodial service in the lower grades. The other rates are the same, practically, as in the Sterling bill.

"Essentially, the one result of the fourteen months' delay to which the bill was subjected in the Senate Appropriations Committee appears in the make-up of the classifying agency, which will be composed of the director of the budget or his alternate, a member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, or alternate, and the chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, or his alternate, the chairmanship of the board to be with the bureau of the budget,

"This plan combines one element from each of the three reclassification bills which have been before Congress. The Lehlbach bill as passed by the House divided the administrative responsibility between the U. S. Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget. The Sterling bill, reported from the Senate Committee on Civil Service fourteen months ago, named the Civil Service Commission alone as the classifying agency. The Smoot-Wood bill, which was rejected by the House of Representatives, named the Bureau of Efficiency as the classifying agency."

The provisions of the bill will not go into effect until July 1, 1924.

Order your convention copies of the *WOMAN CITIZEN* in advance. The issues for April 21 and May 5 will carry special stories about the Des Moines convention, April 9-14.

Sheppard-Towner Gains

SINCE the last report on the Sheppard-Towner Act was made in the *Woman Voter* several more states have swung into line with acceptance of its provisions, and while details of the campaigns in most of the five states are lacking, it is known that League women everywhere deserve the greatest credit for their persistent and well-organized efforts. The Sheppard-Towner Act is especially a woman's measure and women throughout the country have worked like nailers, or harder than nailers, to secure acceptance in their states.

The act was accepted by the Nevada legislature chiefly because of the admirable work of Mrs. Walter Alden Shockley, president of the state League, Mrs. F. E. Humphrey, of the child welfare division of the state board of health, and Mrs. Samuel Wheeler, executive secretary of the same division. Though the act was tentatively accepted by the governor last year, it was necessary to get two bills through the Assembly, one ratifying the governor's acceptance, and one appropriating money to carry out the provisions of the law. Both bills passed the Senate about the middle of February, the opposition's methods of lobbying helping instead of hindering. On Monday, February 26, they came up in the House where the vote was 27 for, four against, five not voting, and one absent. The Senate had added a provision that no officer shall enter a house or take charge of a child without the consent of the parent and that no treatment shall be compulsory, and the House adopted the Senate change.

The other states in which women's work for women has brought about acceptance of the epoch-making new law are Indiana, from which state Miss Ada Bush, secretary to the governor, sent the good news on February 26, Washington, from which word came through Mrs. W. S. Griswold, state League president, Texas, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Idaho. The list of states now totals twenty-three.

The Convention Program

THE National League has taken for its fourth annual convention "sentiment" these words: "The most powerful factors in the world today are clear ideas in the minds of energetic men and women of good will," and the program the sentence heads will be the result of innumerable clear ideas in the energetic minds of the League officers. With all the good will in the world the Board of Directors will hold a four-day session at Des Moines in the week preceding the convention proper, which will be prefaced on Monday, April 9, with a meeting of the executive council.

On the afternoon of the same day the seven standing committees will hold open meetings and the Department of Efficiency in Government a conference. It is not possible to name all the interesting men and women who will address these meetings. Miss Belle Sherwin's conference on efficiency in government leads off with Professor Charles E. Merriam discussing the direct primary, with Lieutenant D. Upson, W. E. Mosher and Raymond Moley to follow.

Mrs. John Jay O'Connor, chairman of the Committee on Child Welfare, opens her bill with Dr. Anna Rude, of the Children's Bureau, who will talk of the progress of the Maternity and Infancy Act in the states, leaving Miss Grace Abbott, director of the bureau, to head the second part of the program which will deal with the child labor amendment. Miss Abbott will be making her second speech of the afternoon, for her first will be made in the open meeting conducted by Mrs. Ann Webster, chairman of the Committee on Social Hygiene. Miss Abbott will come fresh from the conference of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Prevention of Traffic in Women and Children and as the government's representative there, will bring back authoritative news on international aspects of social hygiene work.

Mrs. Walter DuBois Brookings as chairman of the Committee on Education will have several authoritative speakers in her conference, and Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War,

will have a report on the Williamstown Institute, on the League's round tables and a discussion of "Shall the flag follow business?" Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, chairman of the Committee on Living Costs, has prepared an equally interesting program for her open meeting with the Honorable Huston Thompson of the Federal Trade Commission and Mrs. Florence Kelley among her speakers.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws, will bring up in her open meeting model forms for measures embodying League beliefs with a survey of the present political status of women, and Miss Amy G. Maher, chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry, will devote much of her meeting to unemployment insurance and maternity benefits. Since all these interesting meetings will take place simultaneously, the woman who wants to hear everything will be like a child at a four-ring circus. The best that can be done is to decide beforehand which subject will be most vitally helpful and stick to it.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park will call the convention proper to order at 9:30 Tuesday morning. Welcomes, greetings from associate members (Mrs. Robert DeNormandie, director of the first region, will respond to these greetings), reports of officers, presentation of the plan of work and the report of the nominating committee will fill the morning. Miss Marguerite Wells, president of the Minneapolis League, will preside at the afternoon session, at which every possible phase of the state league will be discussed by state presidents. The day will end with an evening session, Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, director of the sixth region, presiding. The president's address will be followed by an informal reception of delegates and alternates in honor of the local arrangements committee.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, of New York City, will preside at the Wednesday morning session when the local league in all its aspects will be discussed. Regional luncheons and state caucuses will occupy the afternoon and at eight o'clock Miss Ruth Morgan will preside at a Mass Meeting on America's responsibility for world peace, "How Shall It Be Met?" Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Governor Kendall, and Justice Florence Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court will be the speakers.

Miss Belle Sherwin will take the chair Thursday morning to call on many speakers to talk of political educational methods and the new year's program in efficiency in government, and Mrs. Park will preside over the afternoon session when action on the plan of work and program for the coming year will be taken. The evening session will be devoted to legislative achievements and objectives, Mrs. Solon Jacobs in the chair.

Election day is Friday. The budget will be adopted and amendments to the by-laws disposed of. Mrs. Park and Mrs. William G. Hibbard will preside over this meeting, and Mrs. F. Louis Slade, director of the second region, the afternoon session at which one of the questions to be discussed is "How can the League secure better candidates for office?" A banquet will follow in the evening with Lord Robert Cecil, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Thomas Winter, and other distinguished persons as speakers and a discussion to follow.

Saturday will be taken up with unfinished business and the convention will adjourn at 12:30, all of it but the executive council, who will end the day in a post convention meeting which, if the program is carried out as arranged and neither unforeseen catastrophes nor unexpected circumstances deprive delegates of any speaker, ought to be a meeting of contentment and hearty congratulation.

Leagues and League Work

TWENTY-EIGHT unpartisan organizations joined with the Detroit (Michigan) League in following the suggestion of Mrs. Albert P. Peppers, League president, that six booths be placed in prominent places to educate citizens before

the spring primaries. The booths were set up in down-town stores and kept open every day from ten in the morning till business closing time in the afternoon, February 14-17. Twenty-four women worked each day in half-day shifts, answering questions and giving instructions not only on registration and voting but on what the various city offices are and how they affect the welfare of the voter's business, home, and family. "Get out the vote" movements are already under way in other cities.

THE RAHWAY (New Jersey) League made a great success of its all-partisan dinner on February 6, and at a dollar a head raised a substantial sum for League work. The menu is worth mentioning. It begins with the Swedish work, "Smorgosbord," which nobody will have difficulty in understanding. "Campaign coaxers" come first in the list of eatables and are followed by "Pre-election pledges." Both these items were doubtless appetizers. "Nomination platters" (sauerkraut and spare-ribs) with "League boosters" (hot biscuits) followed. "Election dessert" and "Spoils of victory" were the sweets and the beverage was "Volstead solace" (coffee) with "Tax equalizers," or small mints, to end with.

"ONLY 24 Hours in a Day" the Connecticut League heads a sum in economic arithmetic which runs as follows: "10 hours factory work; 8 hours sleep; 1½ hour dressing; 1 to 1½ hours going to and from work; 1 hour for 3 meals; 1 hour for cleaning up. How much is left for recreation, family life, self-improvement, when the legal working day is ten hours?" The League adds, furthering its campaign for a shorter working day for women, "The 9-hour day, 50-hour week, for women factory workers makes a better sum," and all other Leagues will agree.

MISS EMILY KNEUBUHL was the March 7 speaker in the Minneapolis League's series of radio lectures. Her subject was "Women in Public Office." Mrs. W. W. Remington talked on "Crime Prevention" the preceding day and Mrs. David F. Simpson followed the day after with "The Indeterminate Sentence." On March 14 Mrs. Constance Rittenhouse took "Observers of City Government" as her topic. Tuesdays at 4 P. M. and Wednesdays at 6:30 have been most interesting moments for everybody in Minnesota who could listen in.

"HAVE you doubled?" the March *United League News* (Rhode Island) asks. Every member of the League is expected to bring her double for membership or some other woman who is somebody's near-double till the League has as many members as the officers think it ought to have, and nobody knows what that is. Miss Helen I. Binney, chairman of the United League's uniform laws committee, is preparing a corps of speakers on "Jury Service" and "Equal Guardianship."

MRS. WINFIELD SMITH, field director for the National League, spoke at both of the sessions of the Kansas League's annual convention, March 1-2, and won golden opinions from the Kansas press. On the first day she spoke on "Organization of County, Town, and School Districts," and on the second day addressed a conference luncheon on general League problems. Mrs. Cora G. Lewis led the open forum on international co-operation to prevent war.

THE new co-operative shop of the New Haven (Connecticut) League, started out with a more complete line of goods than was expected. Mrs. William Lyon Phelps had a beautiful array of negligees made by herself, Mrs. William Arthur a consignment of antique furniture from England, Mrs. C. E. A. Winslow a collection of various rare wares from China, and Mrs. William Vance donated a number of homespun bed-spreads and rugs.

THE Saginaw County (Michigan) League managed to compress into the space of its small bulletin all the information voters needed to vote intelligently in the local primary of March 7. The city and county ticket were voted on and a proposal for a bus franchise and an amendment to the city charter changing the term of bonds for sewers from ten to twenty-five years.

THE Alabama League reports receiving a letter from the Post Office Department in Washington suggesting that women interest themselves in the matter of post-office vacancies soon to be filled by appointment. The League feels that women should qualify for such offices or at least bestir themselves to urge desirable persons of either sex to apply for the positions and support their applications.

THE Newington (Connecticut) League held a debate recently on "Is Daylight-Saving Time Beneficial to the Public?" and the affirmative won. The debate came at a time when a daylight-saving bill had just been introduced in the state legislature and the League had nothing to complain of in either the size or the enthusiasm of the audience.

THE Nebraska League has Miss Freda M. Davis as legislative secretary in Lincoln and she is registered in the office of the secretary of state as a lobbyist, representing an organization which is interested in the abolition of the party circle on ballots, in better marriage laws, and in securing acceptance of the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act.

AT a recent board meeting of the Indianapolis League, a resolution was adopted recording the League as opposed to the repeal of the Indiana compulsory school attendance law and a second resolution urging the Marion County members of the legislature to pass a necessary appropriation for probation work which there has been some agitation to drop.

THE Philadelphia League held the last of its interesting series of weekly meetings for the study of municipal government last Tuesday. These unusual meetings began January 16 and have been held in the City Hall. Various city officers and judges have addressed them and attendance has been large.

THE Savannah (Georgia) League has so increased in numbers and in the interest those numbers show that for the first time rooms have been secured for permanent headquarters. The new quarters are in the building formerly occupied by the Nurses Club at Bull and Jones Streets.

THE bibliographer of the St. Paul Public Library has prepared a list of titles for the use of round tables, and persons entering into discussion after Miss Morgan's excellent plan are finding it most helpful. The state League of Minnesota supplies copies of it.

THE Norfolk (Virginia) League called on all the foreign groups of their city to make an Americanization carnival a success on February 20-21. Italians, Germans, French, Polish, Swedish, Russian, and Greek items made up a most interesting program.

THE Brooklyn League tried the preferential ballot at its annual election of officers February 28, and pronounces it an unqualified success. The Dayton (Ohio) League had a demonstration of the same method in a mock election before a recent League forum.

THE Opelousas (Louisiana) League has decided to work with the local Trade Extension Bureau in a "city beautiful" campaign. More and better paving is the immediate issue.

THE Toledo (Ohio) League has asked the city council to authorize the appointment of a smoke inspector to enforce the new smoke inspection ordinance.

World News About Women

Like Thy Brother

A HEATED discussion with the novelty of women participating in the debate has taken place in the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania. The point at issue was the Moffat bill, which amended the tax act of 1834 to permit the jailing of women who fail to pay their personal property tax, putting them in precisely the same situation as men. Mr. Stofflet, of Northampton County, afforded much amusement by a humorous speech in an attempt to kill the bill, adding seriously that "we have to protect the women against themselves." John M. Ogle, of Somerset, attacked it on the grounds of chivalry, to which Sarah Gallaher, of Cambria, retorted that "the age of men's chivalry was the age of woman's degradation." Well, anyway, the bill passed 107 to 82, with seven of the eight women members of the House voting for it.

Delaware, at Last

THE lower House of the Delaware Legislature has passed the Senate joint resolution ratifying the woman suffrage Federal Constitutional Amendment. A bill providing for equal taxation for men and women was also passed.

The Suffrage Congress

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME is the slogan for the Congress at Rome of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, according to the Alliance News Service. The Italian Government is making special terms for those attending the Congress on the Italian railways, allowing a reduction of from 40 to 60 per cent on fares to and from Rome from the frontiers, and remission of all entrance fees to public galleries.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and President of the Alliance, will preside over the Congress, and a representative group of women from America will gather round her.

A new society which has been formed in Brazil is sending some of its most distinguished women to Rome. Egypt is sending at least two delegates—Mme. Hoda Charoui and her daughter. India is sending two fully enfranchised women to the Congress: Mrs. Jinarajadasa and Mrs. Patwardhan from Madras, where women vote both for the Legislative Council of Madras and for the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi. Possibly also Mrs. Tata and her daughter, the newly fledged woman barrister, will be there to help to proclaim the

new point of view of Eastern women. Palestine is sending a delegate from the Palestinian Jewish Women's Rights Association, and warm expressions of good will to the Congress have been received from Mrs. Gatling, who is both proprietor and editor of the first daily newspaper published in English in Jerusalem.

A Republican Bulletin

REPUBLICAN women of Pennsylvania have issued the first edition of their official organ, the *Republican Woman*. It is a four-page publication full of news from headquarters to the various branches throughout the state. Expenses will be covered by advertising, so that no money will be taken from the club treasury. The bulletin is furnished free to all members of the organization and state branches.

The British Cable Law

THE principle of the Cable law, whereby marriage does not affect the citizenship of a woman, is now before the British Parliament, with Sir John Butcher, Tory M. P., working hard for its passage. The bill was first introduced by Sir John at the last session, but the fall of the Lloyd George government, and consequently the death of Parliament, killed it. Now the government has agreed to appoint a joint committee of both Houses to report on the question.

Mt. Holyoke's New Degree

MT. HOLYOKE, like Smith College (reported in our October 21 issue), has inaugurated a new degree in their curriculum known as the "highest honor" degree. It relieves a girl whose average is eighty-five per cent, or whose standing in her major subject warrants, from certain periods of classroom study, and provides for the extra time to be spent in individual instruction.

Dr. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke, said that she hoped the new system would conserve intellectual energy, help toward the discovery of special talents, and prevent some of the misfits created by the present en masse education.

The W. C. T. U. in Japan

THE Women's societies of Japan will concentrate this year upon amending the criminal code so as to assure equal punishment for men and women. As it now stands two years' imprisonment with hard labor is the penalty meted out to married women guilty of adultery, while men may go scot-free

for the same offense. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has already drawn up a petition to change this state of affairs.

The W. C. T. U. has also drafted a law for the protection of women, which will provide penalties for tempting young girls to become "geisha." The secretary, Mrs. Azuma Moriya, reports that fifty members of the Diet have so far promised to support this protection law.

In the Ohio Legislature

WAY back in the November 18th issue of the *Citizen* we reported two women in the Ohio legislature—Mrs. Maude G. Waitt and Mrs. Nettie M. Clapp. The returns were incomplete at that time, but here is the full list, guaranteed by the *Ohio Woman Voter*, organ of the Ohio League of Women Voters. Mrs. Maude C. Waitt and Nettie B. Loughhead now sit in the Senate; while Mrs. May M. Van Wye, Mrs. Lula T. Gleason, Mrs. Adelaide Ott and Mrs. Harold Clapp are members of the House of Representatives.

According to our mathematics this makes the total number of women in state legislatures, eighty-two.

Des Moines' Nobel Prize

THE 1922 Nobel Prize cup, given by the *Evening Tribune* of Des Moines, Iowa, to the person rendering the most conspicuous service to the city during the year, has been awarded to Mrs. C. H. Morris, Finance Commissioner of Des Moines. Mrs. Morris in her reply to the presentation speech said: "I haven't done anything to deserve it. I have only done my duty." Would there were more who felt that way!

Birth-Control Cases Lost

TWO interesting events bearing on birth-control have recently occurred in England. First, the Lord Chief Justice, who has been hearing the suit for libel of Dr. Marie Stopes, author of best sellers on birth control matters, vs. Dr. H. G. Sutherland, who accused her of "experimenting on poor women," has finally given judgment for the defendant with costs. It seemed at one time that Dr. Stopes would be awarded damages. Dr. Stopes has taken leave to appeal the case.

The second event is the seizure by the police of Margaret Sanger's book, "Family Limitation," and the subsequent suit brought by the Bakunin Press where the copies were stored. The case was tried by Magistrate Boyd in

the West London Police Court, and an order to destroy the book issued. The case was then appealed to the London Session, where the Magistrate's decision was sustained.

Incidentally, the Hon. Bertrand Russell has caused much excitement in the British Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress, of which Dr. Stopes is president, by tendering his resignation. The reason given was the lack of interference by the Society in this seizure.

Miss Hay's Ovation

THE recent Convention of the New York City League of Women Voters ended with a great farewell ovation to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who retires as chairman of the League after fourteen years' leadership of New York suffragists. The final session was filled with richly deserved spoken tributes to Miss Hay, with congratulations by wire from important people—a cable from Mrs. Catt among them—capped with the gift of a platinum and diamond wrist watch from League women in every assembly district. One of the finest compliments came from Mrs. Maud Wood Park when she said that Miss Hay's success "points to a combination as yet very rare with women—the combination of the ability to deal with individuals and groups of men as well as of women . . . Miss Hay has remained truly a woman's woman and a woman's hero, and at the same time she has had the friendliest co-operation with men in political work."

Miss Hay did some very effective speaking herself—and one of the best bits was her claim that good citizenship, like suffrage, can be an absorbing cause to work for—because "it means making democracy a success."

Art in Philadelphia

THE Art Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is to have an interesting exhibition showing the recent work of ten well-known women painters. The private view is to be on March 24, and the exhibit will be open to the public until April 15. The canvases chosen are varied, including figures, landscapes, still life and flower compositions. Isabel B. Cartwright, who has just been awarded the Mary Smith Prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, is one of the exhibitors.

For Physical Recreation

APRIL 6 is the date, and Washington, D. C., the place for a nationwide conference on physical recreation. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who is vice chairman of the National Amateur Athletic Federation and who instigated the conference, believes in woman's right to better opportunities for physical education; and that every boy and girl, man and woman, should have some form of

Calendar

Conference of the League of Nations Committee on Traffic in Women and Children in Geneva, begins March 22.

School for Political Education under the auspices of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island, Brown University, Providence, R. I., April 3-5. Fee \$2.00. Enrollment, 72 Weybosset St., Providence.

Fourth Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, Des Moines, Iowa, April 9-14.

School of Politics at Smith College, in which the authorities of the college and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters are cooperating, April 23 and 24. The general theme is "How to Get the Right Person for the Office." Fee \$2.00; enrollment at the Massachusetts League office, 10 Arlington St., Boston, and at the Dean's office, Smith College, Northampton.

Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, at Rome, May 12 to 19. To learn about some of the people who are going see page 22.

Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlanta, Georgia, May 7-11.

Special Libraries Association Annual Convention at Atlantic City, May 22 to 25. This Association is a national organization of special and business librarians, most of whom are women.

Business and Professional Women's Convention at Portland, Oregon, early in July. The date has not been definitely decided as yet.

rational, interesting physical recreation.

It is expected that this conference, where representatives from public and private schools, universities, colleges, playground and recreational associations throughout the United States are to meet, will adopt definite plans for future recreational co-operation.

Russia's Woman Diplomat

A WOMAN has been appointed diplomatic representative of the Soviet government in Norway. She is Madame Alexandria Kollontai, former Soviet Minister of Public Welfare. She has been well known for many years as one of the leading feminists of Russia, and is considered a remarkable orator.

High-Salary Mark

TAMPA, Florida's, new postmistress—Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard—is the first woman in that office to receive a salary of \$6,000 a year. The highest salary given to a woman heretofore has been \$2,500.

Honored

CLUBWOMEN in New York City have lost by death Mrs. A. M. Palmer, for twenty-five years president of the Rainy Day Club (which got women's skirts off the sidewalks) and prominent in many other organizations. Two singular honors, perhaps unique in women's history, were paid her: members of her club watched at the church a day and a night in group vigils, and the sixteen presidents of clubs of which she was a member served as honorary pallbearers.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

"WOMAN as a spiritual force" will be the keynote of the General Federation mid-Biennial Council to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, May 7-11, inclusive. Art, Music, Literature and Science will be given outstanding place on the program, with addresses on each subject to be delivered by speakers of note. Dr. Henry Van Dyke is expected to be a chief speaker. Mrs. George Minot Baker of Massachusetts is program chairman, and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson of Atlanta is chairman of the local board of directors.

"NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK" will be observed by club women throughout America, April 22-28. The campaign will be conducted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs with Mrs. J. D. Sherman, chairman of Applied Education, in charge. President Harding has given the idea his endorsement. The *Garden Magazine* of Garden City, Long Island, is co-operating and government agencies promoting gardens will assist.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter says of the purpose of the Week:

"The garden movement means a great deal more than getting a little plot of land where the child or grown-up can raise a few sweet peas or radishes. It means that serene contact with the vitality and reliability and serenity of nature, or purpose and fulfillment of human life as related to forces infinitely greater than itself. That's the reason we club women are backing Garden Week."

A Letter from Mrs. Hooper

This letter is the third step in the discussion of the Wisconsin equality law. Glance back at your CITIZENS for February 24 and March 10, at the articles by Mrs. Hooper and Mrs. Putnam—written, independently of each other, from opposite points of view.

I JUST received the *Woman Citizen* and have been reading Mrs. Frank Putnam's article on the Woman's Bill of Rights. Mrs. Putnam gives a false impression in a number of details. She says in the legislative campaign conducted by the National Woman's Party, women speaking for the bill were: Wisconsin Progressive Association, the Business and Professional Woman's organization, the League of Women Voters, the Consumers' League, etc. No one was authorized to speak for the League of Women Voters; I am very sure that no one was authorized to speak for the Consumers' League as that organization was absolutely against it. I feel quite confident that no woman was authorized to speak for the Federation of Women's Clubs. I do not know about the other organizations. I presume that woman members of all of

these organizations may have spoken for the bill but were unauthorized to represent their organizations. I know they were not authorized to represent the League of Women Voters, for I was State President at that time.

Mrs. Putnam states also that in November, 1921, the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs created a committee to study the Equal Rights Bill. She implies that the members of this committee represented the sentiment of the organizations to which they belonged. I was still the President of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters; we appointed no members of the committee to study the blanket law. I have no way of knowing whether or not the other organizations selected members for that committee; in fact this is the first time I ever heard of such a committee.

I write an article as President of the League of Women Voters at the time this legislation was passed, stating that we were against the blanket law as an organization, and Mrs. Putnam follows me stating that we appeared for the blanket law at the hearing. She also says that we were one of the organizations represented in a committee to study the results of the Equal Rights law and that we approved of it. What's the answer?—JESSIE JACK HOOPER.

A Cordial Invitation

Won't you come in and inspect the women's department of our new Park Avenue office? We have tried to make it as convenient and home-like as your own home.

Miss Furman, Manager of the Women's Department, is always available for consultation.

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Three Generations of Mary

(See the pictures on page 4.)

THERE is a play in New York this winter which is remarkable in the way it probes deep the different viewpoints of the young and old generations. In "Mary the Third" Rachel Crothers has caught that elusive thing—the modern girl—and interprets her to an audience with extraordinary sympathy and rare insight.

The three Marys are the grandmother, seen first in 1870 making the most of her feminine charms; the mother as a girl in 1890 with pompadour hair and puffed sleeves, being swept off her feet by her lover; and the daughter, the girl of today. The third Mary insists on facing things as they are and abhors the evasions and whitewashings of the older generation. She is impatient of restraint, but has an essentially clean mind, although she wants to know all the thrills of life. She finds her grandmother's creed of flattering and wheedling men to get what she wants disgusting. Her mother's silent resignation to her husband's will she regards as equally unfair. She means to meet men on a basis of equality as man to man, not on sex lines.

Mary's proposal of an unchaperoned camping trip with another girl and three boys, where they will do their own cooking and learn to know each other in a natural way, so she can make an intelligent choice of her suitors, meets the horrified protest of the elders. Her own judgment appeals to her as being quite as sound as that of her parents and she starts after a dance at the country club to carry out her plan. Then, realizing the pain it would give her family, as soon as the camp is reached she makes the party turn around and goes back home. She finds her brother asleep on the sofa in the library, and they both try to steal up to bed, when they hear their parents coming. They hide and are the involuntary witnesses of a painful scene where the father puts all the blame of the children's upbringing on the mother, and the smoldering resentment of the mother against her husband's blustering assumption that he is always right bursts into flame.

The father's denunciation of Mary and his sentence of punishment is broken into by the storm of emotion of the younger people and their sense of the catastrophe that has happened to them, in the rending of all illusion concerning their parents' relation. The tables are completely turned. Both son and daughter insist on an immediate divorce for their parents. The children's judgment of their parents is far more severe and searching than the parents' judgment of them. The fact that the mother is dependent on her husband for support makes the situation worse in their eyes.

Their shock is so genuine in finding that their parents while living together have a secret contempt and almost hatred for each other, and their horror and feeling of disgrace—not in the divorce, but in the belittling of love—is so overwhelming that the audience sees itself with new eyes. It must have occurred to many parents to wonder what they would hear if their children should speak and tell what is in their minds with absolute frankness.

The play keeps laughter close to tears and leaves an absorbed audience probing their own consciences, so close home does it strike most married couples. There is a rare insight, a delicate handling of situations which might easily be marred, and a fine sympathy and tenderness for each generation. To say that the players are worthy of the play is the highest praise one can give.

The "Angel of Siberia"

(Continued from page 10)

do the task before you well, whether it means living the principles of peace in your little family group or in a larger group. The very art of life is to do the task that is just before you."

The "task in hand" which Miss Brandstrom carried on, included going to desolate Siberia when she was a girl of twenty-four; coming in personal contact with 700,000 soldiers in hideous prison camps; obtaining and distributing food supplies; living on dog and horse meat and warmed water for a year. She was in daily contact with horrors. For one expressive detail which hints at the whole, sometimes when she took patients out of the camps for needed air, it meant dragging them herself, between piled lines of dead bodies. She tells these things if one asks, but what her mind and heart are intent on now, is relief for the stricken living soldiers and their families.

Elsa Brandstrom lived in St. Petersburg where her father, General Edward Brandstrom, was Swedish ambassador. When the war broke out she became a nurse in the Russian hospitals. Then, hearing of the frightful conditions among the war prisoners in Siberia, and knowing the Russian women would care for their own wounded, she went to Siberia—in 1915. For five years she organized kitchens and hospitals, dealt out clothes and medicine. Sometimes she just nursed in a big camp or in typhus-ridden districts. She acted as a Russian nurse, a representative of the Swedish Red Cross, and a delegate of the Swedish Legation. Thousands of widows and orphans in Europe feel that she belongs to them in a special way because she was the last to see their dear ones and delivered their dying messages.

In 1920, her father being ill, she started home to nurse him. In Omsk she was taken prisoner by the Bolshe-

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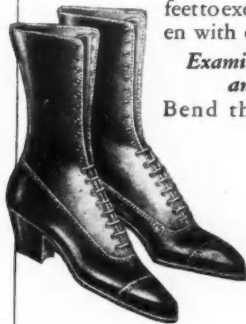
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downward. See how easily the arch flexes; how it is shaped to follow the curve of your arch. Turn the shoe over. Study the natural lines of the sole. Put the shoe on. Feel the flexible shank curve up to give exactly the right degree of support. How good looking, light-weight and comfortable the Cantilever is with its neatly shaped toe, low or medium heel and fine leathers! And how reasonable the price!

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viks and held as a hostage for General Krassin for seven weeks. "It was purely a political matter," she explained, with a smile that showed the measure of her forbearance. "They thought they had to take some one hostage—and I was the only one they could take."

After her father's death, following her return, she wrote a book, "Among War Prisoners in Russia and Siberia—1914-1920." With the money thus obtained she established two sanatoriums—one in Saxony, where mud and sulphur baths are given each summer to four hundred crippled and rheumatic soldiers, the other in Brandenburg for those mentally broken—a working sanatorium to which no one is admitted who can not do some sort of work. "I want all the homes I can establish to become self-supporting," Miss Brandstrom says, "to restore self-reliance and a sense of responsibility, and to give the patients some evidence that there is still a place for them in the world." Her special concern is the widows and children of the soldiers she saw die in Siberia.

"Now that the war is over," she says, "the task is to consider how we can help rebuild the world. The point is, the need exists—not that you did not approve the act which caused the need. Some will be able to help in one place; others in another place. I myself am in no way interested in the politics of the conditions. I am interested in human beings in distress."

"In working with people," she added, "you can not rebuild without personal understanding—which comes from contact with people, not theories. The natural understanding of women, which is their endowment in the home, and which I believe will make their special value in public life and politics, too—that natural understanding which leads to love, not hate, will help make the world over."

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

"JAZZMANIA"—produced by Metro: In which Mae Murray entertains very nicely with good light comedy and better dancing. The fictitious Balkan kingdom idea is interestingly done. The cast is fine, including three handsome young men, Rod La Rocque, Robert Frazer, and Edward Burns, which should please the ladies.

"BRASS"—produced by Warner Bros.: A screen version of the novel by Charles G. Norris, with many liberties taken. The cast is a good one, including Monte Blue, Irene Rich, and Marie Prevost, who plays the part of an unsuccessful wife most convincingly. But the whole effect of the film is so unoriginal. It's not even pure brass.

"MINNIE"—released by First National: An excellent moving picture. Leatrice Joy plays the part of a plain

girl who becomes beautiful in the last reel—the moral being that given good features any girl has a chance for beauty. The picture is admirably directed by Marshall Neilan.

"ADAM'S RIB"—produced by Paramount: An utterly useless picture, with, in our opinion, no entertainment value except that the cave man episode, dragged in for slight reason in the middle of the picture, should give you a good laugh.

"MAD LOVE"—released by Goldwyn, with Pola Negri: One of the several German pictures seen over here which have not come up to the standard of the fine ones like "Passion." Pola Negri's staunch admirers may be able to sit through this film, but she is the only recommendation for an otherwise impossible picture.

"THE WHITE FLOWER"—produced by Paramount: A typical Hawaiian picture, including moonlight, surf riding, flowing lava, and Betty Compson as a very charming half native, half American girl.

"THE FROZEN NORTH"—released by First National, with Buster Keaton: A two-reel comedy which is well worth going out of the way to see. Buster has so successfully lampooned Northwestern drammer that no one will be able to get away with it again.

"MR. BILLINGS SPENDS HIS DIME"—produced by Paramount: A pleasingly entertaining picture in which Walter Hiers spends the ten-cent piece and finds himself mysteriously involved in a revolution on a fictitious island somewhere off the coast of America, and flavored with Spanish. The spirit of the film is satirical, to which George Fawcett, heavily bearded and desperate looking, adds much. No reason why the younger set should not have the pleasure of having a laugh or so out of it.

"CATCH MY SMOKE"—produced by Fox: Tom Mix is in this and whatever Tom and his horse Tony do is good fun to see. The story rambles on like most Westerns. This time there are two girls. No chance of being disappointed or fooled—the villainous foreman is right there at the head of the rustler pack. But Tom gets them—trust him.

She Who Makes Time

(Continued from page 13)

opening out of her office she has the most compact kitchen-pantry imaginable.

But her chief interest, enthusiasm, and philosophy of life centers around her business. A watch, whose every part is perfect in itself, and must co-operate perfectly with every other part, in order to keep accurate time, is her guiding symbol. That is the kind of a harmonious business organization, and a harmonious world, for which she works.

The Bookshelf

THEY say that the best way to cure wander-lust is to wander. The "Bookshelf" has distinct doubts about that, but it is perfectly certain that the best way to contract that delightful disease is to roam around in books. The very names they print so coldly hold magic. Say over aloud Valparaiso, Stamboul, Genghiz Khan, Hoangho. Don't they make you want to leave New York, or Kansas City, or Sacramento, and go wandering over the face of the bumpy globe?

Let's start east, and visit Mufty-Zade K. Zia Bey, when he is "*Speaking of the Turks*" (Duffield, 1922). He is the son of the Turkish Ambassador to England, and recently returned to Turkey with an American bride after spending ten years over here. He shows the Turkey he knows and loves, the lives of his own cultured friends and relatives in their homes and their businesses, in town and country. He takes his American bride through school and colleges, to concerts and art exhibits, and writes down her impressions. The most unusual thing about the book is its lack of the usual. Here are no Arabian Nights harems, no trousered ladies with tinkling bracelets and provoking eyes, no miles of golden cushions and tons of sticky sweetmeats. This is a sober, poverty-stricken Turkey, living under allied control and suffering the triumphant swaggerings of her traditional enemies, Greeks, Armenians, and Levantines. It is a Turkey whose men and women are quietly working together to preserve their national ideals and existence, and to overcome the barriers of prejudice and distortion which hedge them about. The book is frankly pro-Turkish, and it is only fair that people who pride themselves on their judgment should read the Turkish side, especially when it is presented with so much sincerity, sensitiveness, charm, and gentle humor.

So crowded is Constantinople with Russians that it is no trouble at all to follow their backward trail to Krasnoyarsk in Siberia, where Ferdinand Ossendowski, Polish scientist, begins the astounding adventures which he relates in "*Beasts, Men, and Gods*" (Dutton, 1922). When the Bolshevik forces surrounded the town in the early part of 1920, Dr. Ossendowski fled into the forest, and spent the winter in a cave with a rifle as his only friend. As soon as the ice broke he started south, through Outer and Inner Mongolia and Thibet, with British India as his goal. These are the book's division headings—"Drawing Lots with Death," "The Living Buddha," "The Straining Heart of Asia," "The Land of Demons," "Mystery of Mysteries, the King of the World." Doesn't it sound like the wildest imaginings? It is a good deal wilder than that. Dr. Ossendowski's repu-

tation as a scientist vouches for his truthfulness, but it is a bit of a strain to sit under a soft-shaded electric light in a steam-heated house and believe every word. If you throw away the element of truth, stop worrying as to whether or not such unparalleled things could really happen, and read for fun—morning will probably find you still reading.

Once arrived in Mongolia, China is only a step. But a short step lengthwise is a steep step down when you go from the heights of adventure with Dr. Ossendowski to the calm plains of business with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is President of South China. And yet, so strange a thing is imagination, that the very preface of Dr. Sun's book, "*The International Development of China*" (Putnam, 1922), is quite capable of starting you on another, though very different, mental debauch. He says:

"In order to solve the Chinese question, I suggest that the vast resources of China be developed internationally . . . for the good of the world in general and the Chinese people in particular. It is my hope that as a result of this the present spheres of influence can be abolished; the international commercial war can be done away with; the internecine capitalistic competition can be got rid of; and last, but not least, the class struggle between capital and labor can be avoided. Thus the root of war will be forever exterminated so far as China is concerned."

How's that for a Monday morning's work? But that is only Dr. Sun's end. His means, that is his program for the development of China, comes down to practical details. He outlines railroads, roads, ports, colonies, canals, iron and coal fields, cement works, ship yards, and basic industries which should be built, and which he believes would pay tremendous dividends. His plans have been presented to various nations, and an appendix carries interested replies. Of course the capital involved would be enormous, and the operations would take un-estimated years. No one not thoroughly familiar with conditions in China could properly evaluate the individual plans. But the important thing is that here is a survey, not of a town or a district, but of a country containing four million square miles and four hundred million people. One man's mind has held the entire country suspended, has turned it this way and that, taken note of its possibilities and its deficiencies, said "We must have this road here, and that harbor there," has made a broad working plan for the future of the country's development for generations. It is a notable achievement—and such fun to read if you like to go geographying with an empire builder.—M. A.

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Washington

(Continued from page 8)

Prevention of wars. The last days of the 68th Congress saw propositions for outlawing war.

Protection of natural resources.

Constitutional Amendments

The last Congress had over sixty propositions to amend the Constitution. Many of them were interesting, four were particularly pertinent.

Child labor. The resolution amending the Constitution to give Congress the power to regulate child labor was reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and was on the Senate calendar at the close of the session.

The amendment offered by Senator Norris which would change the date of convening of a Congress elected in November to the first week in January following, and also change the date of inauguration of presidents to the third week in the same month, was passed by the Senate but failed in the House. Its sponsors declared that it was defeated by Representatives who had lost in the last election. Senator Norris promises

that he will vigorously re-open it. The proposition has had widespread approval due especially to the obvious situation this year when a Congress composed of men defeated in November tried to legislate matters that obviously would have failed if the November candidates had been in their seats.

Amendment by Senator Wadsworth of New York which provides that any state legislature qualified to vote on a constitutional amendment shall have been elected after the proposal of such amendment. Reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

By Representative Madden. An amendment giving the President the right to veto the specific items in appropriation measures.

Resolution amending the Constitution so that the term of a president would be extended to six years. He would then be ineligible for reelection.

Senator Ashurst. Elimination of the electoral college and the direct election of the President and Vice President by a popular vote.

By Senator Ladd. Proposition to amend the Constitution so that Congress could not declare war except when such declaration was approved by a popular referendum. Senator Ladd also would submit treaties to popular vote.

The Ladd-Brookhart-LaFollette group in the Senate will start in the new Congress with a great thirst for continuing the investigation of alleged monopolies, particularly after the startling report of Senator LaFollette as head of the Senate Committee which investigated oil and gasoline prices, finding the Standard Oil Companies violating the dissolution act passed in 1911. The food-packing interests whose activities have been in and out of Congress for years notably in Senator Kenyon's time, are on the Farm bloc list for attack.

The Fight Against Flu

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

College Physician at Barnard

THE flu epidemic this winter has turned all our minds again to the subject of widespread infection.

Twenty years ago, typhoid was a deadly disease; now it is a thing of the past. Typhoid was conquered in two ways; by public sanitation (pure water, clean milk) and by inoculation. Both these methods were dependent on scientific knowledge—the first on the knowledge of the mode of infection of the germ; the second on the knowledge of the mode of defense of the body against the germ. The first method involved a study of infection; the second, of immunity; taken together they have banished typhoid. Yet even in the typhoid era, only 10-20% of the population succumbed, the bulk of the people escaping due to the high level of their general resistance.

Just so, the eradication of respiratory

disease will follow the same three lines—of public sanitation, specific inoculation, and personal immunity.

Respiratory disease germs are true parasites and spread from person to person; by direct contact, as kissing; by indirect contact, as inhaling germ-laden air that has just been coughed or sneezed or swept or dusted into the general atmosphere.

Therefore, the most important public health measures are:—1) Isolation of all persons sick with respiratory disease (colds, coughs, sore throats, hoarseness), especially for the first three days while the germs are multiplying. 2) Adequate ventilation, thus sweeping away the infected air. 3) Public health manners, no coughing or sneezing except into a handkerchief, no spitting.

The second method of combating respiratory disease is through the use of specific vaccines injected into the individual, thus inducing an immunity against the special disease, colds, or flu or pneumonia, for several months.

The third method is by raising the general level of personal immunity. Such resistance is increased by warmth, rest, good nutrition, courage. The individual must be well fed, well rested, well dressed and fearless.

A well fed individual weighs the proper amount for her height and age. She has good blood (red cells about 5,000,000 and haemoglobin 100%), a clear skin, active intestines.

A well-dressed person wears clean, loose, porous clothes of sufficient thickness to keep the skin warm and dry.

A well-rested person has so balanced her hours of work, recreation and sleep that she has no hang-over of cumulative fatigue from one day to the next. She also insists upon a summer vacation.

A fearless person walks in the confident belief that the world is good and no harm can touch her. This psychological buoyancy and courage is the conscious backing each individual gives to her subconscious, an absolute essential to the subconscious in its control of the health of the body.

Attention, Suffragists!

If you have not received a special invitation to subscribe to the limited first edition of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's book on the Inside Story of the Suffrage Fight, send your name and address at once to the WOMAN CITIZEN. Many of the old lists of suffrage names have been destroyed, and some of Mrs. Catt's best friends may have been omitted quite unintentionally in the notices that have been sent out. Every suffrage man or woman who did his or her bit for woman suffrage is eligible for this edition and is hereby invited to subscribe, or at least to send name and address to the WOMAN CITIZEN, 171 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Heart-to-Heart

YOU AND THE ADVERTISER

"HOW do you regard the advertising in your magazines? Do you know that few of them could live six months if it were not for the advertisers?" This question put to a group of women the other day was met with frank incredulity. Most readers know that the advertisers play a considerable part in magazine making, but they are distinctly surprised when told it is the advertiser who has made the modern magazine possible. When a manufacturer uses the mail, every letter costs him one or two cents postage, besides the price of paper, printing and labor. The magazine offers him a chance to reach a selected list of people at a quarter of the cost of the letter, so magazine advertising has grown, and as advertising revenue has increased, it has been possible to make better magazines for the reader, and the advertiser has profited by a widening market.

With the income from advertising the magazine went out for an ever-increasing number of subscribers, and as the subscribers increased the amount of advertising and the advertising rate increased, and as the amount of advertising increased the size of the magazine increased with it. It was an unending circle, bounded now by a postal law which decrees that a magazine cannot be more than 50% advertising, and by the purchasing power of the readers of the magazine.

So profitable is the partnership that successful magazines are sold at much less than the cost of the paper on which they are printed. The public has become so used to buying periodicals at a nominal price that it would be difficult today to persuade them to pay what a magazine costs. The *Woman Citizen*, for example, is manufactured with an economy of which only woman's thrift is capable. Yet every copy of the *Citizen* costs twice as much as a subscriber pays for it. The deficit in this case is paid in only a small part by the advertiser, for the advertising world has not yet placed the intelligent woman. In general, an advertiser believes that the frivolous woman is the one who spends money. In some magazine offices the word intelligent or progressive as applied to women is taboo because the advertising manager believes, rightly or wrongly, that the term frightens the advertiser away!

Some women's magazines are built frankly on an appeal to spend money. Extravagant tastes are promoted by both pictures and text. Even the editorial pages carry a solicitation more or less veiled to buy, and articles and advertising combine to form an irresistible lure. The popular magazines for home makers are built largely around fash-

ions. They naturally carry advertising of foods, articles of household use and apparel, and as their circulation is huge, they are popular mediums for advertisers.

Now where does the *Woman Citizen* come in? Just here—Every subscriber to the *Citizen* has a rather exceptional buying power. She has to be well groomed and well dressed. She buys with discrimination and good taste for her own household. She helps to finance her club and may be a member of a House Committee dealing with large supplies. She is a thrifty, discriminating buyer, wanting the best she can afford,

and believing the best is the cheapest. As a matter of fact she is an unusually valuable customer for the first-class merchant or manufacturer because of her own buying power and her influence with other women. But she must convince him that she is. He is won by the sheer weight of numbers of other magazines. *Citizen* readers can convince him by giving personal attention to his product. He is a vital factor in building up the magazine to the place where it will be a tremendous force in the life of the nation and something of which all women will be proud. It is of the utmost importance to increase his num-



Why they stick

On the ground floor of the telephone building a man worked at the test board. It was night; flood had come upon the city; death and disaster threatened the inhabitants. Outside the telephone building people had long since sought refuge; the water mounted higher and higher; fire broke out in nearby buildings. But still the man at the test board stuck to his post; keeping up the lines of communication; forgetful of self; thinking only of the needs of the emergency.

On a higher floor of the same building a corps of telephone operators worked all through the night, knowing that buildings around them were being washed from their foundations, that fire drew near, that there might be no escape.

It was the spirit of service that kept them at their work—a spirit beyond thought of advancement or re-

ward—the spirit that animates men and women everywhere who know that others depend upon them. By the nature of telephone service this is the every-day spirit of the Bell System.

The world hears of it only in times of emergency and disaster, but it is present all the time behind the scenes. It has its most picturesque expression in those who serve at the switchboard, but it animates every man and woman in the service.

Some work in quiet laboratories or at desks; others out on the "highways of speech." Some grapple with problems of management or science; some with maintenance of lines and equipment; others with office details. But all know, better than any one else, how the safe and orderly life of the people depends on the System—and all know that the System depends on them.



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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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CLEANERS and DYERS

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Reasonable Prices

Prompt Delivery

For stores throughout New York City, see telephone directory

bers and his belief in the magazine. No one but you can do this. You can let him know you read his advertising, you can send for his catalogue and buy his goods. The most helpful thing you could do for the *Woman Citizen* is to prove to the advertiser that the readers of the *Woman Citizen* value his advertising and that advertising in the *Citizen* pays.—C. F. B.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

MEN and women, with very few exceptions, have some good reason for saving money whether they actually act upon it or not. Young people save for the necessary expenses of marriage and the founding of a home; those a little older to educate their children, provide for dependents and for an income in their own old age. There are also many special objects such as a house, trousseau, college education, trips abroad, long vacations, ownership of one's business, an automobile, a farm, special collections of books, paintings or rare objects, endowments, memorials, leisure in which to begin and establish a new pursuit.

Many "Castles in Spain" have remained in that airy region, simply because their dreamer did not realize that systematic thrift would eventually make them real. With the investing habit once well started, the growth of money earned by that already saved, and continuously increased at regular intervals

by regular amounts, is surprisingly rapid.

Many excellent budgets have been worked out giving the amounts which should be set aside for permanent investment. The proportion of these to the whole varies according to the size of the income.

As we come to the smaller budgets, the ratio of wise savings diminishes more rapidly than the total income, since certain essentials of living cost about the same for all and so form a larger part of the smaller income, leaving a decreased margin of possible savings.

For the average family of four people, two of them children, with an income of \$3,600 to \$5,000, most budgets suggest the setting aside of 10 per cent (\$360 to \$500) a year for investments; for an income of \$6,000 to \$10,000 more should be saved proportionately, 15 per cent of the total or \$900 to \$1,000 being thus set aside. A single person should be able to save about double these amounts. In fact, it is the writer's opinion that a single person without dependents should save about three to four times these amounts on the incomes given. But no rule can be laid down as to what is wise for all.

Percentages are not very concrete to many people, so perhaps some actual sums may be more enlightening. Most of us wish to provide for a certain minimum income by a given time. For instance, one may wish to make sure of receiving \$1,300 a year (which is \$25 a week) on retiring from active business

TABLE A

Annual Income Desired	\$500	\$900	\$1,200	\$1,800	\$2,400	\$3,000
Monthly deposits (interest received being reinvested) required to produce that income						
at the end of 5 years	\$150	255	315	530	710	900
" " " " 10 "	\$ 65	115	155	235	310	385
" " " " 15 "	\$ 40	70	95	140	180	245

TABLE B

Growth of \$100 Invested Each Month with Interest Compounded Semi-Annually					
Period	At 3½%	At 4%	At 4½%	At 5%	At 6%
1 year	\$ 1,222.90	\$ 1,226.10	\$ 1,229.43	\$ 1,232.70	\$ 1,239.30
2 years	2,488.90	2,501.80	2,514.80	2,527.80	2,554.10
3 years	3,799.60	3,829.00	3,858.67	3,888.50	3,949.00
4 years	5,156.60	5,209.90	5,263.69	5,318.10	5,428.80
5 years	6,561.50	6,646.50	6,732.65	6,820.10	6,998.70
6 years	8,016.10	8,141.10	8,268.45	8,398.00	8,664.20
7 years	9,521.90	9,696.20	9,874.14	10,055.90	10,431.20
8 years	11,081.00	11,314.00	11,552.91	11,797.70	12,305.80
9 years	12,695.10	12,997.30	13,308.06	13,627.70	14,294.50
10 years	14,366.10	14,748.50	15,143.09	15,550.30	16,404.40

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fifteen years from now. On the basis of 5 per cent interest this would require the saving of \$100 a month for that period and the reinvestment of the interest on this as it is received.

Saving for a definite income at some future time works out about as shown, in round numbers, in Table A below, with interest figured at 5 per cent, a safe and average rate.

Other annual incomes would work out in like proportion, and may easily be obtained from the above by multiplying or dividing. Or, if you want help, go to a bank, bondhouse or insurance company, where full tables may be consulted. For different periods of years a good idea of the growth of money may be found in Table B.

Financial independence is so desirable that great care should be exercised in selecting sound investments. A sure low rate of interest is better than a high but uncertain one. Security of principal and interest is essential for one's savings. Be conservative in your judgment and remember "it is better to be safe than sorry."

Correspondence Crumbs

I SIMPLY should not know how to keep mentally alive and alert without my *Woman Citizen*.—E. C. M., Hart, Mich.

Let up on the first woman pedal! Thin the mixture a bit as to the braggadocio content as to woman's amazing effectiveness wherever she turns. (Unsigned—on questionnaire.)

Miriam Allen de Ford, Central California correspondent of the Federated Press, writes her appreciation of the article about Anita Whitney, in the *Citizen* for January 13, but asks to make slight corrections to a newspaper quotation in the article: "The National Convention of the Communist Labor Party did not endorse the National I. W. W., but simply passed a resolution praising the steadfast courage of the members of the latter organization who were undergoing persecution for their economic beliefs. Moreover, the men at Bakersfield, like the 400 other members of the I. W. W. now convicted or about to be convicted under California's barbarous criminal syndicalism act, were found guilty of no violence or other overt act, but simply condemned to imprisonment for membership in the I. W. W." Miss de Ford writes that a bill to repeal the criminal syndicalism bill has been introduced in the Assembly by a legislator who based his move largely on Miss Whitney's case.

Your "Bookshelf" and "Line on the Movies" are so helpful that even my men folks live by them.—F. S. S., Allentown, Pa.

I think the *Woman Citizen* is as necessary to the more intelligent class of women as a financial paper to certain business men or a medical magazine to a physician.—E. F., N. Y. C.

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The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Contents for April 7, 1923

A Page of News Pictures.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
Your Business in Washington.....	7
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
Their First Year.....	9
South American Contrasts.....	10
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
Thoughts on Divorce.....	11
By Jesse Lynch Williams	
Fifty-Fifty Wives.....	12
By Mary Alden Hopkins	
"Friday Morning's" New Home.....	13
By Mildred Adams	
Manager of Skyland.....	14
By Emma H. de Zouche	
Our Jukes Family.....	15
By Elizabeth J. Hauser	
Editorially Speaking.....	16

The Citizen's Policy
The Inferiority Complex
If Not This League, What?
More Than "Bones"
Lest We Forget
The Silk Stocking Epoch
Garden Week
Double Immortality
Peonage in the United States

What the American Woman Thinks 18

Unite for World Peace, by Beatrice
Forbes-Robertson Hale—How to
Build An Opinion, by Mrs. Percy
V. Pennybacker—Iowa Light on
the League, by Maud Wood Park

The Woman Voter 20

The official organ of the National
League of Women Voters, edited
by Ruth Kimball Gardiner

World News About Women 24

Your Investments 26

By Eleanor Kerr

The Bookshelf 29

By M. A.

Milk and Immunity 30

By Gulielma F. Alsop

A Line on the Movies 31

By Alva Taylor Gallico

The Advertisers' Corner 33

Our Own Dingbats 34

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Vol. VII New Style

No. 23

Certain Books of Importance

THE INVISIBLE GODS

By Edith Franklin Wyatt

"A wonderfully human story, the
saga of an American family." *St.*
Louis Globe-Democrat . . . "A novel
far above the ordinary. It has sym-
pathy, understanding, humor and
enough irony to give it salt." *N. P.*
D. in the New York Globe. \$2.00

LEAGUE OR WAR?

By Irving Fisher

"It is a most readable and con-
vincing argument in support of nec-
essary and effective action by the
American people to prevent a recurrence
of wars." *Major General*
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portant and interesting books that
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public. Volume I "Ancient Art"
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"Renaissance Art" and Volume IV
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By James Harvey Robinson

The outline analysis of Man's
mind, which for over a year has been
on all lists of best sellers. "The
book is a bomb! It is loaded with
the most dangerous and destructive
of all explosives—the TNT of logical
reasoning." *Hendrick Van Loon.*

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THE IMMIGRANT'S DAY IN COURT

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New York School of Social Research.
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the injustice that may be done the
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through ignorance of his peculiar-
ities. \$2.50

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By Henry T. Finck

"The best that has so far been
written on garden subjects," *Luther*
Burbank wrote to the author, "Your
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iums." \$2.50

HOW TO PLAY FUNG-CHOW

By L. L. Harr

"Pung-Chow's appeal is that it
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standard book on how to play Pung-
Chow (Mah-Jong), written by the
man who introduced the game into
the United States. Revised and en-
larged edition. \$2.00

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© Claude Harris, London

WE needn't say which picture contains Mrs. Catt. This is one of the many lovely parties distinguished people gave for her in South America. Her host this time is Ambassador Morgan, of Brazil. On her left is Mrs. Livermore, officially connected with the Brazil exposition, and in the group at Mrs. Catt's right are the three members of her party—Mrs. Van Lennep seated next.

In the upper left corner is Mrs. Oliver Strachey, prominent as suffragist in England and the United States; editor of the *Woman's Leader*; chairman of the Woman's Service Bureau during the war. Mrs. Strachey served as political manager for Lady Astor after her first election to Parliament, and is now Political Secretary of the League of Nations Union. She is lecturing here this month. Incidentally, she is the sister-in-law of Lytton Strachey, author of "Queen Victoria."

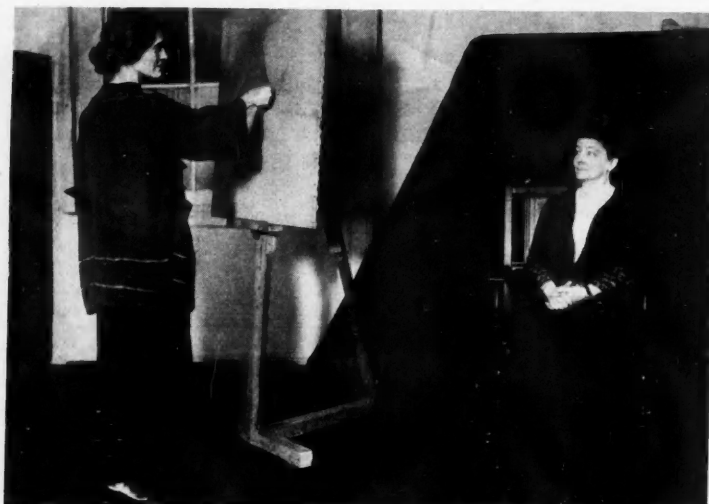


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BELOW, Lord Robert Cecil—just as he left the ship, on his arrival to talk to us about The League of Nations. He will be star speaker at the Des Moines Convention of the League of Women Voters, April 13. Lord Robert is often spoken of as the godfather of the League. He was a valiant worker for it in the Paris days, and is perhaps its leading English defender.

Next to him, Mrs. Park, President of the National League of Women Voters, is shown sitting to Miss Adele Clark, who is chairman of the Virginia State League, as well as a prominent artist. The portrait will be exhibited at the Des Moines convention.

In the center is another evidence that the world does move. She is Miss Tata (probably she has more name than that, but we don't know it), and she is the first Hindu woman to be admitted to the bar.



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

APRIL 7, 1923

Number 23

News Notes of the Fortnight

In the British Parliament

ANOTHER attempt has been started to reform the British House of Lords. The suggestion was made in the form of a resolution by Lord Newton declaring that it is "desirable that the number of members should be reduced." It was adopted too. It seems that of the 664 temporal peers in 1920, 195 never attended the sessions of the House, while 150 attended less than ten times. In 1921 the number was 674; but 240 weren't there at all, and 220 came fewer than ten times. Last year out of a 684 total 189 failed to attend the sessions and 220 attended fewer than ten times. "Backwoodsmen"—Lord Salisbury once called these indifferent members. Lord Newton's idea was to reduce the membership to a fixed maximum of three hundred members, and thereby greatly increase its efficiency. With the addition of the spiritual lords the grand total is 726, not to mention the "thirty ladies" who will probably get seated *sometime*.

The House of Commons has been having an excitement of its own, with promise of more to come. Philip Snowden, well known in the Labor Party, introduced a resolution in favor of government ownership and management of all the industries of Great Britain, the properties not to be confiscated, but purchased by the issue of Government bonds. This socialistic plan would mean the continued existence of wealth only in the form of state securities, and its management would be under the direct control of Parliament. As a correspondent of the *New York Times* points out, socialization has gone rather far in Great Britain—the state runs post-office, telephone, telegraph, savings-banks, pensions, gas, water, street-cars, milk supply, some industrial and health insurance; and the commission appointed by Lloyd George to study the troublesome coal situation reported in favor of state purchase and control. But the Snowden resolution is another matter, and the Labor Party itself is widely split on the issue. Neither Ramsay MacDonald, the present leader, nor

Very Briefly

THE death of Senator Samuel D. Nicholson of Colorado has cut the Republican majority in the Senate to eight—on the assumption that the Democratic governor of Colorado will appoint a Democrat in his place.

Milo D. Campbell, appointed to the Federal Reserve Board as the much discussed "dirt farmer" member, died a week after he took the oath of office.

Forty children from the Bakule School for Crippled Children in Prague—children made helpless by the war—are coming for a two-months' demonstration tour of the United States, through arrangements made by the American Red Cross. The school was founded with the aid of the Junior American Red Cross. Its reconstruction work has been remarkably successful.

The Federal Council of Churches announces that religious bodies in America made their greatest growth last year—an increase of 1,220,428 over the previous year. Protestants now report 27,454,080 members; Catholics, 18,104,804, and Jews more than 3,300,000.

The French Chamber of Deputies is not disposed to ratify the Washington naval treaties, and M. Poincaré is expected to introduce a bill providing for ratification with the stipulation that France's adherence to the treaty shall cease at the end of 1936 unless she gives notice two years before of intention to continue.

For our Rhine Army bill, we have agreed to deduct the value of German material delivered to us after the Armistice—from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and to accept payment out of future reparations in twelve instalments.

The new Governor General of Porto Rico, Horace M. Towner, who succeeds E. Mont Reily, has left for his post. H. P. Coates, of Saranac Lake, New York, has been appointed his attorney general.

Arthur Henderson would go so far. The resolution did not come to a vote, but is sure to be discussed again soon. Philip Snowden, incidentally, is a striking figure in British politics. An excise collector in his early manhood, he had a bicycle accident that crippled him for life. During the year and a half in which he was prostrate he read economics, and he got up a Socialist, determined, despite his handicap, to enter public life in the interest of his new principles.

Russia Punishes

WHEN the Soviet Government condemned to death Archbishop Zepliak of the Greek Catholic Church in Russia and Vicar General Buechkavitch, pleas and protests poured in from all over Europe, and our own state department entered an appeal by way of the German Embassy. The churchmen had been condemned for propaganda against the government, for organized resistance to its decree of church disestablishment—an offense for which death, in peace times, is universally considered a highly disproportionate punishment. The pleas were based on the claim that the men had not been accused of counter-revolutionary activities, and that even if they were to be considered dangerous, imprisonment was surely sufficient protection. Within a few days the sentence of the Archbishop was commuted to solitary confinement for ten years, but the Vicar General has been executed, and the Soviet Government has made sharp protest against interference with its affairs.

The High Cost of Sugar

WHY does sugar cost so much? An investigation is under way to find out. This follows charges made by the People's Legislative League representing the progressive bloc in Congress, though a preliminary investigation had already been started by the Department of Commerce to discover the reason for the sudden sharp rise.

In their original attack the People's League held Secretary Hoover partly responsible, because of a technical Department of Commerce statement which apparently said that there was a sugar shortage and so gave speculators a chance to boost the price.

Mr. Hoover's Bureau Chief who was responsible for this document, came out with a public statement that Mr. Hoover had never seen it, that any how it did not say shortage, and had been misinterpreted by a news agency.

The People's Legislative League continued its attacks, charging "outrageous gambling" and manipulation to force up

the price of sugar. The tariff on sugar was also freely blamed. President Harding promptly ordered the Tariff Commission to conduct an investigation and promised that if they found the tariff responsible he would exercise his powers under the new law to reduce it. The Tariff Commission has started its inquiry. The People's League, learning that this will probably take several months, says that it will just permit the speculators to escape, and recommends that the Department of Justice bring the matter at once before a Federal Grand Jury and subpoena the books of sugar brokers in New York and Washington.

The Americas Meet

THE Pan-American Conference, which opened at Santiago March 25, got rather a blow at the start with the announcement of Brazil's refusal to accept the status quo as a basis for naval strength. Chile's expected suggestion that armament expenditures be reduced, or limited, in equal proportions would not be welcomed. The reason given for Brazil's attitude is that her huge territory is without a complete railroad system and remote parts can only be reached—and kept in order—through sea communication. At present her navy stands third in South America. She has an American Naval Mission for her instruction—which Argentina resents; and Peru also has an American Naval Mission—which irritates Chile.

Also the project for a League of American nations which Uruguay was to introduce, will not be pressed, because the sentiment of the majority of the nations represented, including our own, is against it. It is understood that nothing will happen at this conference which Europe could interpret as an intention on the part of the Americas to isolate themselves from Europe.

Troubled Ireland

FOR Ireland peace is still only a hope, not a fact. The Irish Republicans, unwilling to accept any compromise whatever with the British Government, continue to oppose the Irish Free State by every means in their power, and the Free State retaliates with harsh measures. The number of executions of "rebels" carried out by the Free State is now said to be sixty-three, and more than a hundred sympathizers with the Republican movement have recently been arrested in England and Scotland and deported to Dublin.

Guns and The Treaty

OUR State Department has had to back down from the position it took on changes in the elevation of guns on capital ships. Secretary Hughes was informed from some source within the department of the Navy that the British had changed the elevation of the guns on their capital ships, thus allowing

greater range and power. Our own navy had planned similar modernization and an expenditure of \$6,500,000 had recently been authorized by Congress. Then it came out that the alleged information about the British was incorrect, and that the British were disposed to consider such changes a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Washington agreement. The problem now confronts Secretary Hughes of deciding on our course, and the probability is that the modernization program will be definitely abandoned.

The Ruhr—No Progress

THERE has been no marked change in the Ruhr situation during the fortnight. But a change is likely if the French carry out the plan to expel every railway worker who continues on strike. This would probably involve about half a million people if the families are counted in, and the question of how the deportation would be accomplished is a question. Chancellor Cuno has again said in a public speech that the Germans must hold fast to their policy; but also he is reported as taking the position now that negotiations might be possible without the actual evacuation of the Ruhr, if it were understood that the French were to leave soon afterward. This hasn't interested the French much because they had no intention of leaving in advance of negotiations anyhow. The German situation has become increasingly serious with the threat of internal trouble. The monarchist faction of Ba-



Wood block prints—an old art revived—have an ardent and efficient disciple in Eliza D. Gardiner, of Providence, Rhode Island, whose "Boy and Goose" appears on the cover. In her carving she catches the simplicity, the love, the utter abandon of childhood. A pupil of the Rhode Island School of Design, her early work was in water colors and pastels. Her favorite subject has always been children, whatever the medium, though the impression of space and horizon in her landscapes is extraordinary.

Miss Gardiner has shown in the principal Eastern cities, and at the International Print Exhibition in Los Angeles, California, in 1923. She is a member of the Society of Independent Artists and a teacher at the Rhode Island School of Design.

varia has been so menacing that last week the Bavarian frontier was closed to prevent the possibility of the invasion of Prussia and an attempt to overthrow the republic. Between French and Germans the latest outbreak is a riot at the Krupp works in which eleven Germans were killed and twenty-four wounded. Four Krupp directors were arrested.

Louis Loucheur, a former Cabinet minister in France, has come out for a demilitarized Rhineland under the care of the League of Nations, and meantime expresses himself boldly as believing that the United States can and should intervene in the triple problem of reparations, French security and inter-Allied debts.

The International Chamber of Commerce, at its Congress at Rome, decided the time is not ripe for intervention in the Ruhr, but has a plan for the ultimate settlement of the whole problem. It is the world economic conference idea again. The resolution was offered by the American delegation, calling for a conference to which business men of all countries would be asked, to discuss reparations, securities, debts. It started from the premise that Germany must pay, but that an adjustment must be made which will not ruin her.

And—for another angle—Hugo Stinnes, the great German steel magnate, met our great steel magnate, Judge Gary, at Rome (by arrangement) and proposed to him a United States-German steel alliance. Of which more later.

More Talk with the Turks

ANOTHER conference with Turkey is almost certain. The Allies have replied in pacific strain to Ismet Pasha's note of March 8 outlining what the Turks would consider in place of the terms offered at Lausanne. But they will not accept the Turks' proposal that the economic clauses be detached for separate discussion.

Meantime the oil issue is coming closer. The Turks are apparently about to reaffirm the "Chester concessions" involving extensive rights in Asia Minor, including the construction of 1200 miles of railroad. This "Chester project" dates back to 1909, five years earlier than the British concession, which has never been ratified, and the two interests are conflicting. The story is just begun.

Paris Babies Win

AN evidence of the French concern about the birth rate is clear in a measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies, providing a stiff fine for house owners who refuse to rent premises to families with children, or who make children an excuse for raising the rent. It is reported things had gone so far in Paris that in some apartment houses the birth of a baby involved cancellation of the lease.

April 3, 1923.

What
Women
Can Do



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For the
1924
Election

Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

March 30, 1923.

THE presidential election of 1924 will be a test of the woman vote, said a politician at the capital. If it doesn't strike a decisive blow then, the verdict will be that women did not want the franchise after they got it. Didn't know how to use it and were too apathetic to learn. Didn't care enough about national politics to try to understand what it was all about. Didn't realize the responsibility of the franchise enough to walk across the street to the ballot-box. Didn't know what they were fighting for when they struggled for suffrage. Went into suffrage for the sake of the excitement of having a "cause."

This seems harsh. Some politicians at the capital were too delicate to put it in so many words. Others were bold and frank—and that is what they said. The last Congressional elections engendered such conclusions. The "woman vote" was not definable, distinct, or active, in that election. Women were said to follow men. They voted as the men did—or they did not vote at all—or they joined the ranks of independents who cried for the moon. Moreover, national politicians pointed out, so far when women have shown campaign zeal they have begun too late.

We Start Too Late

At every election, presidential and otherwise, since the franchise was extended to women, women have begun campaign activity after nominating delegates have been chosen, candidates have been selected, issues defined, and the whole election program mapped out. Then a formal invitation has been extended to women, sometimes heartily, sometimes dutifully, to participate. If they participated, often it was to watch the machinery already assembled, move to a predetermined conclusion. Only comparatively few, not in the great machine, realize that a presidential election is churning months before nominating conventions. This is the result of man's experience with the franchise since he signed the Constitution. Men

know the infinite preliminary steps as instinctively as women know the pinch of salt that goes into a pot of potatoes.

In this formative, preliminary period of a presidential campaign, women have scarcely figured. It is obvious and commonsensible to realize that this part of the political game has been the one in which women have not been urged to participate. Let us turn the tables. In this day and age every woman considers it a pleasant, cooperative and helpful thing to invite the male sex to sit at a board and partake of the results of somebody's expert kitchen and cook-stove labors—but we are a far cry yet from inviting a parcel of men who think they can cook down into the kitchen and letting them throw the puff paste together, expecting it to be not only a success but better than ever has been produced by feminine hands. So you will hear from these politicians in Washington and elsewhere again this year that it is not yet time for women to potter around in presidential politics.

It is not time if the apathy which was supposed to have attended the expression of the new vote is to be continued. If not, it is high time.

Every woman who desires to be a delegate to the national conventions which will nominate the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency should declare such an intention between now and the first of September. If your correspondent were to quote, this would be ascribed to a national politician of authority.

Every woman voter who is to display an interest in the issues of the next election should begin now to cooperate with her local group, and through that with the state and national Committees to put individual and community sentiment on record.

With Congress out of the way, the capital has made strides during the fortnight in the discussion of campaign prospects and the general political situation. The President is about to return from his vacation in Florida. During his absence, when he has become diverted from golf, it has been to comment

upon campaign queries, and to reflect upon politics. From the time he arrives in Washington until next December when the new Congress convenes, he will be importuned by the harbingers of the election. When he makes his Western tour to Alaska, his wayside speeches will be election material. This means that issues will become more definite, that President Harding's own candidacy will be determined, and that by fall considerable impetus will have been added to election prospects. It is high time to report on the situation. Your correspondent has made the rounds and in the following brief summary analyzes what women can do preparatory to 1924.

The Party Urge

There are five divisions of interest in an election: individual responsibility, issues, candidates, conventions and elections. The first four belong strictly to the preparatory stage. Elections themselves are well organized, but what goes before is often a closed book.

First, individual responsibility. A voter's responsibility, says the politician, is simple—so long as there is party government in the United States, choose a party and vote; and choose the party not because it perfectly represents what you think—which it probably will not—but because it is the best medium for individual effectiveness. This, he believes, is what women did not do in the last election, nor have they been conscientious about it since the Nineteenth Amendment was passed. It is out of the question to assume that all women can take an active interest, but it is not unreasonable to expect women to ride to town and vote, and to enroll their names in a party organization.

"Their argument against this," says the national politician, "is that women have no desire to enroll in a defunct organization of reactionary politicians who have not had a new thought for thirty years." And he answers: "Join the party to bring into it the new blood it needs, strengthen the progressive element, such as it is, within the party."

Come into it in such numbers that women will have a voice in the formation of its policies—loud enough to be heard and so powerful that the reactionary and do-nothing elements will find themselves in the minority. Women have complained that the two parties are so much alike, have so little differentiation and so few progressive principles between them, it is not worth while joining either party. The answer to that is, that if women came into the ranks of either party in large numbers, majorities would be greater and more effective, and minorities more defined. If they brought zeal for principles and policies, the fog of differentiation would roll away.

"It will never be possible to carry on party government as an extension of the suffrage movement; that is, women cannot carry over the methods and routine of the suffrage period into party politics; nor can they apply the machinery of women's clubs to national politics. If the political party does not function as a federation of women's clubs it is not entirely because the party system is out of step. But the valuable factor in the transition from suffrage or clubs to actual participation in the franchise would be the transference of the extraordinary zeal, the indefatigable application and forward-looking viewpoint which characterized the movements, to the civic responsibility of the vote.

"And, last in the category of individual responsibility, try to conceive of the organization for party government as for the good of all people, instead of for the advantage of the few, in whatever field this might apply. Particularly does it apply to efforts of women to divert all political interest to class benefits for women and children, which should be the woman voter's specialty rather than her entire interest."

Issues Popping Up

This briefly covers every woman voter's individual responsibility. Let us take up the next interest, one now in the process of crystallization—the issues of the campaign. Both the Democratic and Republican parties at the Presidential nominating conventions of 1920 incorporated in their platforms planks advocated and urged by women, some of them following the actual wording of the proposed planks. Every day the issues of the coming campaign are raising their heads, and these will be accepted or rejected by the national committees according to the apparent interest and concern throughout the country and the pressure behind each issue as party organizations become more active.

Leaders in both parties know and admit that the one issue which will not be downed is the wet or dry question; and they know, too, that prohibition has had its main impetus from the women

of the country. Women can decide now whether the effort to give permanency and endurance to the dry position, or to the insistent appeals of the wets for modification of the Volstead Act, shall prevail and receive encouragement. The test of prohibition is coming within the next year, and will receive an answer one way or the other at the Presidential election. The wet side is strong, has funds to finance it, and is active at political centers. It will put forward every conceivable strategy. The position of the possessor, say the prohibitionists, is nine-tenths of the battle, but the other tenth, according to all indications at the capital, will require the most stalwart effort to resist the wet onslaught.

Wet or Dry?

Every party organization of women throughout the country should be on record early at state and national headquarters on the wet and dry issue. The capital has seen a new reaction lately which has been a strong moral conviction that prohibition rests upon personal effort and individual responsibility. It is no longer considered ultra fashionable and smart to indulge in a great quantity of bootlegged liquors; more persons, prominent and otherwise, have accepted prohibition on its face value and have turned down their glasses. The law is the law and its violation in prohibition leads to violation in other fields, and violation is a poor expression of the American ideal. Both political parties expect to hear from the country on prohibition and both parties expect to hear decisively from women voters.

The second issue. Peace and international affairs. Every women's organization should see to it that there is no question whether or not women are interested in the policy of the nation regarding world peace and foreign affairs. The country is at the turning point. Advances have been made through the Washington Disarmament Treaties for a peace program. Shall it be followed up? What about an association of nations? Shall it be isolation or help for Europe? The country is full of sentiment for economic conferences, associations of nations, isolation, humanitarian relief, recognition of Russia, recognition of Mexico, land disarmament, League of Nations, and membership in the World Court of Justice. To which do you give your support? These matters will be shaped into campaign material. Later on as campaign ammunition they will be past welding. Today concerted expressions of opinion by organized women can make an impression upon their course.

Tariff. There will be something for women to say about sugar in the next few months. The truth about the rise in price, which now confronts every woman who conducts a home no matter how far in the "back woods" that home

may be, is being investigated both by administration officials and political and legislative agencies. Various contentions on many sides hold that sugar has been manipulated by profiteers; that the rise in price has resulted directly from the tariff; that the Department of Commerce in its Commerce Reports has been responsible because its reports of supply, demand and surplus have been misleading, and so on. Tariff is an enigmatic word to many women, but "sugar" will be its translation in the campaign. And every political organization of women in farming districts will be able before long to form an opinion as to whether the new tariff has been beneficial or disadvantageous. The time to mull over the matter and take a stand which will have an effect on the elections will be within the next few months.

Railroads. Every indication at the capital points to the fact that railroad conditions all over the country will be of paramount concern in the elections. Senator La Follette's group will make it one of its major considerations. A greater crisis has been reached in railroad circles than the general public realizes. The railroads which sustain the country are not paying their own way nor are they serving the public according to public needs. The Esch-Cummins Act, known as the Transportation Act, passed after exhaustive investigation and study, has not solved the problem. It provided for what amounted to regional combinations of railroads for an economy of operation. This has not been fully perfected. Railroad officials are tearing their hair, railroad investors are not getting a fair return for their money, railroads are not making a fair profit, railroad laborers are not getting the worth of their hire, and the public gets poor service. The other side of the picture is government operation and control. This is not beyond study and report in the various sections by women. Do you believe in guaranteeing profits; in safeguarding or guaranteeing wages; or in government control and operation?

Get on Record

Industrial legislation. Regardless of what President Harding has accomplished toward evolving a method of settling strikes, whether women believe the trend of the Administration has been right or wrong, there should be an early expression of opinion on an industrial plank. This may be entirely ruled out at both conventions by men who boast of cold judgment, superior to that of women; nevertheless, it should be on record.

Social legislation. In this subject in which women are specialists, both parties expect to hear from every organized woman's group. The effect of the new progressive element in Congress will give impetus and strength to a so-

(Continued on page 26)

Mrs.
Cheatham,
and in the
center
Miss Maher



Mrs.
O'Connor,
and before
Miss
Morgan

VERY well we know that you who watched the League of Women Voters come into being would like to see a picture page of all the national officers and chairmen, even though you have seen most of those pleasant faces several times in past issues of the magazine. But space being the unyielding thing it is, we can show you only the newest women in the national organization. And even then Mrs. Gardiner has been so prompt in acquainting you with them in the *Woman Voter*, that we can't avoid repeating.

The group at the top of the page represents the *very* newest women—those who have joined the forces since the 1922 League Convention. Below are the next newest—those who were elected to high League office at Baltimore last April and are to report on their first year at Des Moines next week. Besides, there are Convention extras, in Dr. Anna Rude of the Children's Bureau, who has a prominent place on the program, and Mrs. I. H. Tomlinson, president of the Iowa League of Women Voters, hostess to the Convention.

WE suspect Mrs. Elliott Cheatham, of Atlanta, is the baby of the national organization. A Georgian by birth; Barnard by education, with a law course added on; Georgia League work from the word "go"—these are among the ingredients of the newest member of the Board, the Third Regional Director, succeeding Mrs. Julian Salley.

MISS AMY MAHER, new chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry, succeeding Miss Mary McDowell, would like one to believe she has no history. She will only give it staccato—"born, 1883; graduate Smith—1906"—that kind of thing. There were five years for study of piano, organ and musical composition before the work for "causes" began. There was a time when Miss Maher devoted herself to anti-tuberculosis



Their First Year

public health work. She was president of the Toledo Consumers' League for about six years, chairman of the Ohio Council on Women in Industry for three, and President of the Ohio League of Women Voters 1920-21.

Which phase accounts for the cleverness of the illustrated pamphlets on hours and jobs for working women just gotten out by her Committee?



Mrs. Tomlinson



Dr. Rude



Mrs. De Normandie



Mrs. Hibbard



Miss Wells



Mrs. Lucas

WHEN Mrs. LaRue Brown had to resign from the Committee on Child Welfare, Mrs. John Jay O'Connor took her place. Her background is Chicago, Wellesley, philanthropic work that ran in the family, reference librarian's work, settlements, Consumers' League, Red Cross. Her husband is head of the department of finance in the United States Chamber of Commerce.

MISS RUTH MORGAN, chairman of the League's newest committee—International Cooperation to Prevent War—claims that her "old fashioned" education has hampered her—an education of which one factor, to the casual eye, would seem specially to the point of her present work—her instruction by foreign tutors. Of an old historic New York family, it was in her tradition to serve publicly. Miss Morgan has this record from early womanhood. She was an important member of the Red Cross Commission in France during the war, and before that chairman of the Mayor's Women's Committee on Defence for the City of New York. Her plan for covering the country with Round Table discussions on international relations is of the greatest value and interest—but those details must wait for the Convention story.

IN the lower group we have, besides Dr. Rude and Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie, Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Miss Marguerite Wells, Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, directors of the First, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Regions. Mrs. Hibbard, who counts foreign relations her primary interest, represented the League at the Williams-town Institute of Politics. She has had a busy year, and ends it with full enthusiasm for the League. "Never again," she says, "shall we have a chance to educate twenty-three million adult voters. We must seize our great opportunity."

(Continued p. 28)

South American Contrasts

By Carrie Chapman Catt

OUR visit to Argentina and Uruguay has ended. These two countries, neighbors and friends, offer a curious contrast which greatly stimulates the interest of the tourist with a mission. State and church are united in Argentina, where they work hand in hand. A disunion took place in Uruguay recently and many institutions formerly administered by the church have been taken over by the state. A movement to remove the crosses, which had long been the sign of these institutions, and to dismiss the Catholic Sisters, replacing them by nurses trained in schools, followed in the wake of disunion. Naturally this process aroused much bitterness of feeling and considerable misunderstanding and intolerance on both sides. The women's movement reflects these conditions.

The Council of Women in Argentina is composed of several large organizations, the chief of which is the Sociedad del Beneficencia. This organization and its work are the most unique I have found in any land. Just a hundred years ago the government called together a group of well-known and able women and asked them to assume direction of the care of the poor. One may imagine the utter astonishment of these ladies unused to any kind of public responsibility at this call to duty, but they accepted. So well did they administer this department of public charity that they were urged to extend their motherly care to still other classes of unfortunates.

At the headquarters of this society, in an old colonial house built two hundred years ago, the directors show the books containing the entries of applicants for help of the year 1822, when their work began, and contrast it with the thoroughly modern and efficient filing system with card directory attachment on which the records are now kept. The portraits of the presidents, often in amusingly quaint old-fashioned dress, who in succession have directed the affairs of the Sociedad for a century, hang upon the walls and give silent testimony to the long record of work

well done. Now eighteen institutions are under the direction of the central board of sixty women. We visited several of these establishments and found them all extremely well housed, with generous supplies of up-to-date equip-

women are those outworn ones familiar to all, now abandoned by advancing civilization; in Uruguay these laws have been replaced by modern legislation. Argentina provides for separation without remarriage when marital relations become intolerable.

But Uruguay seems to have climaxed all the nations in the world in divorce freedom, for any woman may divorce her husband if she has cause, and the details of her complaint never appear in the press, which is forbidden to publish the nauseous accounts that so delight the newspapers of the United States. I take it that Argentina has some agitation on the subject, for the first question of ev-



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The beautiful capitol building
at Buenos Aires

ment, and everywhere the orderliness of good management was evident. The government contributes to this organization considerable sums, but the directors also collect large sums of money by private contributions. They expend something over a million (U. S. A.) dollars per year. These ladies are all Catholics, although their charity is extended to all faiths.

Here in South America I have found the same distinction growing of very good Catholics, good Catholics, Catholics, and bad Catholics which is becoming so pronounced in Europe. The Council of Women is composed almost entirely of very good Catholics and good Catholics, while free-thinking women, bad Catholics and Protestants are usually not allied with it.

In Uruguay the Council of Women is accused by very good Catholics of being anti-Catholic, but inquiry seemed to establish the fact that some of its chief members had favored disunion, and the substitution of trained nurses for the Sisters employed in the institutions taken over by the state. It certainly contains a majority of Catholics, but the very good Catholics look askance upon it and are not allied with it. Thus the two countries offer an opposite condition in the organized woman's movement.

In Argentina the laws which concern

every reporter was "What is your opinion on divorce?"

Yet in Argentina, where married women do not control their property or have guardianship over their children and may not testify in court, the state entrusts women with the major part of its public charities. In Uruguay, where women possess greater legal freedom than in any other Spanish speaking country, the institutions corresponding with those directed by women in Argentina, are administered by men. A comparison of results, methods and skill might prove enlightening but that would call for the work of experts, which none of us are. I noticed that the women's institutions had many more home touches, with potted plants and comfortable chairs more numerous distributed.

Both countries have state-managed lotteries, the returns going to charity. The contributions from the government to the Sociedad of Argentina are derived from this source. Lottery tickets are on sale in every city block. It is a big and thriving business. In consequence, the buildings in both countries which shelter all varieties of dependents are such marvels of elegant spaciousness and beautiful construction as I have nowhere else seen. All the stairs are white marble and the tables of the dining rooms have marble tops. All floors are beautifully tiled and every institution has its gardens of shady trees brightened by flowers. No insti-

tion seemed over-crowded, and whatever the methods used and their comparative value, the accommodations provided certainly leave nothing to be desired. Plumbing is modern and bath rooms are abundant.

Both countries are fond of horse racing and the Jockey Club is a prosperous institution which also contributes generously to the charities. Prostitution is "regulated" as it is throughout South America, but it does not bring in more money than is used in the administration. Schools do not show so well as charities, and illiteracy is exceedingly high throughout this continent. Argentina and Uruguay, however, are struggling hard to overcome it.

We have asked the Councils of Women to co-operate with the next Pan American Congress and to serve as an auxiliary. Both have accepted. Therefore, an auxiliary, in each case a federation of all the chief women's organizations, has been formed in the three South American countries we have visited. We have found warm sympathy for the proposal of closer unity between the women workers of the nations of

the Western Hemisphere. Were the distances less expansive and the cost of travel less appalling the women of the "All Americas" would soon be doing "team work" in the business of creating good feeling through understanding. Yet despite the handicaps, I predict that the movement will travel forward with heartening speed.

The largest suffrage meeting of the three countries was held in Buenos Aires. Here there are three suffrage groups each led by a woman physician. Each group has its own idea of a program of work and they are not ready to unite. There is at present room and opportunity for all of them, which collectively number a considerable membership. Groups precede democratic organization and that will come later. Our meeting was held under the direction of the group auxiliary to the International Alliance, of which Dr. Alice Moreau de Justo is president. None of these groups are members of the Council of Women. The Council regards them all as far too radical, and the suffrage groups think the Council far too conservative. By mutual opinion they

are not allied. In Uruguay a suffrage "Allianza" is a member of the Council of Women, and another group which works amicably with it is composed of adherents of the party now in power.

Although Argentina's weather bureau announced a recent day as the hottest recorded in its history—104 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade—we have not found the heat unbearable. It is difficult to visualize the people of Europe and North America in their furs and wraps and ice and snow and struggling for coal, while we are served with early autumn fruit, peaches, pears, grapes, melons and plums.

Buenos Aires is the largest and commercially the strongest city in South America. It lies on a flat low land by the sprawling mouth of the Rio de la Plata, with its brown and muddy waters. Not one factor of beauty does the natural situation provide, but rare foresight seized the only possibility and 180 parks, large and small, have been sprinkled over the city, each artistically designed, skillfully planned and well cared for. The result is a beautiful

(Continued on page 32)

Thoughts on Divorce

By Jesse Lynch Williams

I HAVE read Senator Capper's bill "To provide for uniform regulation of marriage and divorce." I hope it will pass—not because it is an ideal bill, but because a half loaf is better than no bread, a half reform is better than no reformation.

Senator Capper is too wise to attempt too much. He merely seeks to reconcile the present inter-state inconsistencies and to modify the horribleness of the present farcical, not to say tragical condition of affairs.

Look at our great and glorious Empire State of New York, where this article is being written and will be published. There is only one cause for divorce here. Every one knows what it is, so I will not be obliged to mention the ugly word. The only theory upon which any sanity or decency could inhere in such rules and regulations is that such laws tend to keep down the proportion of divorces to marriages. They do not.

At present there is one divorce to every eight marriages in America, and to quote the report on Law Reform prepared by Mr. Charles A. Boston for the New York Bar Association, "New York with its single cause keeps substantially abreast of the rest of the country with many causes. Twenty-four states had a smaller proportion of increase than New York, though no other state has but one cause for divorce."

If people are determined to get divorced, they'll get divorced, but most of them prefer, when allowed, to do it decently. As there is no decent way to be honest nor honest way to be decent in this state, we have to be dishonest in order to remain decent. We must lie by pretending to live in some

Evadne

We have the best cause in the world for divorce, haven't we, Mary?

Mary

We don't love our husbands; they don't love us.

Smith (the lawyer)

And then your case would be thrown out of court for collusion. The law isn't interested in love.

From "Why Not?"

state where a premium is not placed on adultery! There! the word is out. If Mr. Boston uses it, I may as well.

The latter, however, is not quoted from Mr. Boston's report. It is quoted from a play called "Why Not?" and the fact that I wrote it is no reason why I shouldn't quote it. I believed it when I wrote it, I still believe it when I quote it.

But I'll quote again from my friend, Mr. Boston: "Where adultery is the sole ground of divorce, the increase of divorces is accounted for by an increase of adultery; while in those states where

other causes justify a divorce, adultery becomes relatively insignificant as the assigned cause; such liberality, then, at least has the merit of diminishing the pruriency of the man hunt or the woman hunt conducted under judicial auspices."

No one who takes the trouble to make a fearless investigation of this subject, whether it be for the purpose of writing a bill for the Senate, a report to the Bar Association, or a play for the theatre, can fail to be impressed with two interesting phenomena:—first, the appalling hideousness of our present divorce laws and their inadequacy to prevent the very object of their enactment; second, the appalling cowardice of the powers that be, legal or ecclesiastical, when you put it up to them to do something about it.

The whole attitude of Church and State toward sex is wrong and always has been, though it is enheartening to behold courageous men and women in both bodies waking up to that fact. Sex love is the most individualistic thing in the world, but its results are the most social. Therefore, the mating instinct should be controlled by society. Nearly every one will agree to that.

But if marriage is a social institution—and of course it is, the most important one we have—then it should be controlled not only by, but for, society.

(Continued on page 30)

Fifty-Fifty Wives

By Mary Alden Hopkins

A FIFTY-FIFTY WIFE is one who pays her own way, on an even division, in cash instead of in labor.

The question of how this can be done is frequently asked. It isn't being done to any great extent nor in any case to the entire satisfaction of the experimenters. But it is being attempted, over and over, with the same pegging optimism that distinguishes explorers who have not yet found their land and inventors who have not yet achieved their end. Every failure provides new data which is not without value to women in general. Every partial success may well be studied.

The most important discovery which has been made by these fifty-fifty wives is that it is the way they feel about housework rather than its performance which wearies women so unutterably and interferes with the intelligent direction of their energies.

A wife who works downtown must carry more than one job. She must carry a job and a quarter. A whole job at her place of business and a fractional job at home.

During suffrage campaigns we told ourselves with such vehemence that housework had moved out of the home into the factory that we believed it. The truth is that housework has moved partly out. About a quarter remains at home.

This statement I base on the calculation of a woman who by timing herself finds that putting out all that can be put out—like laundry—and bringing in all that can come in—like window cleaners—and with all possible modern conveniences, she can get housework for two people done up in three hours. Since a twelve-hour day used to be a good day's work for a housewife, I reckon that about a fourth of the old job remains. The fraction of course varies more or less, according to the nature of the family, the location, and the amount of standardization, condensation, and co-operation possible to the home boss. The supervision of servants may take the place of hand labor, but this too almost invariably falls wholly on the housewife.

When there are children either the work or the supervision of trained assistants increases. Two young children and a pay job seems to be the maximum that even an ardent and healthy feminist can carry. When the third child is added she almost always gives up her job and stays at home. One such fifty-fifty wife explained it thus:

"I was humiliated at first to have to give up and live off Ted. Then I came

across a description of how the male tiger feeds his mate when she has offspring and I decided that if a lady tiger could bow her proud spirit to being fed, why, I guessed I could, too."

So, patterning on the tiger, Ted was allowed to bring home the bacon.

Now the job and a quarter situation of the self-supporting wife is very like that of a woman with a large family, no

No, this hasn't a thing to do with the housework series and contest, though it is about wives and their work. The series is skipping a number—partly because it is so far to the bottom of the contest pile; partly to give early place to Miss Hopkins' pithy advice to married-women-who-want-careers.

help and some extra burden like a sick child. She too carries more than a woman-sized job. No matter how generously her husband tries to come to her assistance, the heaviest part of the burden falls on her shoulders. Housework is difficult to divide with a man, though there is nothing in the work itself to make this so. The trouble lies in the different attitudes which men and women have toward housework. The woman just naturally does the work and the man just naturally does not.

Show a woman a pile of unwashed dishes. Her instinctive reaction is to look for an apron. Her mother taught her that as conscientiously as a cat teaches a kitten to catch mice. The woman may resist the impulse. She may let the dishes stand while she sews or works in the garden or goes to her downtown job or frivols, but so long as the dishes are unwashed she has a sense of guilt. Resisting the temptation to wash them uses up almost as much energy as washing them.

Show her husband a pile of unwashed dishes. His instinctive motion is to reach for his hat and leave the house. He may, out of the kindness of his heart, do the dishes, but he has no sense of responsibility toward them. It is, indeed, his duty not to allow them to interfere with his outside work. To a woman an unswept floor is a sin. It is a sin to a man also—but not his sin. The action patterns etched on people's brains in regard to house work, differ according to the sex of the individual.

The actual performance of housework is not its heaviest burden. The phase that drains a woman's energy is a continuous awareness of the condition of every article in the house from a

spool of blue silk to the last jar of damsons in the preserve closet. This awareness slips back and forth between conscious attention and subconscious registration. It is a giant memorandum pad, illuminated by a make-and-break electric current.

Every housewife is constantly aware of beds, breakfasts, dinners, silver-polish, saucepan covers, market prices, mopboards, garbage, roaches, mice, moths, curtain fixtures, gas leaks, expressmen, laundry, ice, milk, all the articles she possesses and all she wants to possess and can't.

This multitudinous awareness, resolutely thrust out of consciousness a large part of the time, is the necessary background for the rhythmic and effective performance of housework. If ever a woman arose from her coffin it would be to dust the parlor mantle before the funeral guests arrived.

Man is aware of the furnace, opening tin cans, lifting heavy furniture and being extraordinarily clever at fixing things that are out of order. But his mother did not etch into his mind the innumerable and continuous small responsibilities of housekeeping. It is not the touch of a woman's hand that makes the home, but ten thousand touches, ten thousand times repeated at just the right instant.

This unacquaintedness with the subtleties of running a home is what makes it possible for a man to say to his wife when she returns after an absence:

"I don't see why women make such a fuss over housekeeping! I got along all right. And it hardly took me any time at all."

The hastily slicked-up house shrieks a silent protest to the understanding woman and she as silently promises it immediate relief.

This minute attention which women give their homes is partly due to their habit of unconsciously identifying their homes with their own personality. A woman can hardly separate herself from her home or her home from herself in her thoughts. If one wants to give a woman a present she will like, one usually chooses something for her house. The home is a part of the woman. When she neglects it, it is like neglecting her personal toilet. I doubt very much if a woman could be a good carpenter or plasterer. She could not bring herself to make, in a well-ordered house, the mess which a competent workman feels is his first obligation to society.

From the woman's do-it-now training in housekeeping, from her continuous

awareness of household conditions, and her identification of herself with her home, arises a very emotional attitude. Women are not, in general, reasonable about their housework. Their feelings influence their thoughts, even, at times, to the point of hysteria. When a woman breaks down from housework, it is not the work itself which has been too much for her, but her emotional conflict concerning it. Her contending feelings, added to the labor, wear her out.

Right here the fifty-fifty wives have made their contribution. Compelled to analyse their situation, they have found that their emotions make their position more difficult and that it is necessary for them to renounce those devastating emotions that deplete vitality. Nothing is harder to change than an attitude of mind, yet that is what they are attempting.

One with whom I talked had given up being sorry for herself. Individuals are sorry for themselves on the most extraordinary grounds.

"I actually pitied myself," this professional woman asserted, "because I hadn't time or strength to keep my white-tiled bathroom floor immaculate. But when I did scrub it I was sorry for myself because I had to expend my time and strength on floors! So I figured

out that it wasn't the floor that was wrong, but my reaction toward it. I gave up, you might put it, my bathroom floor. Curiously enough, since I've given it up, I manage somehow to keep it clean. It is that way, I find, about lots of things."

Another had laid moods on the altar of efficiency. She could no longer wait for inspiration, could not be impeded by despondency and hadn't time for uncertainty. A third found that worry interfered with the intelligent direction of her work. Fatigue was among the useless luggage tossed overboard.

"Of course I get tired," admitted the no-fatigue apostle; "but I don't let myself get the way I used to when the strength would run like water down my arms and drip off my finger-tips. I simply can't afford to get tired like that any more."

Resentment was one of the hardest emotions to let go. All women know, and most of us mention it too often, that women never have had a square deal. Resentment has accumulated in our hearts for generations. Repressed rage is handed down from mother to daughter like a taint in the blood, and as unconsciously. This suppressed resentment, which is as futile as it is justified, gets mixed up in a wife's attitude

toward her husband. Her intelligence tells her that he, individually, is as helpless in the general masculinist-feminist situation as she is, but her repressed and perhaps unconscious animosity projects itself upon him. A leaky sink drain, an impertinent maid, or a spoiled dinner, are very, oh, very, very likely to make a woman cross with her husband. And just as soon as she focuses that general, diffused resentment on him, she endangers the affection and passion for the sake of which she labors amid mops and dustpans.

These renunciations of self-pity, nervous fatigue, moods, and resentment, are being accomplished, I am informed, not by the wearying and negative process of repression, but by tossing them aside as useless impedimenta. The self-supporting wife who wants to keep her job and wants to keep her home, must sacrifice even her sense of sacrificing. It is the price she pays.

They will have their careers. But they will have their homes too. No choice. Both. Boarding-houses will not do for them. Some of these stubborn creatures speaking frankly, woman to woman, admit that their main reason for marrying is to have a man to keep house for. A home is not a home, they say, without a husband in it.

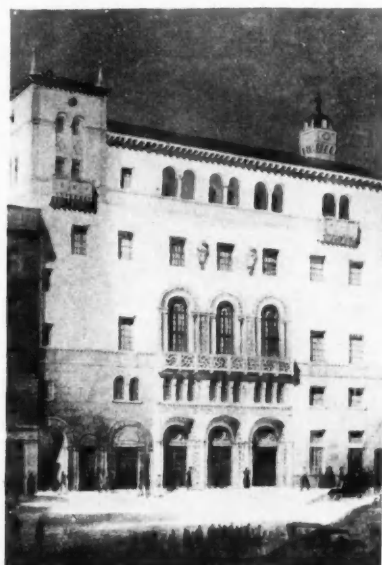
"Friday Morning's" New Home

By Mildred Adams

"WE dedicate this building to the highest welfare of our homes, our schools, our city, our country, and the world. We pledge ourselves that nothing human shall be foreign to our sympathy and our helpfulness." And with all her strength Mrs. A. W. Lobengier, President of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, thrust her shovel into the earth and broke ground for the club's new home.

The old club house, pictured in a recent *Citizen* as a charming building of the Spanish type, has been sold to the Catholic Women's Club of Los Angeles, and moved to their site. So Mrs. Lobengier's shovel marked the second time the same ground had been broken for a Friday Morning home.

The new building is to be six stories high instead of two, of plaster and cut stone, entirely fireproof. All the space will be devoted to club affairs, making it (probably) the largest clubhouse owned and operated by women in the United States. An auditorium seating fifteen hundred, with a gallery and a modern stage adaptable to any kind of performance, together with foyer and elevators, occupies the first floor. A mezzanine floor houses offices and committee rooms, and the second floor is devoted to a lounge, and a library with reading rooms. The club is wise in



Frederick W. Martin, Pasadena
This is the way the new Friday Morning Club will look.

providing a small auditorium on the third floor. It seats three hundred and fifty, and has a competent small stage. The fourth floor is given over to eating. The broad dining-room has space for five hundred guests, and opens on to parlors, dressing-rooms, and an

open-air loggia of the type Los Angeles uses all the year round. Back of the dining-room is the thing which makes it usable, a thoroughly modern kitchen. The fifth floor will be given over to other organizations, and an art gallery and small parlors will occupy the sixth.

It has been no easy matter for a club of only twenty-five hundred women to finance a building of this size. Five hundred and sixty thousand dollars, more than half a million, is the estimated cost. Who was it that said women's finances were confined to their pin money? The club has raised \$210,000 "by a combination of earning, saving, and giving," according to their president, and they have arranged to borrow the rest when that is exhausted. This will mean a mortgage of \$350,000 at 5½ per cent. The interest and upkeep on such an establishment they expect to pay out of dues, and rentals from the building, which they hope will amount to at least \$25,000 a year. This tremendous undertaking is being carried by members who are paying dues of only \$15 a year.

By remaining at their old location the Friday Morning Club made themselves responsible for a much more expensive building than they would have

(Continued on page 32)

Manager of Skyland

By Emma H. de Zouche

A MAN with imagination went to the top of the highest hill which lords it over an enchanting valley in the Berkshires, and, noting that he commanded the entire panorama from all directions, below and above, he hewed him an estate almost from the solid rock and called it Skyland. From a far greater point of vantage, surveying unblemished Nature in the ups and downs of forty thousand acres in the upper reaches of New York and New Jersey, a woman lords it over a Skyland inclusive of every allurements under the blue dome. From her cabin on the rocky hillside she weaves her spells, first for the children from the cities below, and next for the older grown, that all may come to revel in its beauties and understand its joys.

This particular Skyland—lying along the western shore of the Hudson—is the Palisades Interstate Park, to which the late George W. Perkins gave so much of vision and enthusiasm, and so many men and women of wealth have contributed their quota. And the woman of the hillside is Miss Ruby M. Jolliffe, Superintendent of the Camp Department, who from her niche on Bear Mountain views her demesne. Eighty-one camps, in a circuit of forty miles—a community of 6600 people of which she is the responsible head! The eighty-one camps comprise from five to fifty souls of such various selection as a group of young business girls, under a competent director, a holiday party out from sheer love of the woods and lakes, divisions of romping boys, and even a nutrition camp where the youngsters are rationed for health and strength.

Miss Jolliffe's position has no parallel. Under the Park Commission she is an autocrat. She arranges all programs, introduces all innovations, keeps the minds as well as the bodies of her charges happily exhilarated, but in accomplishing it interferes so little with individual plans that her big family is entirely responsive.

The Interstate Park—which as every one knows was born, in 1900, of the victorious effort to preserve the Palisades of the Hudson—has opened up its lakes and brooks and increased its glorious spaces (as notably through the \$10,000 acres of the Mrs. E. H. Harriman gift) until now its possibilities as a playground for the people are almost endless. It covers seventeen hundred acres on the Jersey side, with the remainder



Miss Jolliffe in our Switzerland, and a glimpse of Bear Mountain Inn

in New York. Sixty-six of the camps are now built shacks with every reasonable comfort. The camps are situated on twelve of the fifteen lakes, with all the added pleasures such waterways can contribute. Camp plants are rented on an annual tenure to such organizations as churches and settlements, philanthropic and welfare workers, who send children or young workers into the open. Private individuals may also obtain permits, with the visé of the Superintendent, in certain sections. For two dollars a week a camp large enough for several people, with water and conveniences, may be secured. Miss Jolliffe controls the large business of leasing the camps and is therefore thoroughly informed of the personnel.

As most of the camps are far from the base of supplies, the farthest being seventeen miles away, two food wagons are sent out daily from Bear Mountain Inn, which with its restaurant and accommodations, has become a sort of Administrative House for the Park, where the casual stranger motoring out to see the sights, as well as the "residents," may be entertained. At noon the food wagons carry dinner to the camps; and at four P. M., supper and breakfast, the charges being hardly more than nominal. Private campers, however, who prefer to cook their own chow, are not restricted in this respect.

The history of the rapid rise in the patronage of the Park is so closely allied to this history of Miss Jolliffe's connection with it that the slight athletic figure of the young Superintendent in knickerbocker suit and shading hat is the inevitable focus of the picture. Miss Jolliffe was a teacher in a private school in New York City in 1913, when the boredom of the long vacation induced her to seek some outlet for her energies. She wanted to get out of

doors. So she dropped into the Y. W. C. A. and, as a totally unknown quantity, asked if there were not something she could do. The response of the Y. W. C. A. was to send her up to Blauvelt, New York, where on 550 acres on the edge of the Interstate Park, a camp had been started for young business girls, ranging in age from fourteen up. Miss Jolliffe was not curious about the "up" ages, as long as the applicant was happy in camp régime, and able to keep up with its requirements; and a pair of little grandmotherly "business girls" trotted about on the hikes with the calm enjoyment of youth.

For eight years during the summers Miss Jolliffe had charge, first of the Blauvelt camp, and later of the Central Valley Camp. Perhaps the Interstate Park Commission, watching the prosperity of the neighboring camp which grew from 50 to 250 in the first three years, may have realized that the methods and initiative of the Director would prove invaluable with wider scope. Perhaps George W. Perkins, who during his lifetime was absorbed in the interests of the Y. W. C. A., as well as of the Interstate Park, may have been responsible. But anyhow, Miss Jolliffe was persuaded to give up her career as a teacher and become the all-year round Superintendent of the Camp Department of the Palisades Interstate Park.

It is now nearly four years since she took up her duties. And in those four years the great idea has come which may make the Interstate Park not alone the great summer playground, but the Switzerland of America—a paradise of winter sport. Already the rush has commenced, forward-looking plans are afoot, and the inspiration which caused Miss Jolliffe last winter to stock up extra blankets in one or two of the double camps, with a roaring fire as the com-

plement, may spread like an infection to a complete winter encampment, with myriad sports on ice and snow.

So many applications reached Miss Jolliffe when the cold set in this year that she decided to open Bear Mountain Inn for the week ends. From the beginning the popularity of this move was amply demonstrated; but since January 1, the Inn has been crowded to overflowing. The equipment installed by the Commission now includes two fine toboggan slides, one of which, built up to a height of 475 feet, affords a complete slide of 1500 feet. This is at Hessian Lake, back of Bear Mountain Inn.

If you should ask Miss Jolliffe what has been the greatest factor in the summer camp life she supervises with such unflagging enthusiasm, she would probably tell you that the swimming and

the rowing have done more to humanize and energize her forces than all else. The Superintendent advocates no risks. She exacts instruction from competent rowing teachers and swimming teachers. Girls and boys who are learning to swim first study the motions, next practice them in a "crib" lowered into the water and anchored, where they become expert without danger. Then, and only then, they are free to swim in the lake. Miss Jolliffe discourages long periods in the water. She has instigated water competitions in rowing and swimming between camps. One of the biggest meets included fifty boys' camps, when the boats stretched across the lake like a bridge. It is the pride of the Superintendent that one hundred per cent of the young people who camp in Interstate Park learn to swim.

As the area abounds in historic spots

the hikes have more than beautiful country to give them a fillip. But Miss Jolliffe, who is ever on the wing, spending a day at one camp and then at another, does not believe that over-exertion will help the little business girls to carry back reserves of strength. Evening entertainments are organized among the camps. Many camps peopled in relays by social and philanthropic organizations have their own experts, but all under the eye of the Superintendent.

From New York to Bear Mountain Landing means a forty-five-mile sail on the Hudson and usually a fifteen-mile automobile ride at the end of it. It means the mountains and lakes of a wildwood where the hand of man has only abetted that of nature. It means a benevolent autocrat to consider your welfare and to open up in forestry and
(Continued on page 28)

Our Jukes Family

By Elizabeth J. Hauser

BET BROWN is dead. When we were children the Browns lived in that alien land known as "the flats" and were the only poor people in our village. Besides Bet, who was the dominating member of her family then and remained so to the hour of her death at eighty-five, and "old Nick," her husband, who was also her cousin, there were big boys who came to our house in quest of the old shoes of our big brothers. There were smaller boys and girls and babies—Brown babies long after babies stopped coming to the families of the social superiors of the Browns.

Besides being poor, the Browns were unbelievably dirty. Our neighbor, Mrs. Goodyear, the efficient mother of a considerable brood of hardy youngsters, all of whom went barefoot, climbed trees with monkey-like ease and handled snakes, dead or alive, with superb unconcern, sometimes captured a young Brown in her dooryard and put him or her through a thorough cleansing process. (Why ours was just a "yard" and the Goodyears a "dooryard" we never knew.) A wash tub, a great deal of hot water, much soap, a fine tooth comb and a generous quantity of "lamp oil" always figured in the thrilling reports of these Goodyear-Brown bouts. In our minds the bravery of Mrs. Goodyear in these encounters helped to account for the prowess of her offspring.

The Browns were the village outcasts, always short of clothes, though they probably never suffered (indoors) either from cold or hunger. Everybody on "the flats" had coal, loads of it stored in sheds or cellars; they helped themselves to it from cars on the railroad tracks. Only people "up town"

bought coal. Old Nick was sometimes seen with an axe on his shoulder, so his efforts may have augmented his pension and sufficed for that part of the family food which was not donated. It is not at all probable that it would have occurred to any of them to acquire provender as they did coal, for that would have been stealing.

None of the Browns went to school or to church, until Joe became intrigued with a Methodist revival and was converted. He washed and went to services faithfully even for a little while after he was "taken in." There was a large class the Sunday he was received into full membership and he got more attention than all of the others put together. The pastor was a robust man, earnest of manner, red of face and with a habit of perspiring freely. How he did work in an effort to penetrate "Brother Joseph's" consciousness! He must have realized that his wood pulpit was as capable of response as Joe. Joe was "one of the Browns," that was all.

Joe's little adventure into the church was followed a few years later by his brother Mike's little adventure into the penitentiary, where he was sent for an offense against decency committed within the crowded family domicile. It must have puzzled Mike greatly to understand why he should have to go to prison. He came out eventually, physically much cleaner, and otherwise no worse than when he had entered. The penitentiary teaches little of good or evil to such as the Browns. Lem's little adventure was losing a foot—the railroad surgeon amputated it with a meat saw, and Lize went through her remaining years with only a part of one hand, due to some mishap in climbing over a train of

freight cars. Mostly, though, their lives were uneventful.

The third generation commenced to arrive when the girls were in their teens and with one exception the newcomers ran true to form—they were just Browns. The exception was a son born to the dullest of Bet's daughters—blind from birth and fatherless. He has been to a state school and learned to make brooms. He is a gentleman, doomed to dirt and darkness, a tragic figure, whereas his little half brother who was killed by a train and his infant half sister who drowned in the rain barrel were only pathetic.

When the railroad, or maybe it was a steel plant, needed the bit of ground occupied by the unspeakable Brown shanty, it was purchased and the family departed for higher ground.

Nick and the blind boy's mother died but more were born and the family scattered. The original household was reduced now to four persons, Bet, one-footed Mike, "Old Al" and the blind broom maker, and they fared sumptuously. Every Saturday Bet invested most of the earnings of her three men in food. She "packed their buckets"—such buckets!—and today she died while cooking their dinner.

The obituary notice will mention ten children, twenty-five grandchildren, eleven great grandchildren.

Recently the state appropriated two million dollars for the extension of our feeble-minded institutions which the Director of Public Welfare says is a mere drop in the ocean of our needs.

Bet Brown is dead but the funeral isn't until Monday and all her surviving children and grandchildren and great grandchildren will be there.

Editorially Speaking

The Citizen's Policy

EVERY few months we want you to look with us at the *Citizen's* sailing chart—its summed-up policy. It helps us all to steer straight. Here it is again:

The removal of all political, legal and economic disabilities of women; but with the preservation and increase of protective legislation for women in the interests of the race.

The protection of children by an adequate Child Labor Law.

A living wage, and decent living conditions as the basis of sound citizenship for both men and women.

The furthering of measures to reduce illiteracy, and to raise the standards of education.

The return of the government to the hands of the governed—by retention and improvement of the direct primary; by **opposition to domination of politics** by bosses and by money interests.

The full constitutional rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

The teaching of civic morality in the public schools, stressing individual responsibility of every citizen for the government.

The obligation of women to exercise all the functions of citizenship, from voting to office-holding, with special emphasis on legislative office. The *Citizen* is non-partisan, concerned with the increase of women's influence in all the political parties.

The enforcement of the Prohibition law.

An equal moral standard for men and women.

The entrance of the United States into a League of Nations.

The promotion of world peace through progressive disarmament, international cooperation, international government control of manufacture and use of munitions, outlawry of war by international law.

The Inferiority Complex

THE *Woman Citizen* has been taken to task recently for being unduly laudatory over women's achievements. One correspondent puts her complaint so effectively that we cannot refrain from quoting:

"Let up on the First Woman pedal, thin the mixture a bit of the braggadocio content as to woman's amazing effectiveness wherever she turns her hand. All the reforms, successes and progress of the time are not the results of women's efforts. Everything in the country isn't going to pot except what the women rescue."

We agree, and we apologize for giving the impression that we think everything good is done by women. Seriously, however, the *Woman Citizen* is very much concerned in encouraging women to value themselves more. We should like to help lift the many inhibitions which prevent them from using their own powers to the fullest and from taking their place of equality with men. Women too often accept men's condescending attitude toward them, and think of themselves as inferior. For a well-balanced judgment, the world needs the two viewpoints—that of the man and that of the woman. But women do not realize the value of their own opinions. They are accustomed to thinking that men know, while they distrust their own ability and under-rate the contribution they have to make through their own independent judgment. If women are to render their best service as citizens and make their real contribution to a wise public

opinion, they must be encouraged to think for themselves, to act for themselves, and to expect frank and full equality of treatment. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the vote, but it did not remove the age-long belief in woman's inferiority in the minds of either men or women. Women still have that to do for themselves.

If Not This League, What?

WHAT does America owe to Europe in her crisis? Maude Royden asked the question in her farewell address at the conclusion of her tour in this country. And the answer, made with full recognition of America's almost boundless charity abroad, was that we owe Europe some hope, because we murdered that hope of organizing the world for peace which lived for a little while during the war and after—until the United States refused the League of Nations. With wonderful vividness Miss Royden described the mind of Europe in those days—the hope of ending war, of superseding national hates with brotherhood, of really making a Europe that could live together. When the Treaty was made known, she said, she and many others would have despaired—so far did it fall short of expressing their ideal—had it not been for the Covenant, which showed at least the shadowy sketch of their idea of world reorganization. And then when we rejected the whole thing, she said it meant to them that we too had lost faith in the idea of ordering the world for peace. And a sort of madness of despair seized the countries. But when she came here, she discovered, for the first time with understanding, that this great world plan had been allowed to become a partisan issue. It was a deeply impressive moment when she said to that large New York audience, "Did you really let the last hope of a dying world become the sport of party politics? And if you did, has the Old World ever done anything worse?"

Like Mrs. Hale elsewhere in this issue, Miss Royden pled that those who sincerely cannot accept the League as it is, should not on that account cease to try for world association. If there are things in the Treaty or the Covenant that hurt the American conscience, then let us bring pressure to bear for revision. If we think the present arrangement an unsound basis for settling the world, then let us say what should be. Let us say on what terms we *would* join hands with Europe. If we want another form of association than that which exists, let's say *what* form. Above all things, let us develop a powerful public opinion for association with Europe in the effort to make a livable world. Let us not merely stand off and criticise.

More Than "Bones"

EVERY once in a while some one makes the objection that the study of forms of government, of political organization, is an empty and futile activity. Those are only the bones, they say. What good does it do you women to stuff your heads with political facts? All this political business has little to do with the realities that underlie our complex social problems—and those realities are economic rather than political. It is as if a physician should expect to qualify by learning only anatomy.

As a warning the point is well taken, but there its value ceases. The medical student has to learn anatomy—but he doesn't stop there. The citizen has to learn the "bones" of his government's structure in order to understand how they are being twisted—by economic pressures, for one thing. Or

to change the figure and quote from an Iowa League of Women Voters *Bulletin*—"Women must become familiar with the organization and administration of city, county and state political affairs in order to be able to help and to move about *without being caught in the political machinery*."

It would be a dreadful pity if women thought political action the final and only answer to all social ills, or pinned all their faith to good laws and good men. It would be a serious mistake if they failed to realize the huge chasm between the ideals of representative government which they study and the actual facts of corrupt boss control and the inter-relationships of finance and politics which so powerfully dominate our national life. Information—provable, sure—about how these matters actually work out is much harder to come by than that about the theories of government. For the most part, we believe women's organizations are on the right track in their study, and are proceeding along soundly practical lines.

So long as their eye is well fixed on the ideal of playing their full part in the governing business and inciting others to do likewise, they are headed straight.

Lest We Forget

HERE are a few facts that women should know and remember:

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research ("The Income of the United States"), 86 per cent of the persons gainfully employed in this country in 1918 had an income of less than \$2,000 a year, and 38 per cent had an income of less than \$1,000. Official investigations of the cost of living for the same period showed that \$2,242 was needed to maintain an average family according to minimum standards of health and comfort (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1919).

Wages have gone down a good deal since 1918. Prices have gone down somewhat, but not nearly so much. If 86 per cent of our wage workers and professional men in 1918 were earning less than enough to support a family in comfort, the proportion who are below the comfort line must be considerably larger now.

The United States is the wealthiest and most powerful country in the world. When it is declared to be also highly prosperous, let us seriously ask ourselves the question, can any country rightly be called prosperous when the majority of its people are not prosperous?

Women must study how to bring about a wider and more general diffusion of the conditions that make health and comfort possible. To mothers who have both heads and hearts, this problem should appeal with especial force—

A. S. B.

The Silk Stocking Epoch

WHERE is the line between beauty and fashion? A few years ago the very short skirt looked freakish. Today the very long ones look sloppy. Each generation has some particular pet mode which every woman of the time strives strenuously to follow. Succeeding generations of women jeer at the most prized fashion of preceding ones. Note the voluminous skirt of the '60s, the bustle of the '70s, the huge puffed sleeves and pomadours of the '90s.

If we should chose the characteristic mode of this generation, it would be the silk stocking. For several years past, no girl or woman of any age or station has been seen wearing any hosiery but silk. Every school-girl wears them. Many a would-be sensible mother has fought the question out with her young daughter in school, and ten to one the girl has won. "She would be 'queer' if she wore anything else."

One problem has often bothered us—who does the darn- ing these days?

The manufacturers and the merchants are so much in the conspiracy to make every woman wear silk that it is diffi-

cult to find cotton, or even lisle, stockings in the shops, and when found, they cost so much that silk seems cheaper. The reaction will set in from that very fact. Women who want to be exclusive are now taking to wool or lisle in order to be different from the great mass of women wearing silk. Also because wool or lisle costs so much, only the wealthy can afford them. We believe that the next generation will consider the silk stocking craze as queer as we consider the hustle.

Meanwhile, who does do the darn- ing today, or don't silk stockings wear out?

Garden Week

AMONG all the weeks arranged to emphasize worthy causes we think the idea of a Garden Week is about the pleasantest. Especially as, if the weather man relents, its teachings can be put forthwith into practice. Originating with Doubleday Page, the plan was adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs as soon as presented, and Garden Week is to be widely observed April 22 to 28. A program has been laid out that begins in the pulpit and reaches all the way to the spade. It includes talks on gardening from windowbox to community plots; on parks and playgrounds and trees; on gardens as related to school and as promoted by the Home Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Part of the idea is that gardening tends to produce better citizens. Working in the ground is a steady- ing activity, and nothing is more wholesome than the occupation of being first assistant to Nature, and watching her work.

Double Immortality

WITH the death of Sarah Bernhardt the world lost not only a supreme genius but an example of indomitable courage and gallant determination that is almost as rare and precious.

A woman who carried on in her profession after the loss of a leg, and with the handicap of illness, who defied age by sheer will power and defeated death again and again, is worth thinking about whenever one is inclined to sur- render.

Peonage in the United States

THE tragedy of the North Dakota boy beaten to death in a Florida convict camp brings hope that at last this desperate evil is to be remedied. North Dakota has formally demanded of Florida that an end be put to the whole system of convict peonage, and Florida is conducting an earnest investigation. The boy, Martin Tabert, was arrested for trying to ride on a train without a ticket, and, having no money to pay a fine, was taken to one of the Putnam Lumber Company's camps—this company having "leased all able-bodied male prisoners for a term of one year." His family sent money to pay the fine, but the boy was already at work—in swamps, incidentally, where he had to wade up to his hips. The story of his death by brutal whipping came out by bits months after the family was told he had died of "pernicious malaria."

So far no denial has been made of the story, uncovered by the *New York World*.

Florida's governor is to be commended for the beginnings of action to remove the appalling stain of convict slavery from the state's name. Four years ago the state put an end to the farming out of state prisoners. Governor Hardee is now asking legislation to end the leasing of county prisoners. Florida women, one hopes and believes, will stand ready to see the thing through. The condition that makes such horrors possible must be changed. Chain-gangs and leased convicts in whatever state, do not belong in a civilization that has ceased to recognize slavery.

What the American Woman Thinks

Unite for World Peace

By BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE

Author of "What's Wrong With Our Girls?"
and "What Women Want"

MANY of us who have been through the mill of the suffrage movement, and given years of work to the war, suffer now from a sense of swept-out emptiness in a chamber of our hearts erstwhile filled to capacity. It is not occupations that we lack; there is excess of these in modern American life. Nor is it causes; most of us have printed reminders of a score or more clamoring perpetually on our desks. Their name is indeed legion, and it is the more difficult to choose between



them since so many are mutually destructive. "Civil Liberties" wrestles with Americanization, Disarmament with Preparedness, Birth Control with Restriction of Immigration. We are surfeited with a plethora of half-digested (and often indigestible) movements, where we were fed and sustained by one. We no longer enjoy "the peacefulness of being at war," nor the certitude of being in suffrage. In effect, we are no longer single-minded. We are in danger of losing that unity which was our strength.

The spiritual value of the suffrage movement lay in the fact that under its banner Jew and Christian, radical and conservative, native and foreign-born, rich and poor, could unite. So in war-work, which to the unity of women added that of men. Never will organized women be the power they were during the suffrage campaigns, until they find again a cause big enough to unite all differences and sink all egoisms. And never shall we as individuals be as happy as we were during those days of united endeavor, until we again unite for a purpose transcending all personal predilections.

The alternative to such unity is the swift decay of that solidarity of women so painfully created and developed

by our movement. This involves not only an inexpressible disappointment to many of us and a heartbreak to our leaders, but a grave loss of potential power to the world. Yet there is evidence that this disintegration has already set in, and it will inevitably accelerate unless arrested by some constructive program universal in its appeal.

Are we to fritter away our greatest gain? Instead of millions of women in many lands united by one hope, are we to have innumerable small groups working at cross purposes, duplicating or neutralizing each other's efforts? Must we—like men, forever compete? Or can we not use our own supreme asset of a common maternity in co-operation with one another, not only in city, state and nation, but throughout the world? Is there no cause simple and big enough again to unite us? I think there is. I think all women might, and I hope all women may, unite in the cause of Constructive Peace.

We all believe in the abolition of war; our differences lie only in the means, not in the end. Even in the suffrage movement these differences existed, but the end was so much greater than the means that most of us were able to minimize difficulties, and be loyal to one another in the face of all minor disagreements.

So with the cause of Peace. Let us unite with organized women in every country where they exist, to demand adequate machinery to take the place of war. Let those who believe in the existing League of Nations work to strengthen, enlarge, and improve it. But let those who do not believe in it keep faith with the common cause by ceaselessly demanding its equivalent, or something better. Let none be fobbed off by half-promises and inaction.

Anything may be accomplished by propaganda wisely and persistently maintained. Without propaganda, the bullets of the Civil War could not have abolished slavery; but without the bullets, propaganda alone could in time have done so. Without propaganda, the Great War could not have been won; it is a commonplace that it was the "imponderables" which beat the Germans in the end.

I can conceive of no task so suited to organized women as that of educating public opinion to demand a future in which law should supplant war. I can think of no women so well equipped to lead such a crusade as the women of America.

Every politician, every public man,

every movement should be scrutinized by women in the light of this supreme need.—"Will this man, this movement, contribute faithfully to the cause of peace?"—If so, let support be granted; if not, withheld. This should be our touchstone; every other by comparison is trivial.

Just law, within our boundaries and without, should be our watchword. If there is any cause greater or more basic than this, I do not know of it. If there is any more womanly, I have yet to learn it.

Can we not unite for this as we did for enfranchisement, and so united find again our mental peace and our spiritual strength?

How to Build an Opinion

By MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER

Chairman Department of American
Citizenship, G. F. W. C.

SHE was ordinarily an optimist, this brown-eyed, sunny-faced friend of mine. But not long since, when I entered her sitting-room, I found her seated before a library table piled with books and magazines, in an attitude of utter dejection. "What's the matter?" I asked.—"What can I do? What can I do?" she answered.—"Do about what?"—"About everything. Just look: every paper on this table, every magazine presents a problem. In days gone by, though I resented the injustice of not being permitted to vote, yet, when puzzles crowded too much upon me, I pushed them aside with a careless, 'Thank heaven, I don't have to vote on



that tomorrow.' I can do this no longer. I am a citizen; my conscience warns me; I must vote; therefore I must make up my mind. What can I do?"

This question is being asked today by thousands of women over the country. As a fundamental statement, let us take one on which we will all agree. There can be no true national prosperity in a republic without an intelligent public opinion. What is public opinion? It is

the consensus of what you and you and you and I think. There can be no intelligent public opinion without individual effort. Many people, and this is not confined to women, are prone to take their opinions ready-made from others. It may be the headlines in a favorite newspaper. It may be a friend or relative in whom they have confidence. It may be that mysterious individual called "they." How often you hear people argue that "they" say so and so; but when you pin them down to who "they" are and what "they" have proved, confusion generally follows. No woman has the right to give as her own opinion the opinion of anyone else, not even of her husband. To have an opinion of one's very own means research and genuine thought. If we have not labored, we have no right to take someone else's thought and claim it for our own. Our country demands our opinion, not the opinion of others.

Some women ask, how is it possible to form an opinion of our own when both spoken and written authorities are at such variance? The problem is a serious one, but that does not remove the importance of accomplishing the task. America demands that we form an opinion.

To build a real opinion, there are three steps necessary: First, reading. Facts are needful as the foundation stones on which to build an opinion. We read to obtain facts; this means not superficial reading (which is a form of mental dissipation), but thoughtful, digressive reading. We have no right to read *only one side of a question*. If we desire to find the truth, we cannot afford, if we are Democrats, to read only Democratic papers and magazines, and if we are Republicans, the same fact holds good. Some people claim, "I can't read such and such a paper or hear such and such a person speak, without becoming so angry that it takes away all thought and drives me to further extreme." We need not read the most violently unfair papers nor listen to people who speak with venom. But if we are to form an opinion that we can defend, we must sit in judgment and let the arguments pro and con pass before us.

The second step necessary is to talk with many men of many minds in many walks of life. Remember we are still in quest of facts on which to build our share of intelligent public opinion.

The third step necessary is to *think*. We may read and talk eternally; but without thought, our duty is not done. It is not easy to think. Have you noticed how few people are willing to go off alone and dig clear down into the fundamentals of their own consciousness, to make their own opinions pass in review, to challenge each one before the bar of reason and conscience? And yet, that is our duty; that is what we owe this beloved country of ours whose safety

depends upon an intelligent public opinion.

After we have read and talked and thought, let us carry our problem with us by day and by night in our subconscious mind and gradually we will find that up from the chaos, presenting itself in clear, strong lines, will come a genuine opinion of our own. We may not be able to explain psychologically the process, but we do know that *investigation, conversation, deliberation and prayer generally bring forth an opinion.*

Iowa Light on the League

By MAUD WOOD PARK

President of the National League of Women Voters

IT may very well be that the business of a convention is never the most important thing it has to offer. The Des Moines convention of the National League of Women Voters which begins on Monday, April 9, has been designed to be essentially such a work meeting that even the luncheons and dinners have had special discussion topics assigned them, but to my mind the days



will show that what we are is quite as important as what we do.

For the first time the League is meeting west of the Mississippi and many of the delegates who will attend have never before visited Iowa. I do not believe that as a nation we are so provincially minded as many another country, but all human beings incline to consider their own native heath the only really normal heath in the world. What will surprise many of the women from the East is the cosmopolitanism of the Middle West, and after that first impression is sure to come a warm realization of the fundamental likeness of all parts of America. In my native Massachusetts we do not have the amazing tall corn of Iowa, but Massachusetts women and Iowa women have precisely the same ideal of citizenship, the same zeal for the work that is needed to bring about good government.

I believe the National League of Women Voters is bringing about a better understanding among women from all parts of the country than has heretofore been possible, because while in our work for federal legislation all Leagues have the same aim, each state

or local League adapts itself to local conditions. The woman from Minnesota will understand the woman from Georgia better when varying local needs are explained, than when the one unified aim is discussed. We shall come together to get better acquainted and to achieve a more effective solidarity.

As to our convention, it has been arranged that each session shall be devoted to one specified object. Monday is the preparation day, when standing committees complete their plans. On Tuesday morning all national work, all programs, all officers' reports will be laid before the delegates. Wednesday is the day for problems of the states, with state caucuses in the afternoon.

The one mass meeting which is a convention custom is set for Wednesday evening. Thursday is practical politics day, and regional directors will be elected one day in advance of the election of general officers. Friday is plans-adoption day, and after its elections comes the banquet, followed by a meeting in the auditorium where Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Lord Robert Cecil will be two of the star speakers.

But in the intervals of all these sessions there will be opportunity for the kind of informal coming together of little groups which is so tremendously important. I have lately seen canvases on each of which two pictures was painted. Looked at under a white light one picture only could be seen. When a light of another color was turned on, an altogether different picture on the same canvas sprang into being. The choice of different cities for our annual League conventions is a little like the effect of different lights on pictures of this kind. Last year we saw the League picture in a Baltimore light. This year we shall see what Des Moines light brings out on our canvas. It cannot fail to be an instructive experience, and I feel it a great advantage to see our League under various lights, for in no other way shall we be able to achieve our purpose of making our organization a perfect background for sound citizenship, clear, fine, and satisfying in all lights.

"ARE we going to use the powers that we are being given today, powers before which the imagination reels, to make heaven or to make hell? In democratic countries the governments are what the people make them and that is why I appeal to the rank and file of the citizens of the United States, when I say that it belongs to you, to all of you, to decide whether humanity shall take the step forward which shall make this twentieth century an epoch in the history of the whole world, or go backward into destruction."

A. Mauds Royden in "Women at the World's Crossroads."

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

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Federal Measures the League Supports

A review of the status at the close of the 67th Congress of bills in which the League is interested.

Child Welfare Committee

Appropriation for Children's Bureau: signed.
Appropriation for Maternity and Infancy Act: signed.
Capper-Focht (compulsory school attendance in District of Columbia): passed Senate; on calendar in House.
Child Labor Amendment: on calendar in both houses.
Fess-Capper (physical education): in committee in both houses.

Sheppard-Towner (Maternity and Infancy Act): signed.

Education Committee

Sterling-Towner (creating a department of education and federal aid to states): in committee in both houses.

Efficiency in Government Departments

Sterling-Lehlbach (reclassification of civilian positions): signed.

Living Costs Committee

Borah Amendment (extending powers of the Federal Coal Commission): signed.

Fess Home Economics Amendment: in committee.

LaFollette Amendment to Packer Bill (restoring power of investigation to Federal Trade Commission): in committee.

Norris bill (completing Muscle Shoals dams and to provide for the manufacturing of fertilizer for agricultural purposes): in committee.

Packer Control Bill: signed.

Voigt Filled-Milk Bill: signed.

Winslow-Borah Bill (creating a federal coal commission): signed.

Social Hygiene Committee

Ball-Fitzgerald (vice-repressive for the District of Columbia): in committee in both houses.

Goodykoontz-Curtis (industrial home for federal women prisoners): on calendar in House; ordered out of committee in Senate.

Kahn-Jones (transferring work of Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to Department of Justice): on calendar in both houses.

Uniform Laws Committee

Cable Bill (independent citizenship for married women): signed.

Women in Industry Committee

Appropriation for Women's Bureau: signed.

Miscellaneous Bills

Jones Resolution (Constitutional amendment for suffrage

in District of Columbia): in committee.

The Sixty-Seventh Congress is unique in that it had four sessions, two regular and two special.

First session (special): began April 11, 1921; recessed August 24, 1921 until September 21, 1921; adjourned November 25, 1921.

Second session (regular): began December 5, 1921; recessed June 30, 1922 until August 15, 1922; adjourned September 22, 1922.

Third session (special): began November 20, 1922; adjourned December 4, 1922.

Fourth session (regular): began December 4, 1922; adjourned March 4, 1923.

The total number of bills and resolutions introduced was 15,609, and of that number, 931 were passed.

Note:

In addition to supporting the various bills, the League takes pains to see that the appropriations for the bureaus which administer the measures of special interest to women which have been enacted, shall be adequate. The Labor and Commerce Supply Bill contains appropriations for the Women's Bureau and the Children's Bureau, and for the Maternity and Infancy Act. It is a matter for congratulation that not only were these appropriations not cut, as many were, but that in one case the appropriation was somewhat increased and that a cut of \$490,000 authorized by the Bureau of the Budget in the 1923-1924 appropriation for the Maternity and Infancy Act was restored by the House and agreed to by the Senate.

A Woman Legislator

REPRESENTATIVE C. B. SIMMONS, who, before she resigned to go into politics, was director of the seventh region of the National League of Women Voters, introduced a number of interesting bills in the house of the Oregon legislature. The first two on the list were to amend Oregon laws relating to the descent and distribution of real and personal property other than community property, and to provide for estate and pecuniary rights of husband and wife in property acquired by either, to fix courtesy and dower rights and to provide for descent of community property. Other bills were substituted for both these.

Number 46 in the house list is Mrs. Simmons' bill providing for mental and physical examinations for applicants for marriage licenses, which like No. 60, her women's jury service bill, passed the house. With other members, Mrs. Simmons sponsored a bill prohibiting making, setting up, or possessing stills or worms or any products of stills without registration under federal laws, which was approved by the governor on February 9.

The governor approved also on February 16 Mrs. Simmons' bill relating to delinquent children in the juvenile court, and gave approval again four days later to her appropriation bill of \$55,000 to construct and equip a state training school. Her proposal of amendments relating to the commitment of boys to the training school was indefinitely postponed, but two successful bills, one relating to the disposition of money belonging to inmates of state institutions and the other defining the duties of the child welfare commission are now Oregon law.

A house joint resolution by Mrs. Simmons providing for a committee to investigate conditions of neglected and delinquent children brought into court was adopted, and if there had ever been a question as to whether women are needed in state legislatures, the nature of Mrs. Simmons' bills and her success would have offered a triumphant answer.

Where Lord Robert Cecil Will Speak

THE first appearance of Lord Robert Cecil, the English statesman, at the Des Moines convention will be at a banquet on the evening of Friday the 13th, and the banquet will be no longer-drawn out than any simple dinner for even at that rate it is safe to say that Lord Robert's audience will be waiting for him before the dinner-party adjourns to the hall where he is to speak. The Coliseum has been engaged for this very special Convention occasion. Far-sighted Des Moines citizens, realizing how conveniently situated their city is for convention purposes, and how greatly every city needs a big auditorium for its local exhibits, mass meetings, and entertainments, organized a private stock company in 1909 and built the Coliseum on the river front in the very business heart of the city. It covers a whole city block from Locust Street to Grand Avenue and has housed such large conventions as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the G. A. R., the Methodist General Conference, and the Student Volunteer Movement. The main floor alone seats 6,000 persons and with balcony and gallery, nearly 4,000 more.

The stage is portable and is four feet high with a space of 27 x 74 feet between dressing rooms so that even with League officials and others whom Miss Katharine Ludington, who is to preside, will invite to sit on the platform, there will be no crowding. As the meeting is to be an open one it is certain that in addition to League delegates, there will be several thousand Iowans who will wish to hear the famous Englishman, and it will not be necessary to bar them out as it was necessary in the case of Baltimoreans who thronged to hear Lady Astor at last year's convention.

By-Law Amendments

THE Plan of Work Committee has proposed an amendment to the by-laws of the National League which will be voted on at the convention in Des Moines, April 9-14, concerning the object of the National League, which at present is "to foster education in citizenship and to support needed legislation." The suggested amendment reads, "The object of the National League of Women Voters shall be to promote education in citizenship, efficiency in government, needed legislation, and international co-operation to prevent war."

The National Board will bring forward several amendments of which the first adds to Article IV, Section 2, Membership, these words: "The minimum annual dues of affiliated state Leagues in those states which have one representative or two representatives in Congress shall be \$50." A third article added to this section will require that application for affiliated membership from any state, territory, or dependency of the United States not already represented must be accompanied by affiliation dues and a copy of the constitution of the applicant League. Such applications are to be passed on by the National Board. A second amendment from the National Board reduces the annual dues of associate-member organizations from \$100 to \$50.

The National Executive Committee wishes to amend Article VI, Section 4, Duties of Officers, by changing the treasurer's bond clause to "the treasurer shall be required to furnish such bond as shall be determined by the Board of Directors," and the Plan of Work Committee suggests a change in Article

VIII, Standing Committees, which now reads, "the Board of Directors shall appoint the standing and special committees, etc." to "the Board of Directors shall designate the departments and appoint the standing and special committees necessary to carry out the plan of work."

The National Board suggests that Article XI, Section 2, Representation, be amended to allow each state League which pays "minimum dues of \$50 or \$100," shall be entitled to the representation in the annual convention formerly confined to a League paying \$100. A slight amendment to Section 3 substitutes the word "dues" for "fee."

The Illinois League offers an amendment to Article XVI, Section 1, Program and Platform, making it read: "All resolutions shall be presented to the secretary of the convention by the close of the session on the second day. These resolutions shall be considered by the standing committee to whose work the subject of the resolution

is most closely related, and those endorsed by such standing committee shall be passed upon by the Executive Committee of the National League of Women Voters. Upon the approval of the Executive Committee they shall be presented to the convention 24 hours before the delegates vote upon them. If the subject matter of a resolution does not relate to the work of any standing committee, the Executive Committee shall determine whether it shall be presented to the convention. At the time of the reading of the resolutions recommended other resolutions may be presented from the floor of the convention, if upon the designation of the subject matter two-thirds of the delegates vote to allow the presentation of such resolutions."

International Round Tables

ONE of the reports that is sure to be listened to with absorbed attention at the Des Moines convention is Miss Ruth Morgan's on the results of the round table discussion she as chairman of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War has been organizing throughout the country.

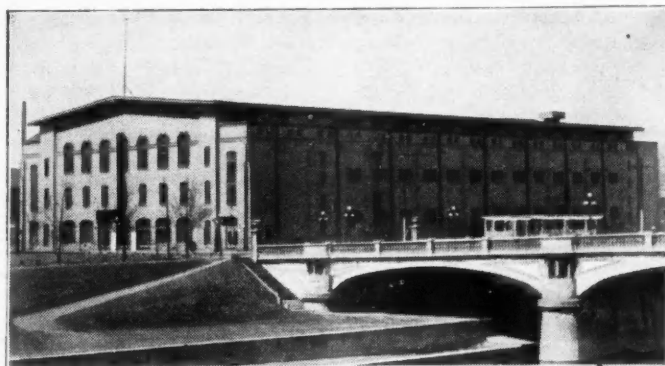
Only the most scattering and incomplete data were available on March 21, but even these covered a hundred meetings in fourteen states, Virginia, Rhode Island, Delaware, New York, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Indiana, Connecticut, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, and Maryland. The first question Miss Morgan suggested for discussion was:

"Do you believe the United States should remit all or part of their foreign debts in exchange for effective measures of disarmament on the part of the debtor nation?"

Since care was taken to bring persons of different opinions into the round table discussions, the results may reasonably be taken as fairly representative of public feeling. The majority opinion of all states except Connecticut and California was against the first question. California's vote was divided equally for and against, and Connecticut on the incomplete data favors the idea. The other states do not consider the thing desirable.

Question 2 was, "Do you think the United States should join any international association in order to prevent war and if so, on what conditions?"

The majority opinion of all the states except Iowa favored some form of international association. Only one group



The Coliseum, where Lord Robert Cecil will address the convention

had reported from Iowa on March 21, and that group opposed the international association plan. Connecticut groups and one report from Illinois favored immediate entry into the League of Nations.

Miss Morgan does not feel that even the reports she will be able to lay before the convention are conclusive but she does feel that an excellent beginning has been made. In eight states the round tables have resulted in the purchase by public libraries of books on international affairs, to supply growing demands. Leagues in eleven states have distributed literature on the subject, and in eight states the press has been supplied with articles. It is expected that international co-operation as a means of obtaining enduring peace will be strongly emphasized by the League during the coming year and that the round table idea will be carried many substantial steps farther.

Justice Florence Allen

AMONG all the distinguished men and women who will be heard at the Des Moines convention next week, it is more than likely that none will arouse more interest than Judge Allen, of Ohio, for she is unique. No other woman in the history of the United States has won to the supreme bench of any state, and Justice Allen is still of an age when such success is uncommon among men of her profession. When the convention sees Miss Allen it will see a woman who is something more than a legal mind. It will see the exceedingly rare combination of genius for law and genius for life in the person of a normal woman. Justice Allen is an uncommonly sensible person and the reproach often made of women that they glory in working themselves to death for an idea cannot be launched against her. Justice Allen knows how to play. She is a famous hiker, an outdoor type who keeps mind and body equally healthy. She is a musician, too, of foreign training and considerably better than good ability.

There will, of course, be other members of supreme courts hereafter but it is to be doubted that there will ever be another woman of such wholesome common sense and absolute sanity in such a position.

Leagues and League Members

THE Nebraska League, working with the state federation of women's clubs and the W. C. T. U., is supporting a number of unusually important bills in the state legislature. One bill requires that every voter shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States. A sister bill requires that the Constitution shall be taught in all schools. Four marriage laws have women's support and one prohibition-enforcement bill provides that if any person under suspicion of violating the liquor laws shall "pour out, destroy, break, or throw out of any jug, bottle, or container it shall be prima facie evidence of his guilt" and the burden of proof that the liquor so dealt with is not "moonshine" shall be upon him. A popular referendum before declaration of war, and a motion picture censorship are among the other laws Nebraska women favor.

MISS MARION GRIFFIN, of Memphis, only woman member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, presided over the session which discussed acceptance of the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act, and presented a petition signed by 50,000 citizens asking acceptance. "The perfect 36," Mrs. John Kenny, president of the Tennessee League, called her state in her telegram to National Headquarters announcing the success of the Act in both houses. "The perfect 36" has been Tennessee's proud nickname since the state became the thirty-sixth to adopt the Nineteenth Amendment and so settled for all time woman's right of suffrage. Since the telegram from Tennessee arrived, word has come that Missouri and North Dakota have accepted the

provisions of the Maternity and Infancy Act, raising the total of state acceptances to twenty-six.

THE Plainfield and North Plainfield (New Jersey) League is selling a "community calendar" which represents an almost incredible amount of work. Each day of the year has a rectangular space allotted it and in that space is a note of the community event or events for the date. The surprising thing about it is that though published for January the calendar carries such things as the rehearsal of the Plainfield Symphony Society on September 24, the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, October 15, the Plainfield Public Forum, December 2, as well as every meeting of the common council, the various parent-teacher associations, the board of education and every other society, board or committee of interest to citizens. The calendar is really a civic history published in advance.

THE Berkeley (California) Center Civic League of Women Voters has simplified its name and is now the Berkeley League of Women Voters. At a February meeting Mrs. Amanda Schlessinger, chairman of the northern California child labor committee of the League, talked on the exemptions and loop-holes which almost invalidate the compulsory school law, and in the course of her talk on the general child labor problem, especially condemned the practice of allowing children to appear on the stage.

"Intelligent public opinion which would refuse to applaud child actors would do much to change this condition," she said, explaining the reasons why stage-life is unwholesome for immature bodies and minds.

MRS. ARTHUR G. ROTCH, president of the Massachusetts League, was the guest of the United League of Rhode Island at Providence on March 26, when the topic discussed was "Shall Rhode Island have the Sheppard-Towner Act?" On Friday, March 16, the League listened to a talk by Raymond B. Fosdick, of New York, on international co-operation. The *United League News* announces that beginning with the April issue, Miss Jessie V. Budlong will contribute a series of articles on some needed changes in the constitution of the state, and that the Uniform Laws Committee, of which Miss Helen I. Binning is chairman, is preparing a list of speakers who may be called on for addresses on jury service and equal guardianship.

MISS LAVINIA ENGLE, of the Maryland League, reports that Maryland women who take train for the Des Moines League convention will begin a journey which will not depend on the scenery the railway supplies for its interest. Miss Engle has planned to make the trip one round of gaiety. There will be bridge parties and special luncheon parties and at least one dinner-party with a surprise entertainment. She has not let anybody into the secret of her personally conducted tour through the Middle West, but since Miss Engle thought up the Pan American Conference, people have fallen into the habit of expecting interesting things to happen where she is and nobody is ever disappointed.

THE Burlington County (New Jersey) League sent a petition to Colonel Schwartzkopf, head of the New Jersey State Police, asking that the Mounted Constabulary patrol certain highways and put an end to motor car speeding which was a menace to everyone using the highways. Colonel Schwartzkopf immediately directed Major Mark Kimbeling, of the State Police, to tell the League that the request would be granted and to thank the League for bringing the matter to his attention. Beverly Road from Burlington to Edgewater, Woodlane, from Edgewater Park to the Burlington and Camden pike will henceforward be dangerous merely to lawless drivers and not to school children and law-abiding citizens as before.

SEVEN members of the Silver Bow (Butte, Montana) League, two dance-hall proprietors, and several city officials met in February with the Butte city council judiciary committee and threshed out the dance-hall situation. The proprietors of the halls agreed to the demand of the League women that a woman inspector and a policeman be stationed at each hall, the woman to be selected by the League and paid, like the policeman, five dollars a night by the proprietor, their decision being prompted possibly by the mayor's announcement that refusal would mean the revoking of every dance-hall license in Butte.

THE Indiana League feels that it has every right to feel proud of the success of its legislative program. All the Leagues in the state worked for acceptance of the Shepard-Towner Act provisions and made Indiana the eighteenth state in the "safe" column. The Mother's Aid Bill passed the senate unanimously and went through the house, 80 to 1. Eight bills curtailing the usefulness of the State School Attendance Department and the Probation Department or abolishing them entirely were killed. The 50-50 bill passed the senate by a vote of 29 to 17 but though 80 per cent of the house members were pledged to support it, did not come to a vote before adjournment.

DOCTOR JOHN FINLEY in a recent talk to the Jersey City (New Jersey) League outlined four points for the right Americanization of the foreign-born: the English language, "whether he comes here with that or another in his throat"; teachers who love and understand America and can interpret it properly to the immigrant; "that the glory of the gifts of those who come shall not be allowed to fade into the common light of the day," and "that every one shall have his spiritual inheritance and see America as Abraham saw the Land of Canaan, as a land of promise."

THE Georgia League asks the repeal of a bill the state legislature passed last year making it possible for a woman to be excused from paying poll-tax, on her formal statement that she does not intend to vote. The League feels the law bad because when a woman decides to vote she must pay all arrears of poll-tax, and that "this puts a premium on a woman's neglecting one of her most sacred duties, that of citizenship." Care of defectives, good roads, the Australian ballot, reform in laws governing registration, primaries, and elections, are among the other aims of the League.

"FOR the first time in the history of the United States," said Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, executive secretary of the National League, in addressing the Columbia convention of the South Carolina League, "the constituent and the congressman have a link between them. No congressman need ever again fear that he is forgotten back home. He need no longer supply free seeds to keep himself in the minds of his constituents. The League can and does supply them with unpartisan, unbiased facts of his service in House or Senate."

FOREIGN-BORN mothers will be taught English in their homes and Americanization classes will be formed in factories if a bill drawn up by the United League of Rhode Island becomes the state law. The bill carries an appropriation of \$5,000 "to give suitable instruction for such adult persons in Rhode Island as cannot read, write, and speak the English language, in accordance with the standards approved by the state board of education, and whose attendance at evening or public continuation schools is impracticable or inconvenient."

IN MISSISSIPPI the Jackson League secured the co-operation of twenty-one local clubs to urge the appointment of a woman member to the sanitary force who will be given the duty of looking after conditions in places where food is handled or served. A resolution with endorsements was handed to the mayor and commissioners with the recom-

mendation that the woman appointed be given the same salary men in similar work receive.

MRS. LOTTIE HOLMAN O'NEILL, only woman member of the Illinois legislature, is championing the state League's program on the floor of the House. Items in the program are the eight-hour day, jury service for women exempting mothers of young children, and representation of women on party committees and party conventions. The state League will oppose any attempt to repeal the primary law and will have Mrs. O'Neill's enthusiastic support.

MISS BELLE SHERWIN has been playing "one-night stands" most successfully in the West. Between February 22 and March 20, she addressed league audiences and held conferences at Pocatello, Idaho; Butte and Helena, Montana; Boise and Lewiston, Idaho; Spokane and Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, California; Reno and Lovelock, Nevada; Salt Lake City, and Cheyenne, taking time for a return engagement in more than one place.

THE Wichita (Kansas) League, collaborating with the American Citizenship Committee of the American Bar Association and a joint committee made up of representatives of religious, civic, educational, trade, and commercial organizations, has been presenting "The Drama of American Citizenship" for five Sunday afternoons in the Orpheum Theatre, with a prominent speaker, a discussion, and patriotic songs on each of the five afternoons.

AT a meeting of the executive board of the Washington League at Seattle a resolution was adopted calling on the legislature to appropriate about \$150,000 for the reopening and maintenance of the women's industrial home and clinic. Members of the legislature were reminded that they were elected on a platform which pledged them to support the institution.

THE California Civic League of Women Voters has been carrying on an investigation as to precisely what will happen to the state school system if a proposal to cut educational appropriations is successful, and lately called leaders of other women's organizations in the state into consultation, so that all organized women may know what the reduction proposal means.

A SURPRISING number of men attended the recent meeting of the Anderson (Indiana) League at which Mrs. Edward Franklin White, of Indianapolis, assistant attorney general of Indiana, explained the several provisions of the marriage and divorce law of her drafting which was introduced in both houses of the Congress during the last session.

THE Prince Georges County (Maryland) League has endorsed a resolution favoring enactment of laws which will make the state police a state constabulary with authority to preserve order in any and all parts of the state, with their jurisdiction state-wide and not restricted to state highways and the enforcement of traffic laws.

MISS ISA NORDLINGER, the New York City League's legislative chairman, reports that the League has sent in an appeal for the repeal of the Lusk Laws, and has gone on record as endorsing the reorganization bill (Walker, S.53), the birth control bill (Roseman A.852), and as opposing the permissive jury service bill (Patterson 521).

NEWEST League units announced by the United League of Rhode Island are one in North Scituate and one on Block Island. The United League's campaign for larger membership has been so successful that its plan will be discussed at the Des Moines convention as a possible program for general adoption.

World News About Women

Rome in Readiness

DO you realize that the Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to be held in Rome, May 12-19, will celebrate, among other victories, *our* political enfranchisement? At the Geneva Congress in June, 1920, 22 new suffrage victories were announced. This time, the Alliance will celebrate the establishment of woman suffrage in the United States, Ireland, and in Bombay, Madras, Travancore, Jhalwar and Burma—the first Eastern countries to give votes to women. Besides, to quote the International Woman Suffrage Alliance "Call to Rome":

"We shall also rejoice with the women of Denmark on their new right to equal pay and equal work in Government service; with the women of Australia that they can now return women to certain State Parliaments; with the women of Japan on having received the right to attend political meetings; with the women of Germany, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Argentina and India, on the recent admission of women to the legal profession; with the women of the United States of America, which has given the lead to other countries in giving to married women the right to their own nationality; with the women of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Roumania, France, Great Britain, Uruguay, Australia and Siam, the Governments of which have appointed women representatives to the Assembly, the Commissions or Conferences of the League of Nations."

Each of the associations in the International, as Mrs. Catt told us long ago, is to be represented by twelve delegates and twelve alternates. Many women are going from this country, but the list is not yet complete. Visitors will be warmly welcomed at the Congress. Mrs. Catt strongly urges every American who can to go, and the National League of Women Voters, 532 17th Street, N. W., Washington, will answer all inquiries.

The Italian Government is extending many courtesies, and the Roman hosts and hostesses are offering fascinating social features. Besides, a recent bulletin from the *Alliance* reports from an Italian paper that Signor Mussolini will preside as Honorary President at the opening of the Congress, and that he is in favor of the gradual introduction of woman suffrage in Italy, beginning with women of twenty-five who have attained a certain standard of education.

The Congress is to be held in the Hotel Quirinal and the Palazzo dell'Esposizione, and the draft program includes: conferences on Equal Pay and Right to Work, Moral Questions (sex education, the fight against venereal disease), Nationality of Married Women, Maintenance of Motherhood and Problems of the Illegitimate Child; discus-

sions on Women and Political Parties, on what action women should take in enfranchised countries to bring the Alliance resolutions into force, especially on such subjects as slavery; a conference of unenfranchised women. Women M. P.'s from many countries will speak, and women from all continents. As our readers know, Mrs. Catt is to make on the final day her farewell speech as President of the International Alliance, of which she was the founder and has been the first and only president.

Co-education in Japan

A venturesome school in Tokyo, Japan, is going to attempt co-education. Under the direction of Dr. Sawayanagi, one of the foremost educators of the country, fifteen little girls and fifteen little boys are to be admitted to the same class.

Half Won

THE Philippine Senate has unanimously passed a bill granting suffrage to Filipino women when they themselves decide, by referendum, that they want the franchise. Of course the bill has yet to be passed by the House.

Suffrage Defeated in Switzerland

CONFRONTING the people of Zurich at the last election was the question of a little suffrage for women. The law, which was proposed in February, if passed, would have made women eligible to school commissions, commissions of the church and public welfare, and given them the right to vote to fill these offices. The proposition was defeated by a majority of three to one, the peasants voting against it in huge numbers perhaps because the word had been passed around, "we don't want women."

It is true that since 1911 each commune has had the right to name women for school boards, but it has never been done. In the same year they were made eligible to positions on the boards of orphan asylums and old peoples' homes, but there were always too many men clamoring for the place, and a woman has never been appointed.

Four Thousand Jobless

IN London it doesn't pay to marry, at least if you are a teacher. The London County Council has recently ruled, because of the unemployment situation, that married women teachers must make way for their unmarried sisters. And the result is that four thousand instructors will soon be left jobless. If a woman can prove deser-

tion, however, or that her husband can not support her, she is exempt from this ruling.

Better Motion Pictures

MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL of New York City is to organize a national committee of women to help place the right kind of motion pictures before the American public. The announcement was made by Mr. Francis M. Hugo, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Non-Theatrical Motion Pictures, Inc. Because of her organizing ability, which has been proved many times in club activities, and her experience as vice chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, Miss Boswell is admirably suited for the work.

THE Dutch Second Chamber has defeated a proposal to admit women to judicial positions.

How Many Others?

MRS. FRED TERWILLIGER has recently been appointed president of the Port Jervis (New York) Chamber of Commerce—a rare post for a woman. For two years Mrs. Terwilliger has been the only woman director, and the treasurer of the Chamber, and during this time she has become thoroughly familiar with all of its branches.

South Africa Says No

IN the February 10 *Citizen* we reported that the Women's Party of South Africa had refused to work for the return of their party candidates until suffrage was granted them. Since the suffrage bill was recently rejected, we learn (from the *Vote*) that they have also refused to pay taxes, contending that taxation without representation is tyranny. The bill lost by one vote.

Near East Relief

CITIZEN readers will recognize some of the names of the National Woman's Committee of the Near East Relief, formed during the latter part of 1922. One of its first members was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker is chairman, and Miss Julia Lathrop, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. Medill McCormick are others who have given their influence and support to this work.

Reports from Constantinople, Trebizonde, Samsoun and Scutari are terrible. Disease stalks unchecked in spite of the valiant efforts of the American doctors

and nurses. Anything to aid this situation, whether propaganda work or dollars, will be appreciated by the Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York.

They Want A New Peace

At a conference of the National Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, held in Washington in mid-March, a program for future action was outlined. The League resolved to work for the outlawry of war; for the repeal of the National Defense Act passed in 1920—through disseminating knowledge about it; and to work particularly with the young people in schools and colleges. Miss Jane Addams, the International Chairman, appointed a delegation to present to Secretaries Hughes and Hoover a resolution calling for "a new peace based on new international agreements" and pledging the members of the conference to work for "the convening of a World Congress through the instrumentality of the League of Nations, of a single nation, or a group of nations, in order to achieve a new peace." One member of the delegation was Miss Royden, the English preacher who has just finished a successful lecture tour in this country. The Conference also congratulated Secretary Hughes on his efforts to get us into the Court of International Justice, and promised support of the measure.

THE latest news from India is that four women have been elected to the Municipal Council in Bombay.

A Woman Ruler

THE tiny island of Badu, in the Torres Straits, is ruled by a woman. Since her appointment by the Queensland government, Mrs. Zahel has been the only white person on the island and for nine years has acted as magistrate, governor, teacher and religious leader. Under her guidance Badu has become a model of usefulness, cleanliness and intelligence; alcoholic drinks have been banned, undesirable people have been kept away, and the island has become self-supporting.

DO interesting things about women ever happen in your state that do not get recorded in the WOMAN CITIZEN? If so the moral is appoint yourself a correspondent to send—briefly—news from your vicinity. This department aims to collect all the current news it can find—and can find room for—in a running summary of women's activities. It gleans from the newspapers, verifying when it can, without too long waits, and from correspondence. The more correspondence, the more news. Also, if any of you read women's news in foreign papers, we shall be glad to have the items translated. Maybe some of you read languages we don't know.

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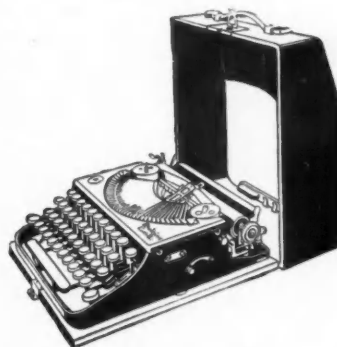
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(Continued from page 8)

cial program. Your correspondent has noticed in this connection an interesting reaction, namely, that the effect of the work of reactionary women who attempt to defeat social welfare is in greater proportion to their numbers, for the reason that they immediately are exploited by reactionary politicians and by those who, pursuing a middle ground, do not wish to be bothered by change. It is also true that in states where social legislation is in force and there is less demand, the consequent lack of interest is very likely to be interpreted by reactionaries as apathy toward all social legislation under consideration.

In the third sphere of interest—Presidential candidates. The kind of campaign in which stupendous effort is put, large amounts of money are spent, and a great deal of devotion and zeal is wasted, is that which awakens to the desirability of a candidate too late. The campaign of Secretary Hoover was delayed. It had the backing of people in all walks of life, but it was an example to political workers as an ineffectual struggle without preparedness. Candidates are in the making today whether or not campaigns actually have begun. Attorney General Daugherty—when he was fishing in Florida, announced the fact that President Harding will be a candidate for re-election. Everybody in Washington knows now that in the Democratic Party there is a group committed to the candidacy of William Gibbs McAdoo, and a group working for Senator Underwood of Alabama, formerly Democratic Leader in the Upper House. Everybody knows, too, that in the Democratic party is the former ambassador to the Court of St. James's, John W. Davis, who has the esteem and

regard of people irrespective of party affiliation, but who has no particular organization fireworks behind him. Heretofore, it has been the custom of women voters actively interested to look over the candidates in the field and decide which of those offered was the most worthy. As a matter of fact, by that time the slate is cut and dried and there is little choice. The time to look over the field is early in the election season; otherwise, as often happens, when no party puts forward a candidate who is obviously head and shoulders more worthy, the selection lies between Tweedledee and Tweedledum. It makes a great difference upon which candidate among the party groups women voters place their approval.

But this all supposes that women will have a fair representation in the delegations to the national nominating conventions, which is a matter to be decided early. Delegates are chosen by different methods, but the usual way is by election at state conventions, to be held next winter and spring. If women's organizations are strong enough, that is, if a sufficient number of women enroll, it is not unlikely that state delegations to the convention will be divided equally among women and men. But this would be almost too much progress to expect during four years, for at the last Presidential conventions there was only a scattering of women delegates.

Summing up, the advice national politicians give to women is:

- Choose a party.
- Study the issues.
- Assist in the promotion of worthy candidates.
- Be represented at the nominating conventions.
- Conscientiously exercise the franchise.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

This article is written at the request of a reader for still more information about mortgages. Miss Kerr welcomes the opportunity to meet her readers' special needs.

THE mortgage seems to have come into English law with the Norman Conquest, and, as its name implies, is a promise which holds good after death—the Mort Gage or “dead hand.” The agreement and obligation assumed in a mortgage is not terminated by the death of the persons making the mortgage, but is binding upon their heirs.

When a person wishes to borrow money, naturally the bank or an individual who is going to lend it wishes some protection in case it is not repaid as agreed upon. A mortgage is the definite agreement to place property of some kind as security for a loan, and should the loan not be repaid at the specified time, the property may be seized by the person who loans the money. Property so seized is usually sold and if it brings a larger price than the amount of the debt and any overdue interest, this excess is turned over to the person who contracted the mortgage, as his equity in the property over and above the amount necessary for the repayment of the loan. In most parts of the United States, when money borrowed under a mortgage is not repaid by maturity, the holder of the mortgage goes before a court and receives an order directing that the property shall be sold, usually at public auction. This sale terminates the mortgage agreement, whether or not the amount received is as large as the debt owed under the mortgage.

A first mortgage is exactly what its name implies, and is a first charge against the property. The only thing which can come ahead of it is tax liens, that is, the local and other government assessments against it. It is these taxes which in the main pay the expenses of our state, county and city government, roads and other public improvements, police forces, special bureaus, etc. Principal and interest of Municipal Bonds are payable from these taxes. Foreclosures under tax liens is not very frequent, as taxes are usually paid before arrears become large enough or stand long enough for such action to be taken.

As a rule first mortgages are seldom for more than 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the value of the property. Sometimes a second mortgage is drawn up, and this is usually for an additional 10 or 15 per cent of the value. A second mortgage has no rights to the property until the first mortgage has been completely taken care of and cleared up and, therefore, its security is very much less than that of the first mort-

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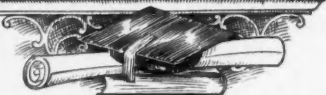
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gage, making it undesirable as an investment for the average person. Real estate operators often take well-secured second mortgages, where a comparatively small first mortgage is held by a bank or individual. Mortgages may be sold by the original maker of them to others.

Where a corporation issues bonds, these are often a first mortgage on all its property, and since it would be inexpedient to execute as many different individual mortgages as there are \$1,000 or \$500 bonds outstanding, one mortgage covering the entire property and for the total amount of the bond issue, is made with the trustee, who then represents all of the bondholders in their collective capacity as the lenders of money to the corporation. Should it be necessary to foreclose the mortgage because principal or interest of the bonds has been defaulted, the trustee takes the necessary steps and acts in the best interest of the bondholders, endeavoring either to reorganize the company's finances or to sell its property to the best advantage.

Mortgages may be made for any length period desired, but it is customary to make them for not less than a year, and real estate mortgages seldom run for more than ten or fifteen years. The same is true of a great many mortgages made by corporations, where the bond issues are first mortgages on real estate and other assets owned by the company.

Mortgages on railroad property sometimes run for one hundred years, but the general tendency at present is to make them run for thirty to fifty years.

A mortgage should not be contracted for more than the life of the property; that is, if the lien is on a factory, it should not be for more years than the factory is likely to stay in good condition and to be up to date of its kind. In this connection it is rather interesting to note that the best authorities consider the "life" of the average factory (and also of the big modern office building) to be less than fifteen years, as at the end of that time it is apt to be obsolete in character, even though the structure itself may have been maintained in excellent condition. The average dwelling house, which is well kept up from year to year, lasts at least thirty years; but changes in fashion, as well as in design, would have caused it to be old fashioned and would affect its value long before the end of that period. Of course, these average figures cannot be literally applied to individual cases, which vary widely.

When a mortgage is only for a few years, it is called a "short term" obligation or in the case of bonds a "short term" issue. There is no definite time limit as to what constitutes "short term," but it is certainly something less than ten years and most people mean two to five years when they use this phrase.

Manager of Skyland

(Continued from page 15)

nature study untold volumes. It means an infinite variety of birds and animals, among which are the elk, the deer and the beaver. Miss Jolliffe has promoted the work of acquainting these city children with their friends among the wild folk, to thrust out fear with love so that a stir in the grass may not cause panic. Even the harmless snakes of the region have been made known. When the Superintendent came upon a camp of little girls and found them grieving over a mound, quite evidently a small grave, she asked what had happened. A small black snake had come into the camp and the children, familiar with the species, tried to catch it. A counsellor, imagining the girls were fighting with the snake, struck it on the head with a stick of wood. The little girls nursed their wounded friend till he died shortly after and buried him with every token of respect.

The winter hikes are enlivened by sleuthing for animal trails through the woods in the snow, followed by thrilling camp fire tales of the lives of these animals and their encounters with other animals. Some bed-time stories, indeed!

Miss Jolliffe is following the initiative of the Boy Scouts in this nature study, which through personal contact with the wonders of outdoors is teaching city children and their elders the lessons of conservation and preservation.

Their First Year

(Continued from page 9)

Mrs. Lucas, too, is concerned about our need to "educate ourselves internationally." Ill health (a war work effect) is forcing her to resign, after a year's defiant effort to ignore it. She has pluckily kept in touch with her region; she managed, despite being "flattened out," to guide the formation of six Round Table discussions on International Relations which Miss Morgan planned, and is still conducting two of them weekly.

"Public health, particularly as it relates to children"—is Mrs. DeNormandie's special interest, on the theory that "no child, no matter how happy or prosperous, can be safe until all children are safe." She is very well known in Boston for welfare work, especially public-health nursing. Her own children—three under fifteen—are another big side of her many-sided efficient work.

As president of the Minnesota State League, Miss Marguerite Wells is known to League convention forces, and isn't as "new" in League circles as the others. We particularly like the line of characterization Mrs. Gardiner found for her—that she "combines the earnestness of Anne Hutchinson with the tact of Aaron Burr."

The Bookshelf

Valley Waters, by Charles D. Stewart (Dutton, 1923): A pleasant tale which wanders through Ohio Valleys with the search of a wounded soldier for the mother he has never known. An interesting study of the beginnings of memory. It is a relief to read quiet and leisurely descriptions of homey country and sane kindliness.

East Wind, by Hugh McNair Kahler (Putnam, 1923): Short stories by one of the best of the formulists. He writes of country boys who did not go to the city, of students who did not turn their scholarship into gold, of girls who stayed at home and carried on the traditional feminine tasks. If he glorifies these plain folk in showing their ultimate victory, who can say he is giving them more than their due?

Going-To-The-Sun, by Vachel Lindsay (Appleton, 1923): Dew and cobwebs, and cups of tea, snatched from a walking trip in the Rockies, and modeled into verses and pictures packed with the most delightful humor and imagination. His sketches show a new talent in this singing, cymbal-beating poet.

The Great Dream, by Marguerite Wilkinson (Macmillan, 1923): Pattern poetry of an unusual excellence. Contains a sense of clear spirituality, a feeling for depth, a three-dimensional quality that is as rare and lovely as it is difficult to snare and define.—M. A.

The Pomp of Power, Anonymous (Doran, 1922): One of the most telling of the books about the later years of the war and the first two years of the peace. It is written from the inside of English political circles by one who seems to be in intimate touch with most of the leading actors in the drama. The studies of Lloyd George, of Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson and Robert Lansing have special interest for Americans.

Of the Treaty of Versailles the author says: "The very fact that in every country there is a strong body of public opinion dissatisfied with the treaty, a feeling that its representatives were over-reached by those of other countries, is the surest sign that if the treaty is not perfect it is not unjust and wasted," and again: "Woodrow Wilson sacrificed everything, including the immediate future of Europe, to his resolution to have the Covenant of the League of Nations incorporated as part of the Treaty. It would have been better for the world had the United States made more material demands, as it could fairly have done. President Wilson would then have had to face practical questions in a practical way."

The book is written fairly, dispassionately, and is a valuable contribution to the history of this period.—C. F. B.

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Milk and Immunity

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

IF bread is the staff of life, milk is the elixir. It is the one food capable of sustaining life and promoting growth. Asses' milk, goats' milk, cows' milk, has nourished the children of the ages. Metchnikoff, traveling the continent of Europe with a scrutinizing eye, pounced on the sour milk of the Bulgarians, the main source of nourishment of old and young alike, as the cause of their great vigor and beauty and longevity. Wherefore, said Metchnikoff, drink milk.

On the other hand, Dr. Kerley, the famous New York child specialist, shows that 20 per cent of all tuberculosis in children is caused by the milk they drink. Yet the cure for tuberculosis is more milk. Says the dentist, the child's teeth are poor because she has not drunk enough milk to give her sufficient calcium to make strong teeth. Says the epidemiologist, milk is the best culture medium in the world for germs, especially the germs of tuberculosis, typhoid, scarlet fever, septic sore throat—don't drink milk.

Yet milk is essential to healthy growth and development in childhood. Its calcium builds the bones and teeth until the last wisdom tooth erupts and until the long bones stop growing about the twenty-fifth year. Its mineral salts keep the blood rich. Its proteins build the muscular tissues, while its carbohydrates and fats make heat and energy. Milk is a necessary food and must somehow be rendered safe to drink.

So in the large cities the Boards of Health ordered the pasteurization of all milk licensed to be sold in the city, thus killing all the germs. The dentist was satisfied. Milk-borne disease diminished. For a time sanitation thought it had solved the problem of safe milk, but for a time only. Soon the pediatricians from the great hospital clinics reported an increase in rickets in children of the poor who depended mostly on pasteurized milk for nourishment. Rickets in a boy may mean only a rollicking bowlegged sailorman. Rickets in a girl means later in adult life a deformed and flattened pelvis and at childbirth a dangerous instrumental delivery and the chance of a still-born child.

Fortunately a little later scientific research unearthed the vitamins in foods, those still semi-mysterious substances found in most raw foods which protect us against disease. These vitamins are found in raw milk, not in pasteurized or boiled milk. The absence of these vitamins in pasteurized milk explains why children depending largely on it for their food are subject to rickets and have a low resistance to infection.

So the community was confronted

with a dilemma—whether to drink raw milk with plenty of vitamins and also, at any moment, with plenty of germs liable to cause serious and fatal disease, or to drink a sterile milk and run the risk of rickets and lowered immunity. This problem used to be solved in our grandmother's time quite simply. Each family had a cow. Each person drank milk. The chances of contamination from the barn to the house were few compared with the modern chances of long-distance contamination. The solution of the modern problem will depend on a persistent public demand for a milk clean enough to be drunk raw. The establishment of certified milks already is beginning to satisfy this growing demand on the part of the most advanced communities.

Wanted, Food Facts

EVERY once in a while some one tells us about a crop that wasn't marketed—that went to tragic waste—because the price that would have been paid for it would not have covered the cost of raising and transportation. For instance, apples upstate in New York—allowed to go to the pigs because the farmer can not get enough for them, would actually have to sell them at a loss. And we poor folks here in the city paying five cents apiece for apples, when we don't pay more . . . such apples as used to be in bushel baskets in the cellar or the storeroom . . .

Do instances like that come under your notice? Tell us about them—just the facts, briefly, and let us publish them for the light they may shed on the farmer's condition and on the condition of us other consumers . . . and let's follow the facts until we come to the reasons.

Everybody help, please, to pick up farmer facts.

Thoughts on Divorce

(Continued from page 11)

Yet when we come to that aspect of the matter, both Church and State are still in the dark ages. They are still thinking about individual rights and wrongs, instead of social benefit. They never think of applying the social test.

When a marriage is beneficial to Society, then obviously we should do everything in our power to make it endure. Nearly every one will agree to that. But when a marriage is not beneficial to society, then we ought to do everything in our power to dissolve it, even though neither party to the marriage may be guilty of any of the five causes provided for divorce in Senator Capper's bill: (1) adultery; (2) cruel and inhuman treatment; (3) abandonment or failure to provide for one year or more; (4) incurable insanity; (5) conviction of an infamous crime.

The object of marriage is not to illustrate certain archaic rules of conduct, nor to pretend to do so in public by the avoidance of being found out in private. Marriage exists for certain definite and all-important social results, and by those results marriage should be tested and either terminated or continued. The high purpose of God's holy ordinance cannot be attained by merely staying married. Wedlock was intended for something better than a vulgar endurance contest.

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

"THE COVERED WAGON"—produced by Paramount, from the novel by Emerson Hough; directed by James Cruze: A picture that every one should see, from 100 per cent Americans to 1 per cent Americans. Telling in pictures better than can any words the dramatic story of the cross continent trip of the adventurous pioneers. The fictitious story woven into the film is negligible. The thrill and drama lie not in the love story, which is like millions of other love stories, or in such incidents as the rescue of the heroine by the hero from a prairie fire, but in the vivid picturization of the courage and stubbornness of the ancestors of some of us against all odds. Really a film epic.

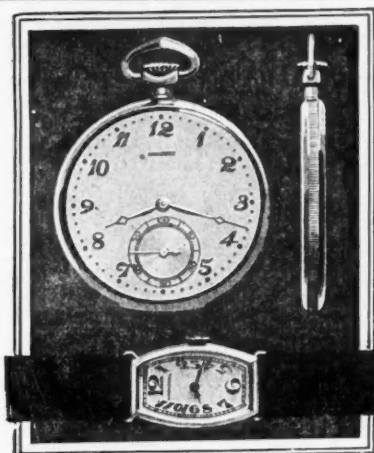
"LOST AND FOUND"—produced by Goldwyn, with House Peters, Antonio Moreno and Pauline Starke: Not a bureau, but the story of a daughter who was reported missing and later turned up. If you can get a thrill from seeing unsightly South Sea island savages engaged in battle this picture may have something in it for you. Outside of the native stuff, which is taken on the spot, there is nothing special.

"THE HERO"—produced by Preferred Pictures: A fine little picture with a good cast including Gaston Glass and Barbara La Marr. Mr. Glass's portrayal of the man in this picture, who is a war "hero" but who in private life is not the heroic character we are accustomed to seeing on the screen, is excellent acting, especially in the light of other unsimilar parts we have seen him interpret. The main theme is the love of a woman for the young and attractive brother of her plain, unromantic husband.

"MIGHTY LAK A ROSE"—released by First National: A story of crooks whose existence is made unbearable by a blind girl who works Nevin's melody to death on a fiddle. Eventually they reform and move to Mount Vernon. The picture has a saving sense of humor.

"THE TIGER'S CLAW"—produced by Paramount: An East Indian picture in which Jack Holt is first eaten by a tiger, then married by a half-caste girl, then drugged by natives, and finally remarried by a white girl. Mr. Holt is kept very busy indeed.

"BRAWN OF THE NORTH"—released



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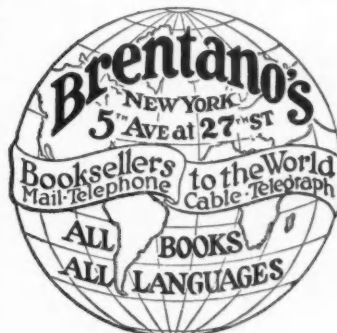
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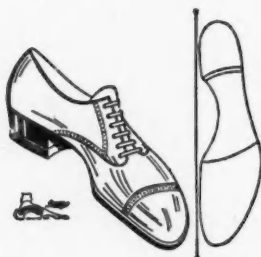
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by First National: The fact that the wonder dog Strongheart is the main part of this picture makes it well worth while seeing, even though the story is another frozen north yarn. The photography is beautiful, and the dog is a great actor. The latter half of the film deals with his romance with a beautiful timber wolf, and is admirably done.

"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"—produced by Paramount: Those who liked the John Fox novel will enjoy the film version. It is, as far as we remember the book, a faithful reproduction. Mary Miles Minter makes a June that will fit in with all but the very settest personal ideas about the heroine. Ernest Torrence is in it, and he is always fine.

Calendar

Fourth Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, Des Moines, Iowa, April 9-14.

Smith College School of Politics, in cooperation with the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, April 23-24. Fee, \$2.00. Enrollment at the League office, 10 Arlington St., Boston.

The University of Chicago School of Citizenship, in cooperation with the Illinois League of Women Voters, April 23-27.

Annual Library Association Conference, Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 23-28.

Mid-Biennial Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlanta, Georgia, May 7-11.

Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Rome, May 12-19.

Business and Professional Women's Convention at Portland, Oregon, early in July.

"Friday Morning's" New Home

(Continued from page 13)

had if they had moved, for the fire laws prohibit anything but Class A construction. On the other hand, they are keeping for themselves the advantages of a downtown club. At the time their old home was built, Tenth and Figueroa Street was well up town. So rapid has been the city's growth in their direction that it is now in the finest part of the business district, at the junction of two broad boulevards. This has added enormously to the value of their land, even while it demanded a building in keeping with the best of Los Angeles business architecture.

"Many individuals feel, as I do, that the splendid new building will be a benefit to the whole community," said Mrs. Lobengier. "When the club was organized the charter members said they wished it to become a center for thinking women, and this idea is still our guiding principle. We don't want a single commercial thing about it. We hope our new home may be the meeting place for women to whom the highest welfare of the community is of immediate and pressing importance."

The Friday Morning Club was or-

ganized thirty-two years ago, and Madame Severance, its founder, dedicated it with the words of the first paragraph. Then there were only two other women's clubhouses in the United States. March sixth the flag was raised on the new home, and women's clubhouses are recognized institutions in up-to-date communities. It is a tribute to the forward-looking spirit of their founder that their old dedication remains their new.

South American Contrasts

(Continued from page 11)

city. Moulindio is almost surrounded by water and boasts of five bathing beaches. One was in front of our hotel. The bathers began coming before five o'clock in the morning. I counted 250 in the water at 6 A. M. It would seem that every member of the population takes a sea bath every day. We found the city most fascinating.

I have had, quite undeservedly, many honors shown me in recognition of my cause, but something new in my experience happened in Uruguay. The government paid my hotel bill! More, two government cars were at our disposal during our entire visit. We put in strenuous days during a scorching spell of weather, but with the aid of the cars it was managed without over-fatigue. We were met at the boat at eight o'clock on the morning of our arrival by a delegation of two hundred women who loaded us with flowers. A band at the foot of the gang plank greeted us with the Uruguayan and United States national anthems, and perhaps the array of cameras aimed at us were intended also for kind attentions, but it must be confessed that the resultant pictures in the newspapers would not stimulate any woman's vanity. When we left, a hundred and twenty-five women came to see us off. Between those two events there were continuous meetings, conferences and sight-seeing. No wonder that we liked Uruguay.

It is probable that the Council of Women of Argentina will also invite the second Pan American Congress to meet in Buenos Aires. It is certain in any event to be somewhere in South America and the date will be May, 1924. Women (and men) interested in this movement should begin at once to do two things—save money for their journey, and to study Spanish. Little English is spoken here and no Pan Americanism with real cohesive qualities, among either men or women, will come until more North Americans read and speak Spanish and more South Americans read and speak English.

Next in Mrs. Catt's itinerary comes Chile—for the issue of April 21; and after that Peru.

The Advertisers' Corner

ADVERTISERS who appear regularly in a periodical become like old friends. They are responsible for the adoption of many good habits. For example—it is in a large measure due to advertising that Americans take better care of their teeth than any other nation in the world.

Feet, too, are being given better care. Good-looking, well-fitting shoes, which do not distort the feet, have become popular largely through advertising. To most *Citizen* readers Cantilever shoes are familiar friends. They will be interested to know that the company has just received a letter from a prisoner in St. Quentin Prison, California, who has been studying advertising in prison and who wants to write an advertising booklet about Cantilever shoes so as to earn the railroad fare to his home in the East on his parole.

Is there any significance in the fact that of the 250,000 stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company the majority are women? Is it because they do the talking? Incidentally, two-thirds of the telephones in the world are in the United States. Therefore, women own a majority of the telephones in the world.

In view of the increasing numbers of women investors, is it any wonder that bankers are catering to women?

Women have introduced the home atmosphere into the banking world. Right in the heart of New York's busiest corner, in the women's department of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, may be found quiet, charm and peace. Yellow daffodils greet you from a mauve bowl. Soft carpets and easy chairs look inviting. This bank believes in women's ability to handle financial matters and the result is a big clientele of women.

Would the sign "Purveyors to the stout" on a shop window frighten you away if you wore a 48 and were looking for becoming, well-fitting clothes?

Mme. Adele Gray, who takes pride in gowning women becomingly, is wondering whether she ought to remove this sign from her window.

A customer recently confessed that she had stopped her car two doors away because of the sign. "How," said Mme. Gray, "would you have known that I could fit you if it hadn't been for the sign?"

Was ever so much attention paid to the feet as today? The Pediforme Shoe Shop is so busy selling shoes that it has not been able to answer the telephone. Queen Quality Shop features the Osteo-Tarsal shoe as "correct guides to the feet," and now, at the last moment, comes the Trail Blazer shoe, just on the market, backed by the Women's Health Foundation. Many a doughboy was lured by the short-vamped stubby feet of the French girl pattering down the Boul'var' on heels like stilts. We think the American girl in trim low-heeled footgear on her way to business, or swinging her racket or golf club, is the best type of woman to be found the world over.



IDEAL HOTEL

FOR Women exclusively. Convenient to public buildings, government departments, shops and theatres. Spacious homelike. Splendid cuisine and service. Charming rooms, \$1.50 to \$6.00 a day. Ideal for women alone or with children, young girls, women's conventions. No tipping gives uniform service to all. Send for booklet.

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WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR OPENED SEPTEMBER 27, 1922

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OUR OWN DINGBATS

HERE we are, back where we started from, in the solid shadow of the Dye Works, and Harper Brothers sit in the front seat. ♦ ♦ ♦ Thank you, to the kind lady from Washington who thought we meant to fade right out of the magazine and—but how much more tactful to let her believe she coaxed us back from the brink. ♦ ♦ ♦ At that, maybe she did. ♦ ♦ ♦ At this writing we are on another brink. ♦ ♦ ♦ Or maybe it's a fence, on one side of which our foot is lowa-pointed, while on the other another foot (our only other, indeed) is reaching for the comfortable safety of Madison Avenue (the crime wave hasn't reached our block). ♦ ♦ ♦ To go or not to go, that is the question. ♦ ♦ ♦ If we go, can we get out the next number by absent treatment and radio? When we return, can we see over the pile of new unanswered mail on top of the old unanswered mail? ♦ ♦ ♦ On the other hand, can we risk the discovery that the Staff can do her work and ours too? ♦ ♦ ♦ One reason for going is that maybe we've taken to telling pretty tall corn stories in the couple of decades (or so) since we left the home of our youth in Iowa. ♦ ♦ ♦ We do hope all of our delegation has drilled on pronouncing the state's name right. ♦ ♦ ♦ About all we ever knew of Des Moines was a trip we took to a point outside of it—to a camp where a neighbor boy was waiting to go and "remember the Maine." ♦ ♦ ♦ And about all we recall of that is coffee-out-of-a-tincup (not a tin cup, but a tincup, you understand—or do you?), which was by all odds the best cup of coffee we ever had ♦ ♦ ♦ and always will be. It's a tradition now. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's a horrid thought (several ways) concealed in that reminiscence. ♦ ♦ ♦ We remember two wars, and Methuselah is still a little distance ahead of us. ♦ ♦ ♦ Kind of a pity to go clear to Iowa and not the rest of the way across the continent to visit our new Namesake. ♦ ♦ ♦ For the benefit of friends who don't see how a he-child can be named for us, we would point out that we are endowed with more than one label. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of names, the Youth's Companion tells about a little girl who answered teacher's academic question thus: "My father's surname is Johnson, and his Christian name is Methodist." ♦ ♦ ♦ Our idea of a pleasant easy life is an occupation reported recently—taking in goldfish to board! ♦ ♦ ♦ Complaints are being made of Spring. ♦ ♦ ♦ The sheep have been allowed out in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, but must have retreated to their holes or kennels, or whatever, long since and grown a new length of wool. ♦ ♦ ♦ And there we are again—what would be the temperature of Des Moines? Though, as we remember the two conventions we have met, nothing could matter less, since conventions are almost wholly an indoor sport.

P. S. Anyhow, how can there be one without either Mrs. Catt or Miss Hay?

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Of exceptionally fine, crepe de
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The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Contents for April 21, 1923

A Page of News Pictures.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
Pro-Work and Anti-War The League of Women Voters Convention	7
The Woman Question in Chile.....	9
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
The White House and the Hardings By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	10
Woman's Oldest Job—on the Farm By Mary E. Foulke-Stewart	12
She Is Responsible for Portland's Posies	13
By Frances L. Garside	
Editorially Speaking.....	14
Less-than-Half Democracy Party But Not Partisan Why City Babies Survive Growing Better Congratulations to Chicago The Age-Old Flapper Youth to the Fore Buy Coal Now	
What the American Woman Thinks The Single Standard, by Dr. Valeria H. Parker — Woman Wanted on the Bench, by Florence Kelley—For a Better Breed, by Mrs. C. B. Simmons	16
The Woman Voter.....	18
The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner	
World News About Women.....	22
Including General Federation Notes, by Lessie Stringfellow Read	
The Mosquito vs. History.....	26
By Gulielma F. Alsop	
Your Investments.....	27
By Eleanor Kerr	
A Line on the Movies.....	27
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
The Bookshelf.....	29
By Mildred Adams	
The Advertisers' Corner.....	30

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VII New Style

No. 24

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WELL, we came to Iowa after
all. ♦ ♦ ♦ And we're glad we
did too. ♦ ♦ ♦ We thrilled, first
at the sight of good black pigs in-
stead of the effete white Eastern
product ♦ ♦ ♦ and at the sight of
stuffed corn cribs ♦ ♦ ♦ and lots of
rolling skyline. ♦ ♦ ♦ The corn-fields
were a disappointment, though.
Something ought to be done to make
them a year-round feature, like
palm-trees in Florida. ♦ ♦ ♦ One
reason we didn't see more of our
old friends came out in the Mayor's
greeting to the Convention. He
said Iowa supports not only herself
but a quarter of a million in South-
ern California as well. ♦ ♦ ♦ Well,
we wouldn't mind going to a conven-
tion out there too. ♦ ♦ ♦ Provided
we didn't have to be Press Secretary
(and there's every reason to think
we never should). Our idea of an
Exacting Job is that. ♦ ♦ ♦ There
was one thing we needn't have
worried about—the weather. The
Des Moines man did as good work
as the Des Moines hostesses, and
we'll bet a cookie he's not so tired
and achey. ♦ ♦ ♦ We'd bet a cookie
every once in a while if we lived
in Des Moines, because we could
afford to. Food is cheaper. And
we had better waffles (yes, and
bigger) at a white-enamel lunch
counter than we often get in table-
cloth restaurants. ♦ ♦ ♦ If one
should plot the curve of eating at
a convention, we estimate it would
show a steady line downward, de-
scending to the drug-store counter
shortly after the middle of the
week, with only here and there a
sharp upward shoot for a banquet.
♦ ♦ ♦ Mrs. Chamberlain, of Geor-
gia, told us a true one about a little
boy who made his first visit to the
State Capitol while the legislature
was in session. He trotted around,
listened, drew his own conclusions,
and "Mamma, just think," he said,
"here they've got these two big
rooms, with balconies on them, just
for these men to quarrel in." ♦ ♦ ♦
Will some one tell us why they hide
the stairways in big hotels? This
one was the best concealed of all.
We never did see it, though we
dashed hopefully into the service
stairway one day. ♦ ♦ ♦ Being fire-
proof is all very well, but absolutely
ignoring a staircase has a touch of
snobbishness about it. ♦ ♦ ♦ An
Iowa gentleman who sat near us at
one session of the convention was
much impressed with the modern-
ness of having a thermos bottle for
the presiding officer's throat-re-
freshing drink. ♦ ♦ ♦ We don't think
we shall ever get over a feeling of
sheer terror at the first sight of the
narrow awaying dim aisle of a
sleeper already made up and
asleep. But anyhow we have
adopted (no, not a resolution) a
more friendly attitude toward the
idea of sleeping on our shelf. ♦
♦ ♦ ♦ Another benefit of the conven-
tion. ♦ ♦ ♦ We woke this morning
to the sight of snow, and the only
sign of spring from the edge of
this country to its corn-fed heart
was a blooming forsythia bush near
Philadelphia. ♦ ♦ ♦ And the conven-
tion never did a thing about it.

THE lady in the picture at the right is a princess who has other matters on her mind besides being one. She is the Princess Borghese, official delegate of the Italian Government, sent to represent the Italian universities at the World Conference on Education which will be held in Oakland in June. On her way across the country, Donna Santa Borghese is lecturing—under the auspices of the Italy-America Society, and her tour was inaugurated at the house of the Italian ambassador in Washington with Cabinet members present. She is a representative of the new Italy—this young daughter of a centuries-old aristocratic family, and her mission is to tell us of Italian youth.



BELOW is a new official and an old friend. Miss Mary McDowell is to be Commissioner of Public Welfare in the Cabinet of the newly elected Mayor of Chicago, Judge Dever. For many years Miss McDowell has actually been unofficial welfare commissioner of the "back o' the yards district" in Chicago—in her work as director and head of the University of Chicago Settlement, in the stockyards district. Her interest in politics is interest in her people.

At her left is Alexandra Kollontai, diplomatic representative of the Soviet Government in Norway—a fully accredited diplomat. Mme. Kollontai was formerly head of the Department of Public Instruction.

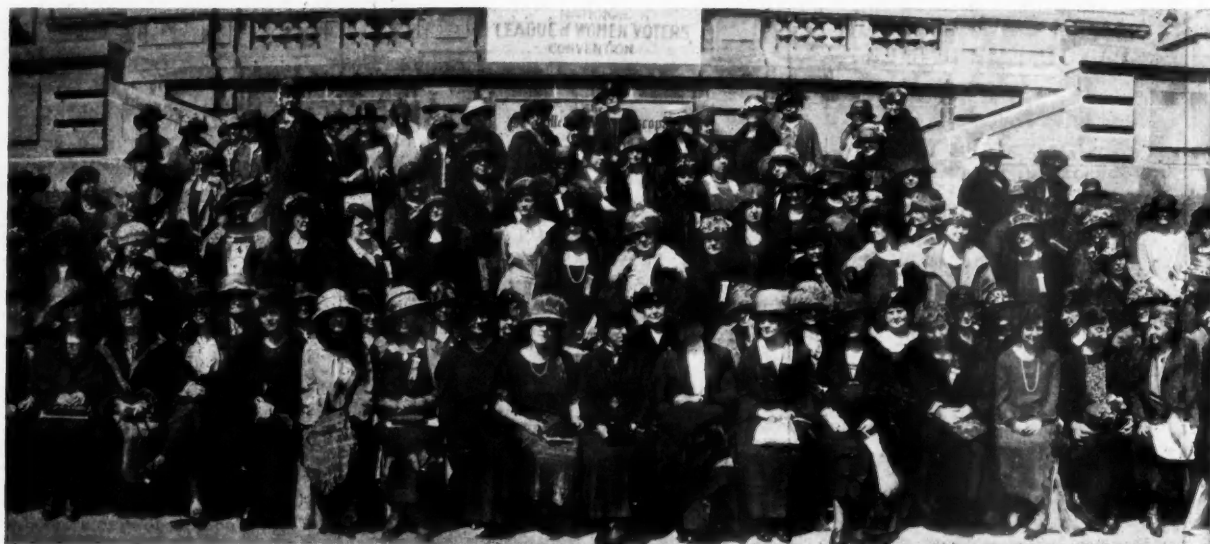


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THE picture below shows the middle of a good long display of officers and delegates at the convention of the National League of Women Voters, held in Des Moines for a full, crowded week—April 9 to 14. They are ranged on the steps below the Methodist Church where the sessions were held, in good clear Iowa sunshine. You can pick out a number of the national officers in the front row—with Mrs. Park almost in the center.



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The Woman Citizen

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News Notes of the Fortnight

The World Court Discussion

NOW that the campaign is under way for the Harding proposal to put America into the World Court "conditionally"—without entry into the League of Nations, response is coming thick and fast. Secretary Hoover opened fire in the middle of the League of Women Voters convention last week. Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, slipping around to a new attitude, came out with the prophecy that suggestions for revision of the League of Nations covenant will spring from the World Court proposal. Some of the sturdy irreconcilables showed alarm, and stiffened their backs. Senator Borah's objection is to the court itself. He thinks a court with only courtesy jurisdiction inadequate, wants compulsory jurisdiction, and believes the court must first have an international code to apply. Mr. Wilson has also spoken. In answer to an inquiry from the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, he wrote that he approves "not of the 'conditional' but of the unconditional adhesion of the United States to the world court set up under the auspices of the League of Nations."

Senator Borah has also expanded his views on the outlawry of war in comments on the pro-League speeches Lord Robert Cecil has been making. He is convinced that no peace league of any sort "can function for peace" until war has been outlawed.

Minimum Wage Loses

BY a vote of 5 to 4 the Supreme Court of the United States last week pronounced unconstitutional the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia. This decision was announced while the League of Women Voters National Convention was in session, and called forth much indignation, particularly among those most concerned with women in industry—Mary Anderson, Florence Kelley, Julia Lathrop, and others, and one of the convention resolutions is based on it.

The Governor of Washington at once suggested to the Governors of five states which have minimum wage laws for



Fortunes are made over night, but one seldom thinks of an artist being made in so short a span. Yet Dorothea Litzinger—our cover lady—arrived almost as precipitantly. A Pennsylvanian, she came to New York in 1908; in 1913 her works were exhibited on The Avenue. The National Academy, Pratt and the Art Students' League provided her training, which was packed into twelve short months. In Pennsylvania Miss Litzinger—who, by the way, is now Dorothea Litzinger Thompson—had taken trade courses dealing particularly with period costuming and color, and she found this knowledge of color-value useful later in the field of Fine Arts.

Her interests are many—screens, florals, cement panels, mural decorations, even hook rugs claim her attention. Her hobby, if we dare call it such, is to make New York streets cleaner, and she has a competent squad of children guarding her block. And when one mentions her enthusiasm for a cleaner New York, one must, in fairness, mention her fondness for the city's children.

women that they call a meeting of Governors to confer on a constitutional amendment to establish the validity of such laws.

Naturally, the decision has sharpened the issue raised in the last Congress—a limitation on the power of the Supreme

Court. It is understood that the LaFollette group will in the next session work for another measure providing Congress be given power to override the Supreme Court, and that Senator Fess, of Ohio, who is by no means in the radical group, will ask for a constitutional amendment requiring that at least six judges must unite against a law before it can be nullified.

A New Start With Japan

THE celebrated Lansing-Ishii agreement made in 1917 between the United States and Japan has been cancelled, and is "of no further force or effect." This agreement provided that Japan had "special interests" in China, and that the United States recognized those "interests." But there was never harmony of opinion as to just what the language meant. Japan held that the pact gave her superior rights in China, and the United States held it didn't. The act of cancellation, however, puts Japanese and American interests on the same basis with each other and with those of the other nations signatory to the nine-power treaty negotiated by the Washington conference.

New Tension Over Turkey

THE "Chester concessions" in Asia Minor have been ratified by the Ankara Government. These are the concessions originally made—away back in 1909—to American interests headed by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester. They are very extensive, including oil, land, and the right to build 1200 miles of railroad. The French representative on the Allied High Commission at Constantinople has made official protest, calling the ratification a violation of the Franco-Turkish agreement of 1914 in which France granted a loan in return for the right to construct railroads and build harbors. It is understood that Great Britain will protest if the concessions are found to embrace the Mosul oil fields. A foreign correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports that the Allies believe the Standard Oil Company is behind the Chester project or ready to absorb it. Also, he reports that a German

representative has undertaken to negotiate with the British to get back Germany's pre-war rights to the Bagdad railway—another occasion for alarm to France, since this road is near her Syrian protectorate.

Plainly there will be a new factor in the next Turkish-Allied conference.

Short of Farmers

A LOSS of about 460,000 persons in the agricultural population during 1922 was reported recently by the Department of Agriculture, whose figures are based on a survey of 10,000 farms and groups of farms. This means a decrease of about 1.5 per cent. from the 1920 census, which placed the rural population at 31,359,000 persons. The Department not long ago reported a 19 per cent. deficit in farm labor, and the Italian ambassador is expected soon to give notification that Italy stands ready to supply the deficit with her best brand of farmers.

Critical Condition in Great Britain

THE British Cabinet's lot is not a particularly happy one at present. Some time ago the Government lost in three by-elections, and in one or two instances it narrowly escaped defeat on a vote—a much more serious matter in Great Britain than in the United States, for a defeat on a serious issue means the resignation of the Government. Just last week the Government was defeated on a question of considering the grievances of ex-service men, and the following day members of the Labor Party precipitated a violent scene in anger over the Government's failure to resign. In answer to repeated reports of his coming withdrawal, Premier Bonar Law has made an official statement that he has no such intention.

Industrial conditions are very much disturbed. Besides the extensive unemployment, it is estimated that there are about 700,000 workers in various industries at war with their employers, with about 60,000 actually on strike, among them the Welsh miners and the Norfolk farm workers.

Russian Complications

FOURTEEN Roman Catholic priests, comrades of the Archbishop who was imprisoned and the vicar general who was executed, are awaiting trial in Moscow, and April 23 has been set as the date for the trial of Archbishop Tikhon, former Patriarch of all Russia in the Orthodox Church, on charges similar to those applying in the other cases. As a by-product, the interesting mission of Methodist Church bishops to Russia has been called off by the Russian government. The bishops were to share in an all-Russian church Congress, and to help work out, at the request of the Moscow government, a form of reorganization of the church independent of the state. Patriarch Tikhon

was to have been the guest of this Congress and his trial is probably the reason for the change. The bishops think their mission is only delayed.

A result of the execution of the vicar general was that the United States State Department saw fit to refuse Madame Kalinin, wife of the president of the Soviet republic, admission to this country. Madame Kalinin was coming, on the invitation of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children, to lecture and raise funds for Russian famine orphans. Her mission was guaranteed non-political in nature, and her visit had been authorized. Mr. Hughes now thinks her presence undesirable because of the deep feeling aroused by the Catholic's execution, and she will be barred.

Tightening Up in the Ruhr

THE French and Belgian premiers, getting scanty returns from the Ruhr operation, have decided on some harsher measures in the hope of hurrying the time when Berlin will be forced to make overtures. They will seize mines, coke furnaces, even factory products, and tighten the customs cordon. Further strategic points—railway junctions, cross roads—are likely to be taken, with the French advance pushing deeper into Germany.

The two Allies are firmly determined to make no move toward the reduction of reparations, and not to accept Germany's promises without actual beginnings of fulfillment. No terms will be announced at present—though for that

Very Briefly

ABOUT 212,000 workers in Chicago—in two leading industries—the building trades and the packing-house—have had wage increases. New England textile wages have also been raised recently—from ten to fifteen per cent. But prices in general are moving upward too, and they moved first.

Mr. Bryan is keeping right after the Darwinites. Addressing the West Virginia legislature, he recently urged a law against teaching "as true" either "Darwinism or any other hypothesis that there is a blood relationship between man and the animals."

President Harding is expected to call a conference of state governors in May for a second discussion of prohibition law enforcement.

A very stringent "blue bill" has been introduced in the Illinois legislature, and a group of prominent Chicagoans have asked nine other states in whose legislatures similar bills are threatening, to join in battle. The Illinois measure would prohibit practically every amusement for which an admission fee is charged.

The Governor of Oklahoma is opposed to capital punishment and has announced that he will exercise his authority to suspend the death penalty and substitute imprisonment in all cases.

Sugar having reached a record height in price, the President asked the Department of Justice to find out why. The Department is already at work on a general inquiry, and is expecting a report from the tariff commission immediately.

matter the French and Belgians are not yet quite agreed on terms. Also, the suggestion of M. Loucheur—former Minister of the Liberated Regions, who has recently visited England—that the Allies now seek an accord with Great Britain will not be carried out. Last week, through the French Ambassador, Premier Bonar Law was asked if he would endorse the idea of Ruhr occupation until reparations were paid, and his answer did not satisfy.

One of the latest reports from the Ruhr front comes from Manton Davis, lieutenant colonel of reserves and formerly legal adviser of the American department of the Interallied Rhineland High Commission. Mr. Davis reports little productive work in the occupied districts, with a very great reduction in the amount of coal delivery. His point of view is that compulsion will not work on a complicated industry; that it is safety rather than reparations France wants, and that it is high time for the world to find a formula that will satisfy France. He thinks the League of Nations, with the absentees in, would help, and that France must learn to see hope in encouraging the development of genuine republican sentiment in Germany.

Potatoes to Sell

OUR farmers are about to try co-operative marketing of our 350,000,000 bushel potato crop. Organization of the Maine Potato Growers' Co-operative Association has been completed, with sixty per cent of the farmers who grow Maine's great crop signed up, and pledged to send every bushel of potatoes raised on their farms to the warehouses of the new association for sale. The formation of a similar co-operative association has been undertaken in New York state, with the hope that it will be ready to sell the 1924 crop; and other states—at least eight or ten of them—are expected to fall in line. During the past two or three years co-operatives in tobacco, cotton, rice and other forms of farm produce have been rapidly built up. The potato organizations will follow the same lines—all linked up in a central body, which will direct and regulate the flow of potatoes to markets.

The Ship Program

ONE of the first acts of the Administration after President Harding's return from his vacation was to decide on a program for handling the ships. The agreement was to consolidate the Shipping Board's foreign trade lines into eighteen or twenty-five routes and offer the ships for sale. Then if no good offers are made (and none are expected) the Government will start on a ship-operating career of its own. "The chief end to be sought," says an official statement, "is the establishment and maintenance of an American merchant marine." April 17, 1923.

These three speakers advocated three different plans for the prevention of war before the Des Moines Convention of the National League of Women Voters



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Lord Robert Cecil (left) spoke for the League of Nations, Secretary Hoover for the World Court, Justice Allen for the outlawry of war by international law

Pro-Work

And Anti-War

The League of Women Voters Convention

CHICAGO, Cleveland, Baltimore, Des Moines—at each city the National League of Women Voters celebrated a birthday, this year for the first time venturing across the Mississippi and staging the ceremony in the middle of these United States. And it may just as well be said at once (though we'll probably say it again) that the middle of the United States showed itself a marvel of cordiality, hospitality and efficiency.

Counting up those birthdays, any one can see that the League is still very young. And any one who attended this convention could see too that it is, in Mrs. Park's phrase, a "husky youngster," and a growing one. That was clear at every busy session, and perhaps clearest of all in the mass of experiences and of problems developing from experiences that these women from all parts of the country had brought together to exchange. Woman after woman came to the platform for her allotted three or five minutes, and told crisply how they did it in Texas, Nevada, Georgia, Ohio and most of the other states—"it" being everything in the scope of League work: getting legislation, preventing it, finding the best publicity, when membership drives should drive, how dues can be most easily collected, the relation of each part of the League to every other part.

It was distinctly a working convention, and the women who have gone back to their homes have taken not only inspiration but a body of sound facts about League work from all over the country. These were the good, substantial basis of the convention, and a fine indication of the substantial, solid virtues of the League.

But of course the convention had its broader trends as well, and it is to these that we must look for the next development. They are not hard to analyze—even as this is written, before the concluding, crystallizing sessions. It is first of all evident that the absorbing concern of League women is permanent world peace. It was significant on Monday, pre-convention day, when all the

The WOMAN CITIZEN seized a happy chance at Des Moines of asking Secretary Hoover to say to the readers of the WOMAN CITIZEN what he considers the most important task before American women today. His answer, written to and for us, is:

"I believe there is no cause more worthy of earnest and devoted effort of American women than those efforts which lead constructively to the elimination of the causes of war. In the same principle as the settlements arrived at in the Washington Arms Conference in the stoppage of naval rivalries and the settlement of friction in the Pacific, so also does the Court of International Justice contribute to eliminate the causes of war. This is indeed the fundamental that underlies all hope of real world peace and whatever our conflict of view may be upon other methods of preventing or suppressing war by force or otherwise, we should surely agree upon the peaceful process of eliminating its causes."

standing committees and the Department of Efficiency in Government had their final conferences (which make the old-time three ring circus simile a back number), that the Department meeting and the Cooperation Committee were the two most largely attended. The nomination of Miss Ruth Morgan, of New York (chairman of the year-old Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War) as third vice president, so that the committee might have a place on the National Board, was also significant. There was significance in the tremendous response to Mrs. Park's address when she declared that the year just ahead is the year in which to establish abiding peace. Then there was the

whole evening given over to America's Responsibility for World Peace, when two eminent speakers advocated two widely different ways of meeting that responsibility—and set going a lively three-angled discussion. Climax of the program which showed what subject is absorbing League minds was the mass meeting at which Lord Robert Cecil, special guest of the convention, spoke on the theme for which he came to America—the League of Nations.

One of the plans suggested at the first of these two evenings was a plan already under way, a "next step" plan; the other a project which would require time for the realization of its splendid ideals.

It was Secretary of Commerce Hoover who presented the "next step" plan—and the fact that he came out to Des Moines to start the Administration campaign for American entrance into the World Court, says something about the way the League of Women Voters' influence is regarded. It was Justice Florence Allen of Ohio, first woman justice of a state Supreme Court, who proposed in a powerful address the new project—very much the same as that which Senator Borah has recently been advocating.

By three steps Justice Allen called for the abolition of war as a legal system: 1.) War to be outlawed and declared a crime, under the law of nations. 2.) A conference of civilized nations to be held for the creation and codification of international law on the basis of equity and right. 3.) A court to be established with jurisdiction over all purely international disputes as defined by the international code. Justice Allen's argument is that pronouncing war a crime is fundamental to the fulfillment of other peace plans—that nations can not disarm and the manufacture of munitions for profit can not be abolished until war itself is outlawed. It is not possible or necessary, she thinks, to abolish the causes of war before we make war illegal. She met the World Court issue squarely. Saying that she favored any step which would show the United States willing to play its part

in promoting world peace, she warned her hearers not to be deceived about the effectiveness of this Court. Because "the League Court is a consent court which, under the League of Nations Constitution, can have no jurisdiction unless the nations involved in controversy choose to ask its offices." So far as war is concerned, "the World Court can neither call the offending nation before it, nor try it when it comes, because there is no law against international violence nor against war."

The World Court—Next Step

Secretary Hoover, arguing for the World Court, made no claim for it as a "total solution of international cooperation for peace, for the great field of political action as distinguished from judicial action remains unsolved." . . . "But this step," he said, "is sound and sure. It is the minimum possible step in eliminating the causes of war." In meeting the objection to the World Court that comes from anti-Leaguers, Mr. Hoover pointed out that we would not by entering the World Court enter the League of Nations, and then added a comment which brought a thunder of applause:

"The court is already in existence. It is largely the handiwork of American thought and American hands. For us to insist upon its being torn down and re-erected, just because it was created by a conference called by the League (in which Americans took part) is one of the most unseemly suggestions of national selfishness that can be conceived."

World Court, outlawry of war, League of Nations?—which? which two? or all three? The three-angled discussion filled all the intervals of the convention program. That there should have been differences of opinion about the best method of establishing "abiding peace," was of course only natural. The three speakers just mentioned, all at work to put war out of the world, expressed three different ideals. Harriet Taylor Upton (who can only deny that she is the "biggest" Republican woman in the country by claiming a reduction of nine pounds) expressed in interviews while in Des Moines her opposition to the present League, while stirring through the convention was a pro-League feeling so strong that a League of Nations amendment to a resolution endorsing the World Court was offered. The substitute amendment finally adopted you will find on the first page of the *Woman Voter*, specially reserved for last-minute news. But because the *Citizen* couldn't be riding all the way home from Iowa, and attending the last of the convention at the same time, you'll have to wait until the next issue for the details of those final session discussions.

Let's stop here for something more about that evening when Mrs. Park delivered the President's address. Of course there wasn't as much "color"

about this convention as about that Baltimore meeting, where all the Americas gathered in the Pan American Conference, and lent the charm of their delightful difference to the convention as well. But this particular evening did not lack color in a very literal sense. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the new Des Moines Women's Club and the evening gowns on the platform were a softly brilliant picture against a lovely mauve background, with the emerald green of the presiding officer, Mrs. Dietrich of Nebraska, for a high spot. It is a very attractive auditorium and so are the great rooms of the picture gallery where the Women's Club gave a welcoming reception when the program was ended. Just one more detail in the wonderful hospitality of Des Moines. The way those well-organized local committees fed and guided and decorated and welcomed and engineered the convention is beyond all acknowledgment.

Mrs. Upton was the other half of the program with Mrs. Park, and though she interpreted her topic, "The Joy Of



J. N. Ding in the Des Moines Register.
Always an Uncomfortable Season of the
Year for Men Folks

It," as meaning the joy of being a woman, everybody else agreed that it meant the joy of having Mrs. Upton. Any one who has heard (and seen) her wise and bubbling fun must realize the utter folly of trying to report her, but one or two high spots may be hit. She told us the cure for being-low-in-our-minds. It is the realization that we are an Asset. Mrs. Upton never misses a chance to urge women to work in their parties, and this time her plea was to give your party the same treatment you give "a child or a husband who goes wrong"—sympathetic help. It's no trouble to Mrs. Upton to harmonize League and party, either.

What are people raising as objections to the League these days? That point came up in Mrs. Park's speech too. A

governor once called the League a menace—that isn't being done any more. Charges of partisanship have failed and died away for lack of fuel, and the realization that the League is a training school for women citizens is percolating through even prejudiced minds. The popular lines of criticism this year are delightfully contradictory, one being that the League is radical, one that it is reactionary. The former claim was made in a quarter most unfortunate for the maker a few months ago. Such declarations as Mrs. Park's for the promotion of world peace had been interpreted as if they were Red propaganda. It happened this way in Duluth, where Mrs. Sumner McKnight had been speaking. She was solemnly assured by business men that the League supports the Soviet Government. But what these gentlemen didn't know was that Mrs. McKnight had just left the post of treasurer of the National League. A lady who had been stretching two ends to meet as hard as she had, was a very poor audience indeed for that nonsense.

The regular meetings of the Convention were held in the Methodist Church—gay with banners inside and out (a little way up a little hill from the Fort Des Moines Hotel headquarters), and its mode of work was suited to its housing—for the traditional "experience" meeting of Methodist habit was reflected in the League program. Here are just a few samples of the experiences that packed the working program to the bursting point. We have a lot more, and there was a wealth of them that went unsaid because of a firm little bell that nipped off the minutes without mercy.

A Roll-call of Successes

How to make money—that subject got a lot of good airing, and the discussion even rose to the heights of "permanent income." St. Louis, Mo., told about an "economy shop" that conducts a perpetual rummage sale—and brought in \$1,700 in three weeks. New Haven, Conn., has started a cooperative shop to sustain headquarters, and is optimistic over its first three months. Michigan has actually proved for herself that membership will finance the organization—with a graded scale of dues.

Ohio reported having made money on its bulletin around primary time by selling advertising space to candidates—and started a snappy little discussion on the how's and whether's of political advertising. The state bulletins have become so strong a factor that they had a dinner all to themselves to discuss their various methods.

On the subject of influencing legislation, one of the nicest bits was South Carolina's tale of how the women soothingly assured the legislators they hadn't any idea of lobbying, but would just

(Continued on page 23)

The Woman Question in Chile



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The National Hall of Congress in Santiago

By
Carrie
Chapman
Catt

CHILE so much resembles California that the comparison is constantly in mind. The climate is superb, soft dry air with cool nights. Barren mountains with little vegetation form the background of every view, with sunny peaks in the distance. The markets are filled with delectable fruits raised by irrigation, for in parts of the country it does not rain during nine months of the year and not a great deal of the remaining three. Flowers, carefully watered, grow in every nook and cranny and roses are as plentiful and fine as in California. The comparison may be carried to all details, including the famed yellow poppies, and even to the same variety of evasive fleas. The vegetation is naturally covered with dust, and country roads are in bad condition, so that the traveler swallows much of the native soil reduced to the finest of dust. Yet were there better hotels, no spot in the world could be more fascinating as a vacation playground. The dry air has compensating attractions—there are no mosquitoes, and it is bracing.

It is very different country from the Argentine with its broad level prairies. Here agriculture is confined to valleys between mountain ranges or foot hills. It is sometimes called the "shoe-string" country because it is so long and narrow. The population is small—only four million and with a death rate so near the birth rate that the increase is not rapid, despite the fact that the streets where poorer classes live are swarming with children. The beautiful climate and the high death rate do not seem to square, but it is explained by the fact that the masses are of mixed blood with small knowledge of sanitation, and tuberculosis and other maladies, together with alcohol, are making havoc among them. Chile, like all the other countries in South America, is making earnest efforts to educate its

people to understand the necessity of cleanliness and care, and is making progress. A compulsory primary educational law is just coming into enforcement.

The woman question in Chile has some curious phases. In the chief hotel the entire staff of the administration are women, and very efficient, while the

Ahead of you, in the series of Mrs. Catt's letters, you have one from Peru, one from Panama, and a Summing-Up of South America. Panama is to come next, for its timeliness, then Peru. Mrs. Catt has now finished her South American tour, and is on her way to the International Suffrage Congress at Rome to be held May 12-19.

"chambermaids" are all men and inefficient. The trains have men motor drivers and women collectors. The University has been co-educational for many years and at present a thousand girls in its various departments are in attendance. Many women physicians are well established, and although the hospitals still prefer the exclusive services of men, they have their place there also.

A Council of Women was organized at the capitol, Santiago, about three years ago, and exceeds all the other important organizations in point of age. When it was organized there were no organizations to federate, as is the normal Council way, and it became a group of individuals with two auxiliary provincial groups. It has taken an old house, once the home of a luxuriant rich family, and has organized dormitories for out-of-town girl students at the University. It holds classes of various kinds and is attempting to educate the taste and mind of the women. Our public meeting was held in the patio (an open interior court found in every

old-time house) and despite the fact that "everybody" was reported to be at the seashore (for this is the time which corresponds to the last days of our August) it was well filled. The president is a university woman who studied for her Doctor's degree at Columbia in New York and the Sorbonne, Paris. She is now the directress of a girls' high school and also has a post as professor of psychology at the University. She is a woman of rare mind and able attainments—Señora Lebarca de Hewet.

A Woman's Club has been organized at Santiago by society women, with members all over the country—Señora Delia Matte de Izquierdo, president. The first floor of an old palace built some hundred and fifty years ago is its home. The patio has been roofed over and thus furnishes an excellent hall where lectures, concerts and classes are conducted. The membership seems restricted to the social set but attendance upon classes and lectures is open to all women. A reception was given us in this first of Chilean Women's Clubs and we met there some truly remarkable women, writers, singers and musicians. "Roxane," a contributor to newspapers and magazines, whose name is known to every Chilean, we afterward saw in her own little snuggery, where well up under a quaint old roof surrounded by books and pictures, she writes her brilliant comments on people and things. "Iris," a writer of books, is probably the best-known woman author of Chile. She is the mother of four grown daughters and is beautiful, which never spoils a genuine woman. We took tea with her at her home. "Iris" lives in a palace which stands in the midst of a great and glorious garden all shut in by rose-covered walls. "Roxane" gets her impulses from the big conflicts in the world outside; "Iris" gets hers from the beauty of her surroundings and the

unrest in her own soul—and these two are good friends and fellow directors of the Woman's Club. We were glad to meet there a relative of Rebecca Matte de Iniquez, by far the greatest sculptor of Chile. She lives in Florence, but some of the products of her chisel are in the Museum of Art. I do not recall ever having been so impressed by the power of marble as in her "Sorrow" at the cemetery and "He Must Die" at the museum—a genius, truly great, she is. This club is laying a firm foundation for a larger woman's movement yet to come.

A Liga de Dames Chilean (Catholic Women) is a recent development at Santiago, and followed the appearance of the Y. W. C. A., which in its comfortable home is doing much toward

enlarging the life of girls. It has introduced the innovation of girls' camps, which at first shocked but were finally embraced by large numbers of girls. The new Catholic Liga is undertaking similar work among girls but is yet too new for one to make predictions as to its future. The president is Señora Amalia Errazuriz de Subercaseaux.

A woman suffrage association came into existence a few years ago, but after a brief life, internal disagreements brought it to an untimely end. From its ashes a new Partido Civico Feminino has been formed with Señora Ester La R. de Sanguesa as president. It publishes an excellent little paper, *Accion Feminina*, and is composed of very earnest-minded women who I predict will "carry on" with increasing effective-

ness. It is a strong group with that vision which permits no pause.

These organizations are the important ones, but their activities are almost entirely confined to the two chief cities, Santiago and Valparaiso. The great territory, with its scattered population, which lies behind these cities, as well as that similarly disposed in all the other South American countries, is untouched by the woman movement and indeed is only slightly affected by the earnest desire on the part of governments to spread education.

In Chile the same union of church and state exists as in other South American countries, although there is a movement for disunion. Prostitution is "regulated" as throughout the continent,

(Continued on page 24)

The White House and the Hardings

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

April 11, 1923.

ANYBODY who has any vernal spirit at all wants to write about the White House in spring. The White House gardener, who has his greenhouse over in the Museum part of town, sees to it that the place is the very essence of a spring garden. This White House gardener is a fascinating fellow who knows all the whims and fancies of mistresses of the White House almost as far back as Dolly Madison. He knew just what roses to send to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt for her reception days; he consulted with the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson about the arrangement of her rose gardens directly under the living room windows facing the Potomac, and now he fills Mrs. Harding's rooms with giant forsythia, daffodils, and sends deep pink roses for the President's desk. He had great respect for the landscape ability of the first Mrs. Wilson. She had definite and highly developed ideas of what should go into a garden, particularly into her own. Her rose gardens were living pictures to her, spots but a step removed from the canvas and only another form in which to express a painter's genius. White House gardens hold more than the ordinary significance. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who posed for one of the most beautiful of the portraits of mistresses of the White House, chose a seat on the garden bench and, raising her parasol over an ephemeral garden hat of lace, bade the painter proceed. In the White House rose garden a President and his Lady on a moonlight night can stroll around the winding paths in seclusion. The moonlight filters through the old trees on the lawn and only the hedgerows, the box and shrubs, cast living shadows.



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A Corner of the White House

To the painter's eye, the White House these days presents a picture of almost sacrilegious intrusion. The spacious grounds and beautiful mansion directly in the heart of the business section of the city are such a pure example of Colonial architecture and landscape artistry that the perfectibilian would keep them unmolested as a picture to come upon in a moment when least expected. There is a note of the imagery of Corot about the rolling slopes and feathery trees, and the simplicity of the portico at night with the moon behind it and the dull, heavy velvet bank of trees in front is priceless. But let us go inside, for there never was a family in the White House who offered

more hospitality. It is almost as if Mr. and Mrs. Harding were locked up somewhere inside this public building over which crowds stream. Only the backyard and the rose gardens are their private property. The front gates are open and so free that a marauding automobile the other day charged up and battered the fenceposts. The invasion of the White House is democratic indeed, but it is not a pretty sight.

An old Washingtonian, drinking the same cup of tea at quarter to five for fifty years, remarked the other day, "No, we don't call at the White House any more. We used to, but they change there every four years, and so it's really not worth while."

Mrs. Harding probably will never hear of this. We hope not. There was no note of sarcasm in it. It was pure and sweet from the depths of "cave dwellers." But if she did, it would hearten her, for she is proud of the fact that the White House today is the same as it was when she moved in. As she says, it was good enough for her. Nearly every mistress of the Executive Mansion has endeavored to stamp her individuality upon it in some way. Some have redecorated, others refurnished. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson hung exquisite tapestries which were her personal property, and one must say that the rooms look bare in the spots where these magnificent pieces hung. As a matter of fact, too, Mrs. Harding's policy of "good enough for her" has saved the government a good many dollars. White House furnishings necessarily come high. Mrs. Harding, however, has been selecting new china, which will be American made. The tremendous strain on White House equipment, particularly that in the dining room, makes it

necessary to look after plates, cups and saucers often. The design which has been selected was one which Mrs. Harding had decided upon for her home in Wyoming Avenue, which she occupied as wife of the Senator from Ohio.

The business of changing every four years, from an interior decorator's point of view, has been hopeless so far as making the White House historically perfect goes. It is a hodgepodge of furnishing, a little of every idea which the lady of the house at the time advanced, with a fine sprinkling of the old pieces. So it is purely Colonial on the outside and everything from Martha Washington to Florence Harding on the inside. From a housekeeper's point of view the house itself is a difficult proposition. It is one of those houses which every woman knows looks much larger on the outside than its cubic contents reveal. When you have tea with Mrs. Harding, you wonder where she has room to pack away her winter furs in summer, and her summer hats in winter.

Crowded in the White House

The broad staircase in the large square hall facing the front door is the dividing line between the state and private life of the President and his wife. Everybody thinks of the second story Hardings as living in a huge and sumptuous apartment. But they are cramped, and not because they individually need more room than anybody else, but because the White House is hardly large enough for a family with ordinary Washington social obligations. There is many a living room and library in the Capital which outdoes those of the White House in size and comfort. At the head of the stairs is a long hall, a very wide awkward hall of the kind usually found in penal institutions of 1875, with doors on each side and windows at each end. The corridor is too wide to serve merely as a hall and too narrow and open to the elements to be a living room, unless it were expertly supplied with screens and appurtenances which could cost anywhere from \$5,000 to \$100,000. On the walls of this hall are portraits, some old and very good, some new and awful, and vice versa. There is a tapestry that is harsh, hanging directly over some fine old Lincolnian furniture. Up and down the middle, in a row are a few chairs from a charitable institution in San Francisco. At the eastern end overlooking the Treasury Department is a medium sized desk of a modern period. It has great heaped up baskets of work and an electric fan. It belongs to Miss Harlan, Mrs. Harding's secretary. At the other end of the corridor, overlooking the extension made to house the executive division of the White House, is a little corner with a few chairs, a desk and a table, used by the President and Mrs. Hard-

ing as a drop-in sitting room. It is about as cozy as a hotel hall. On the desk are a lot of papers which the President has been scanning. Three or four pipes, large, bulbous, weather-beaten pipes, lie around. There is a short string of magazines on the little table, a curious selection, evidently put there by some attendant, strong in attention and faithfulness, but weak in love of literature. Overpowering this western corner, where the old Potomac sunset hides itself away, is a giant portrait of the President done since he has been in office by somebody probably very much cramped for the necessary sittings, for it has little of the grandeur, the kindness or the handsome physical form possessed by the President. Any President ought to get \$75,000 a year for having to walk up this hall, face this portrait and think that is what he looks like.

The western corner of the White House with its magnificent view over toward the Lincoln Memorial, is Mrs. Harding's room. The door opposite which would be the western corner on the Pennsylvania Avenue side, opens into the quarters of the White House housekeeper, a woman of prestige and position who, when she leaves the Executive Mansion, can name her own price. Every colored man and woman who ever shook a rug, or peeled a 'tater in the White House, doubles his price three times when he arrives in the open market. The housekeeper is a noted person, austere and commanding. She leaves for market early every morning, and is the only person in Washington who is never allowed an excuse. There must always be enough. Lunch for one may become luncheon for forty. The chops must never burn, nor servants have a ruckus.

Living Quarters

On the Potomac side of the White House, next down the line from Mrs. Harding's room, is the living room with an open piano where Mrs. Harding plays, easy chairs and some more portraits. Over the mantelpiece is a new one of Mrs. Harding, better than that of the President, and a pleasing picture, which does not reproduce Mrs. Harding's very individual face and charm. This room is a parlor. Parlors are not distinctive, nor are they rarely beautiful. The best of them are good backgrounds for their mistresses, and this one is a good place for Mrs. Harding to sit down in, chat with her friends and be at ease, surrounded by the flowers she loves and the accessories of the tea table. It is to this room that other President's wives have brought some of their own belongings. It ought not to be necessary for any President's wife to add to the White House in order to make it livable. There is a great deal of historic furniture there now, but much less than might be

expected, and certainly much which could be replaced by originals or reproductions along the lines of the restoration of Mount Vernon, but necessarily on a more practical basis.

The President's Desk Route

The President's library, on the Potomac side of the corridor, is the heart of the second floor. It is lined with low open bookshelves of unpretentious cut. These are filled to overflowing with every kind of literature: books on Russia, on Lincoln, one prominent work by a White House picket, telling why and how it was that she was precipitated into jail. And at the southern end of the room, under the windows, is another presidential desk, high with more papers. So the President must go to his offices in the executive end of the White House directly after breakfast, work all day, then come in and by way of change, work at the desk in the little nook at the end of the hall, then for further change, adjourn to the library and work at the big desk under the window, when by that time it must be the next morning. But this desk in the library is a fountainhead of history. Here great documents have been signed and great presidents have striven and worked. It's a battered desk, and it is blessed with more old pipes, pipes of all sizes, lying as left by their master. Back of the desk is a table with more pipes. Over the mantelpiece are photographs of members of the President's cabinet, including Will Hays with an enormous smile, and a painting of Senator Frelinghuysen and his family, standing around the table in his New Jersey home while the President signs the Treaty of Peace with Germany. The cabinet pictures look super-imposed with their new frames and 1920 aspects. They must have replaced huge likenesses of the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, William Gibbs McAdoo, Carter Glass, and the Tumulty family.

There is a guest room at the eastern end on the Potomac side, with a four-post bed, the Lincoln bed, recently occupied by Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Ambassador Fletcher, who was on his way from his post in Belgium to his temporary assignment in Brazil. Directly opposite on the Pennsylvania Avenue side, at the corner, is another guest room with heavy old historic furniture, a rather gloomy place, with "The President's House" engraved on the bureau trays.

And that is about all. Where did they put Archie Roosevelt with his alligators, his dogs and cats, Baby Quentin and Alice, the debutante, with her entourage? What did they do with all the Bollings and Pocahontas relatives who came to visit the Wilsons? There may be open house on the first floor and in the grounds of the White House, but open house upstairs would send the

(Continued on page 26)

Woman's Oldest Job—On the Farm

By Mary E. Foulke-Stewart

HEREIN is a voice from the American farm, and why not? We farm women are six and one half million strong and, in the industrial world, at the foundation of American life. How are we solving the problems of domestic life and at the same time learning to be citizens in the new sense of the term? There really should not be two questions, for if we do our full part in the home we have gone a long way toward citizenship. When we have nurtured scientifically, educated physically, intellectually, and morally by the approved methods of the day twenty-four million people, which is about the number of the people in the United States born and reared on the farm, we have started in life nearly twenty-five per cent of our citizens. Then when we consider that from these millions is recruited more than the proportionate share for the industries of the cities and for positions of influence in the affairs of our country, we may justly claim a right to be heard in a discussion of the problems of the home.

To be representative, this voice must come, too, from the small farm, with fewer than 175 acres. In the entire United States 81 per cent of the farms are less than 175 acres in size, and leaving out Texas, where ranch life obtains in many parts of the state, the per cent of smaller farms is much larger. However, this discussion is from the standpoint of the Middle West, where a majority of the farms are less than 100 acres in size, but on these few acres a family must be supported, children reared and intelligent citizenship guaranteed.

The dawn of the new day when help in the farm home began to be scarce came several years ago. Teaching, stenography, nursing and the like furnished employment for girls of the better class who needed to make their own living, and factories in almost every small town employed a less ambitious class of women who formerly had no outlook for a livelihood before marriage except as a "hired girl" in the home. They were never called servants and throughout this section of the United States were considered as members of the family.

There are women who prefer housework for a living. Usually, however, these are widows or maids who are thrown upon their own resources late in life. They are good help, too—"perfect jewels," we are in the habit of saying if they can be induced to stay in the country. But in this age of gaudy

town life with its movies, street fairs and the like, country life is very dull to one used to town, and even these staid elderly women prefer the town home. This class of helpers in the home will soon vanish, as the more lucrative employment of nursing appeals to them.

Very occasionally one hears of a young woman hiring for housework. Such an instance came to our notice not long ago. A healthy, strong-looking girl from a distant village was secured by our neighbor—wages good, work very easy—for the home is modern throughout and there are only three in

This time you get a brand-new angle on the Housework problem—a farm point of view. The articles submitted in the contest have had two readings and are now in the hands of a well-known expert in household matters, Christine Frederick. Conducting an experiment station herself, Mrs. Frederick (who, incidentally, seems to have the mother-and-career problem conquered), is giving the CITIZEN a big gift—her time, her ripe experience, her seasoned judgment. The results will be published soon.

the family, the husband, an invalid wife, and a nurse; the home has a beautiful setting, too. One would think it a delight to live in the midst of such attractive surroundings. The girl thought otherwise. In a few weeks she was managing a cream station in town, her surroundings dismal to the extreme, and her work, handling ill-smelling cream cans all day, anything but attractive. This instance is representative of the attitude in this age toward work in the farm home. Generally speaking, we have given up trying to hire outside help.

The immigration question hardly touches us in the Middle West, and if it were possible to import a number of girls for work in the country it would be difficult to keep them, for people in foreign countries are even more gregarious than American young people. Then, too, the suggestion of co-operative housekeeping, or meals served to individual homes, is obviously out of the question in the country.

The eight-hour-day will not help in the solution of the problem, for the housework is almost as heavy in the evening as in the morning. While the hours extend from four or five o'clock in the morning to six or seven at night, during the busy seasons, there are al-

ways several hours of rest in the well-regulated home. These rest hours can not be spent up-town with people, unless the home happens to be located on an interurban, and this is the exception.

From whatever angle we view the situation there seems to be but one conclusion—that the outlook is hopeless for domestic service in the farm home. By force of circumstances the farmer's wife must usually do her own work, and the girl who marries a farmer nowadays makes a grave mistake if not properly educated for the life of the farm.

The result is, necessarily, a more capable class of women in the country home. If a young farmer does happen to marry a flippant village maid who has been a factory girl or clerk or maybe a stenographer, the chances are that it will not be long until the farm is abandoned and the young couple are joining the throng engaged in some form of the automobile business. The wife may be able to manage the simpler problems of the town home.

In our range of acquaintance in the last ten years, sufficiently extensive to be of some moment, the young farmer who chooses a mate of the class above noted is the exception. On the other hand, the college girl with her training in economics and domestic science appeals to our country-side fellow, and he usually wins her. He, too, may boast of a college course, or at least he has taken advantage of special work offered to farmers in the winter months. Only recently three of our girl friends married farmers. In one instance the mother—a devotee of town life—was amazed that her daughter should make such a choice. "We did not educate her to be a farmer's wife," she said. But her amazement is as great at the ease with which her daughter prepares a country dinner. There was a fine course in household sciences in the college, which the mother did not appreciate.

A housewife of the farm home who has a college degree and whom people consider very efficient as a home maker was asked recently if she would have changed her college course if she had known she would be a farmer's wife. Unhesitatingly she replied: "I certainly would—less mathematics and more domestic science." It was significant that she did not mention music, in which she excels.

The recent rapid expansion of courses on household economics in our agricultural colleges, the pages and pages in our farm periodicals devoted to labor-saving devices for the farm home, the

prominence given to this phase of farm life in the programs of farm organizations all over this country, and the time given in the year books of the clubs of country women to the subject, lead one to conclude that we are in the midst of working out some new conception of how to manage the farm home with a minimum of effort, producing a maximum of result.

With plants for heating and lighting, with water systems made possible by pressure tanks or electrical contrivances, with power washers, separators, and churns, with hardwood floors and all sorts of built-in furnishings, the work of domestic service is transferred to the man power of the farm. (As yet, for the price, *man* power may be obtained.) The manipulation and upkeep of such mechanical devices require time and ingenuity.

Too, there has never been a greater effort put forth to learn small economies, for the most part an outgrowth of certain war activities, when heavy responsibility rested upon us women of

the soil. The tendency of the age is to make the brain do the work of the hands and feet. We are enlarging our power to think. The farm woman is no longer the tired looking, frazzled, draggled object formerly depicted by the cartoonist, but the neatly arrayed, snappy woman of affairs, systematically and intelligently attending to woman's "oldest job." But, by the very necessity of being resourceful, enlarging her capacity for a comprehensive understanding of woman's newest job, as a full-fledged citizen.

The farm woman is favored in this new course of learning by the exclusive characteristic life of the farm, its isolation, which tends to induce real companionship in the family. The man does not exhaust his interest in public affairs at the corner loafing place, or at his club. Hence his opinions are not formed by the "soap box" orator, but from his reading, in which his wife is a partner. Then, too, in recent years, since we people of the food-producing class have had our needs considered in

legislative halls—we have felt much more keenly the vital aspect of our part as citizens. With these new mutual interests and obligations the men and women of the farm are striving together to learn how best to express themselves in matters of state and nation.

It must be admitted that there are less accessible farm communities where few modernizing ideas have touched the life of the people. But the men have as vague an idea of intelligent citizenship as the women. These women are looking after woman's "oldest job" with scarcely more efficiency than their new duties. Leadership developed within such communities, if possible, is the urgent need—sympathetic assistance in leading this part of the farm world to an understanding of woman's mission.

From any standpoint, the road to intelligent citizenship is long and arduous, but we farm women have discarded the family horse and are traveling by motor vehicle, and despite the punctured tires and engine trouble will eventually arrive.

She's Responsible for Portland's Posies

By Frances L. Garside

"SPEAKING of Portland, Oregon. . . ."
"Oh," your hearer interrupts, "the City of Roses. I've heard of it and its annual Rose Festival."

This is the inevitable interruption, for the fame of Portland's horticulture has traveled wide. But it is not so generally known that a woman is largely responsible for its parks and posies. Her name is Florence Holmes (otherwise Mrs. Walter Gerke), and her official title is "Landscape Gardener of Portland, Oregon"—in the Bureau of Parks. Still in her early twenties—a slim, girlish figure—she is more likely to be found climbing the side of an unsightly hill or tramping over a boggy piece of land, viewing both with speculative eye, than in her office. For she never makes a plan for a new park, or the improving of an old one, without first going over every foot of the ground and studying its possibilities.

Florence Holmes made up her mind when a school girl just what she intended to be when "grown up," and kept her eye on the goal, scanning every text book, grasping every opportunity of sight-seeing that would increase her knowledge of parks and plants. She took her degree at the Oregon Agricultural College, and later studied in the Portland Museum of Art. Desiring a practical expression of what she had found in text books, she traveled extensively throughout the United States and



Florence Holmes
Landscape Gardener of Portland

Canada; turning her back resolutely on theatres, shops and those other allurements for girlhood; and looking only at gardens, private and public, and parks. The European continent, she had read, was famous for its out-door beauty spots and she went there, running down every rumor of a pretty park, pursuing to the end every garden path, visiting playgrounds, making notes and growing more convinced every day that the possibilities for beauty were greater in Portland, because of its topography and climate, than in any other city in this country or abroad. She brought back dreams; her appointment as landscape gardener was the first step in making them come true.

"You may estimate our park activities," she said, "by our population, which is 260,000. My work includes the designing of park areas from small triangular pieces of land left by the intersection of streets, to the hundred-acre woodland park. We do not waste a foot of ground in Portland; and by 'waste,' I mean leave it to become choked with weeds or to furnish a dumping ground for ashes and cans. The smallest area is large enough for the planting of flowers.

"Playgrounds, athletic fields, settings for municipal buildings, the floral display for the annual Rose Festival—all these are included in my work. I make all the plans for plantings, show plan details, bits of garden architecture, grades for terraces, walks, roads, etc. Often, to put over an idea, I make free-hand sketches, some in pencil, and more in water colors. This necessitates going out to the ground, absorbing the type of land, studying the rise of the park area, and what purpose it is to serve in the life of our citizens. This survey is the basis of all future developments."

Is it a woman's job? The question is answered by Portland's reputation for the beauty of its parks and gardens. It has been a woman's job since the day the first woman begged for a piece of ground in which to plant posies and was told by her husband that he didn't believe in such nonsense; he needed all the ground for wheat and corn.

Editorially Speaking

Less-than-Half Democracy

IN her fine address as president of the convention of the League of Women Voters held last week in Des Moines, Mrs. Maud Wood Park called on every woman in the League to "restore democracy and to rouse the public to an understanding of what the simple duty of every qualified voter is to the community, state and nation." There were some appalling figures back of her call too, which every man and woman might well commit to memory. Here they are:

"In 1920 there were 54,421,832 men and women in the United States eligible to vote and 26,705,346 voted, a total vote of only 49 per cent of the possible whole. Fewer than half the citizens of the country did their duty.

"In 1922 thirty-three states elected governors, and the total number of eligible voters in those states was 48,434,483 of whom only one in three took the trouble to go to the polls. The vote cast was only 15,185,071, which is 39 per cent of the possible vote. In primary elections and many local elections the percentage is much lower."

"Obviously, then," Mrs. Park said, "we are not in truth a democracy. We are not ruled by the majority but by the minority, and in a nation where enfranchisement is a punishment for crime, more than half the men and women of twenty-one and over chose to disfranchise themselves."

There really must be a lot of people in that more than half who do not hesitate to rail from time to time, on one count and another, about the way they are governed. They ought to be disqualified to criticize.

"Thousands of excellent and well-informed men and women," said Mrs. Park, "excuse themselves on a slight pretext or no pretext at all from registering their good intentions and their knowledge in the only place in which they will count toward good government, the ballot box. If we are to be really a democracy, it is high time we were about it and the League of Women Voters can do no more important work between now and the next general election than to set a goal of reasonable increase in the percentage of votes cast, make a definite plan for attaining that goal and enlist the help of public-spirited men and women from one end of the United States to the other in carrying the plan out."

She suggests that the League set 75 per cent of the vote that could have been cast in 1920 as the League goal for 1924, and get ready to begin. Whether or not charity begins at home, good citizenship does. Now is the right time to set one's mind to fulfill one's own first duty of citizenship—and to start a local public opinion in the midst of which the non-voter will feel thoroughly uncomfortable.

Party But Not Partisan

A NEW YORK man said recently of the League of Women Voters: "Where have we a group of men that correspond to these women—big enough to run their own affairs intelligently, then to take time to step out and help with the business of government?"

The Convention of the National League in Des Moines, April 9-14, was a gathering of women who take their public duties as seriously as their private business. Here were women from every part of the United States, of all shades of political belief, gathered together to discuss, without regard to party lines, any kind of question pertaining to better citizenship. Many of them are ardent party women, yet they recognize that such things as the Federal Child Labor Amendment, Direct Primaries, Fair Property Laws and International Relations are matters that need discussion on their merits without the prejudice of partisan politics.

There is nothing essentially new about this. It is not a peculiarly feminine attitude of mind that permits Republicans and Democrats to come together at times to discuss common problems. At the International Chamber of Commerce held recently in Rome, the American delegation proposed an international economic conference to help the European situation, and Republicans and Democrats alike voted for it. Such action on the part of men does not excite the comment that is often made about the League. Possibly it is the name *Women Voters* that makes men of the political type distrust the women's organization. At any rate, political leaders do fear that the League may alienate the woman voter from her party allegiance and they do not yet understand the woman's desire to know facts, to think for herself, and to give her support intelligently.

Such a convention gives proof of Senator Borah's recent comment that "the people are deeply and profoundly interested in public questions and eager for information upon all political problems. They are far ahead of their political leaders both in conception of duty and courage."

While women voters are usually enrolled in political parties, they are not blind partisans. Any leader who was present at the convention must know that here is an electorate which is ready to follow a brave, intelligent and determined program, and that the leader of the party that sets a high standard, that appeals not to past achievements but has a forward looking, constructive program will find a loyal, determined and resourceful support.

Why City Babies Survive

THE chances for life, especially of babies, in New York tenements, are better than those in the state at large, according to the latest figures of the New York State Department of Health. The infant mortality death rate in New York City is given as 75, against 81 for the entire state, and the general death rate of cities in the state was 13 as compared to 14.06 in rural communities. The low infant death rate of New York City is unquestionably due to the splendid work of the baby clinics, both public and private. No mother in the city need go without expert care and advice, both for herself and her baby. This is the kind of work the Sheppard-Towner Act is putting into effect all over the United States.

The credit for the lowest infant death rate of New York State, 35, is given to Canandaigua. Among the highest rates are—noticeably—Troy, 115, and Mechanicsville, 131, both being cities where women are employed in factories in large numbers. Ogdensburg has the highest infant death-rate in the state—148.

Growing Better

MISS RUTH MORGAN, addressing one of the Regional Luncheons at the Des Moines Convention, struck a note of cheer which deserves to go out to all the readers of the *Citizen*. If the progress toward world organization for peace is sometimes slower than we could wish, she said, we should remember that when Benjamin Franklin first proposed to establish a police force in Philadelphia, the suggestion was very ill received. The average citizen decidedly preferred to beat off individually any highwayman who might attack him.

The newspapers during the convention gave large attention to the execution in Russia of a distinguished prelate charged with treason. Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Little

Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," is strongly opposed to the present régime, and feels very unhappy about the conditions existing in Russia; but in a recent letter to me, she says that when she remembers how much worse things were seventy years ago, she takes comfort. In those days, as we all know, thousands of the best men and women in Russia were sent every year to perish in the frozen wastes of Siberia, and anyone who protested shared their fate.

At the sectional conference on Social Hygiene at Des Moines, a dark picture of moral conditions among our young people was drawn by several of the speakers, and especially by a woman physician, Dr. Robinson of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Snow, who had charge of the venereal disease work for the army during the war, took a much more hopeful view. He said that it was part of his duty to investigate a number of reports of numerous illegitimate pregnancies, due to the soldiers, in the neighborhood of the training camps, and he found the reports had been greatly exaggerated. The American Social Hygiene Association had quietly investigated many of the current reports of widespread immorality among the pupils in our high schools, and had found that they had some slight foundation in fact, but were in most cases very much exaggerated.

At any rate, he said, there had been a wonderful change for the better in the general attitude toward social hygiene. When he first became strongly impressed with the importance of informing the public about venereal diseases and trying to prevent them, most of the doctors called it a crazy idea. When he arranged a conference on the subject in San Francisco at the rooms of the California Woman's Club, to be addressed by the presidents of the two universities, the head of the Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent men and women, not a newspaper would mention it. Finally the San Francisco *Bulletin* promised them a notice, but all it gave was two lines in an inconspicuous place, announcing that a group of physicians would discuss certain new skin diseases. The attitude of the press and public was now wholly changed, and the work was growing more and more constructive. The first Anti-Tuberculosis Exhibit consisted of rows of jars holding diseased lungs, while now the exhibit shows a beautiful girl in full health, surrounded by fresh air and sunshine. So the Social Hygiene work must put its emphasis on health.

"I am not discouraged any more," said Colonel Snow, "because the road is constantly upward."—A. S. B.

Congratulations to Chicago

ONE feels greatly encouraged when such a woman as Mary McDowell is chosen for an important political post. One of the newspapers reports that the mayor elect, Judge Dever, said that he had appointed her Commissioner of Public Welfare in his Cabinet for the good of the city, not because of politics. It certainly should be for the good of Chicago to have in charge of its public welfare a woman who has done so much constructive social good—for immigrants, for working women, in settlement work, in the causes of suffrage and of peace—as Mary McDowell.

Honesty Makes the Best History

NOT very long ago President Harding wrote to the President of Bowdoin College a letter which expressed admirably the ideal of a broader view of history. He made a clear case against the 101% nationalist who will sacrifice the truth of history to his notion of a patriotism which admits for its country no defeat in war and few imperfections. It is a message much needed. Instances are only too numerous of the barring of histories in the interest of this vicious brand of patriotism. The San José Carnegie library even shut out Albert Bushnell Hart!

On the other hand, a movement for sane—that is to say, accurate—history teaching is growing. The Foreign Policy

Association is studying the teaching of history in relation to international peace; great national educational organizations are concerned and concerning themselves. Maude Royden, in answer to one of the questions that followed her farewell lecture in New York, set the standard in saying that textbooks should be written for schools that would be suitable for all schools. So that, for instance, an American needn't wince to have an Englishman read the American account of the Revolution, and vice versa.

The effect on international relations of simple truth in the teaching of international affairs to school children, not to consider grown-ups, would be incalculable.

Youth to the Fore

AN encouraging feature of the annual convention of the National League of Women Voters was the large number of young women taking an active part in it—many of them from the South.

"I like to see these young state presidents with black hair!" said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, at one of the old National Conventions. The young presidents and young committee heads and young delegates were at Des Moines in force, from all over the country—able, enthusiastic women, with hair black, or brown, or yellow, no longer so largely gray or white as it used to be. The older women present felt much the same joy that Dr. Shaw did when the young women began to rally to the cause in larger numbers, and to shoulder the heavy end of the load. And the young women made much of the older ones, and surrounded them with a warm atmosphere of respect and gratitude—A. S. B.

The Age-Old Flapper

SPEAKING of flappers, and the loose morals of modern women, due to the pernicious influence of suffrage, listen to this, from a note in the Arabian Nights:

"The famous historian Es-Suyootee, who flourished about the end of the fifteenth century of our era, in his preface to a curious work on wedlock, written to correct the corrupt manners of his age, says:-

"Seeing that the woman of this time deck themselves with the attire of prostitutes, and walk in the sooks (or market-streets) like female warriors against the religion, and uncover their faces and hands before men, to incline men's hearts to them by evil suggestion, and play at feasts with young men, thereby meriting the anger of the Compassionate, and go forth to the public baths and assemblies with various kinds of ornaments and perfumes, and with conceited gait; for the which they shall be congregated in Hell-fire . . . while to their husbands they are disobedient, behaving to them in the reverse manner, excepting when they fear to abridge their liberty of going abroad by such conduct; for they are like swine and apes in their interior nature, though like daughters of Adam in their exterior appearance; not advising their husbands in matters of religion, but the latter erring in permitting them to go out to every assembly: sisters of devils and demons, &c., &c. . . I have undertaken the composition of this volume."

It gives one food for thought. Apparently "sisters under their skin" applies down the ages as well as by classes.

Buy Coal Now

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HOOVER has issued an appeal to coal consumers to use both memory and imagination on the coal question. That is, to remember the bad situation of the winter just past—or anyhow passing—and to realize that the solution of the whole problem lies far ahead. The moral is to begin now—those of us who can—the purchase and storage of coal for next winter, in order to help the railroads equalize the burden of traffic over a longer period. Some such injunction we hear every year—for very good reasons; this year the soft coal fumes that still choke us, added to the memory of the winter's distress or menace, should be strong enough motive for the exercise of common sense.

What the American Woman Thinks

The Single Standard

By VALERIA H. PARKER, M. D.

Director, Department of Protective Measures American Social Hygiene Association

THE establishment of legal and social customs whereby men as well as women are held responsible for their sexual conduct is far from being realized. Indeed, the possibility of the maintenance of a single standard for both sexes is not yet universally supported, although marked advance has been made.

The history of the organized struggle for such a standard in the United States is an interesting one, dating from the time of the organization of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, when Frances Willard announced her belief in the necessity of "A White Life for Two" and secured the establishment in the organization of a Purity Committee. Through this Committee effort was made to encourage parents to guide their boys and girls in the principles of sex, instead of leaving them mystified as to the real meaning of family life and parenthood, susceptible in the satisfaction of a natural curiosity to the misinformation and sex stimulation of sophisticated companions in the street and school yard.

Active warfare upon sexual promiscuity was declared with the establishment of the one-million-dollar Jubilee Fund of the National W. C. T. U. in 1920, when \$100,000 was set aside for the work of the Social Morality Department, as the former Purity Committee is now known. This Department, through the co-operation of the American Social Hygiene Association, has developed a program of practical work, as well as a Department of Literature and Exhibits, which utilizes the scientific data now at command, while conforming to the special character of the group under which it is organized.

Other national women's organizations, realizing the fundamental importance of the movement toward moral and physical health, have established special committees concerned with the subject from various standpoints. Notable among them are the Social Hygiene Committees of the National League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Committee on Racial Health of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Nor are the women's organizations alone in their recognition of the necessity for an active program in combating the promiscuous use of sex. The Y.

M. C. A., Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, Knights of Columbus, and other men's organizations have in various ways given assistance to the movement, while men and women together have worked for higher standards of sexual conduct in such organizations as Church Federations, the American Social Hygiene Association, Vigilance Committees, special law enforcement committees, and the Purity Federation.

The initial movement for "social purity" was founded mainly upon moral principles: a firm belief that *sexual control is as necessary and possible to the fathers as to the mothers of the race*. With the advance of scientific knowledge, the position of the pioneers was



strengthened, when the truth as to the prevalence, methods of transmission, and racial significance of the venereal diseases became definitely determined and widely known. Added to this was the impetus of the resolution adopted by the American Medical Association in Chicago, June 7, 1917, which declared sexual continence to be compatible with health.

The growth of the social hygiene movement owes much to such leaders as Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Dr. O. E. Janney, Mrs. Abby Hopper Gibbons, Aaron Powell, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Abraham Flexner, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. Max J. Exner, Raymond C. Fosdick, Bascom Johnson and Dr. Prince A. Morrow, who was among the first of his profession to break the silence of medical secrecy and insist that the lay public be given the protection of knowledge. His book, "Social Diseases and Marriage," gave the bitter truth to all who would read and aroused a furor among those physicians who believed that the code of ethics which held professional confidence inviolable, must be maintained even at the sacrifice of the health and life of innocent victims. Through the efforts of Dr. Morrow was founded the Society

of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, which later merged the Vigilance Committee and the New York Social Hygiene Society and other social hygiene agencies into a larger and more powerful organization, which secured the able leadership of Dr. William F. Snow, a former Health Officer of the State of California and Professor of Public Health at Leland Stanford University.

Through this organization has been developed a practical program for the promotion of a single standard of morals. Realizing that the attack upon present conditions must be many sided, five departments have been organized, each charged with research and assistance along special lines, which are Educational Measures, Legislative and Law Enforcement Measures, Protective Measures, Medical Measures, Recreational Measures, and Department of Public Information.

The national advance made in the promotion of moral standards was evidenced when the United States became the first in the history of nations to adopt a program of moral protection to the men of the fighting forces, which made no compromise with vice and was thereby enabled to reduce the incidence of venereal disease in the Army and Navy to a point hitherto unknown. A few Army and Navy officials were frankly skeptical as to the possibility of promoting sexual continence among their men, pinning their faith to prophylaxis and medical treatment, but the majority co-operated in stressing the value and possibility of continence. Their position was strengthened by the resolution above mentioned, adopted by the American Medical Association, representing the most advanced medical thought of the country.

On July 1, 1918, a new department of Government was organized, known as the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board. This Department was entrusted with the expenditure of funds for social hygiene purposes through channels of education, research, medical measures, and protective social measures. The detailed direction of the funds was entrusted to an Executive Secretary, acting under the direction of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Treasury, and the three Surgeon Generals who composed the Board's membership. During the fiscal year 1921-22 no money was appropriated by Congress for research, education, or medical measures. During the year 1922-23 the funds for protective measures were cut off by Congress and funds for medical purposes distributed to the states through the

venereal disease division of the United States Public Health Service. A bill before the last Congress, known as the Jones-Kahn Bill, provides for the transference of the program of protective social measures to the Department of Justice. This bill is receiving support from seven of the large national women's organizations. It is also supported by the American Social Hygiene Association, General Pershing, Major General Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army and Chairman of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.

While quite as important in time of peace as in war, government support for the stimulation of the social hygiene program is now more difficult to obtain.

In spite of the advance made in the thought and practice of individuals and of the nation in war-time emergency, communities as a whole have only begun to show tangible advance toward the establishment of a moral standard beyond the fact that in none of the larger cities does a segregated vice district for the so-called convenience of men and the unquestioned demoralization of both men and women exist. The impartial administration of justice as between the sexes does not as yet exist in many communities, but it is improving with public enlightenment. The solution lies not in the weakening or abolition of laws dealing with sexual misconduct and prevention of exposure to disease but in the support of laws which are so worded as to admit of impartial administration, and in stimulating public opinion to support those officials who are willing to penalize and quarantine both men and women who by their conduct and condition of health are a menace to the well-being of themselves and others. Simply stated, the principle of a single standard of morality is this—that the fathers as well as the mothers of the race are to be held responsible for the reduction of sexual promiscuity, racial disease and illegitimacy in the interest of the promotion of marital integrity, racial health and parental responsibility.

Woman Wanted on the Bench

By FLORENCE KELLEY

General Secretary of the National Consumers League

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in the minimum-wage case applies exclusively to the District. The eleven states which have minimum-wage Commissions are protected by the decision of the same Court, in 1917, in the famous Oregon case, and should continue the vigorous enforcement of their laws.

Several of these statutes have been upheld by the highest courts of their respective states as a just exercise of the

police powers. They are all necessary to the health and welfare of women in industry. Every consideration which led to the passage of these measures holds as fully now as when they were enacted.

The lesson of the District of Columbia decision for the women of the country is, that women and children cannot longer go on under our eighteenth century Constitution construed and applied by a seventeenth or an eighteenth century court. The Constitution and the court must alike be modernized.

Ohio has set the whole country an example by electing Judge Florence Allen to the Ohio Supreme Court. The next step must be the appointment of an equally well-qualified woman to fill the next vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States.

No court of last resort can, henceforth, be justly regarded as a twentieth century institution which consists exclusively of men. The monopoly by men of the interpretation and administration of the law is a survival of the eighteenth century ideals of justice and of political life. This monopoly has in the recent past three times resulted disastrously to the health and welfare of women and children.

Two federal child labor laws were held unconstitutional and, now the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law, after being before the District courts for three full years, is abolished by the votes of Justices Butler, McKenna, McReynolds, Sutherland (who wrote the decision) and Vandevanter. Chief Justice Taft dissented, together with Justices Holmes and Sanford. Justice Brandeis, the leading authority on the subject, did not participate because he had acted as counsel in behalf of the Oregon law.

The decision of a case as important as the present one is to millions of women, by a court composed of men, should not be allowed to happen again. The personnel of the Supreme Court changes slowly when Justices resign as in recent years Justices Hughes, Clark and Pitney have done; and when, like Justice Lamar, they die in office. The next vacancy will afford an opportunity for a long step forward in the direction of justice and mercy to women and children.

A discouraging feature in the present case is the circumstance that the reactionary decision is written by one of President Harding's most recent appointees, former Senator Sutherland of Utah.

The basis of the decision is the teaching of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (published in 1776), that the most important of human rights is that of freedom to contract. This fateful doctrine was long since abandoned in England, the place of its origin and first acceptance; and it is, indeed, sad to see it

resurrected after 147 years and used against wage-earning women in the capital of our nation at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century. The old phrase "The Men of '76" acquires a new and sinister significance when it applies to the five Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States who are responsible for their latest decision.

For a Better Breed

By MRS. C. B. SIMMONS

Member of the Oregon Legislature

We suggest that you turn back to the CITIZEN of April 7th and read Miss Hauser's vivid picture, "Our Jukes Family," in connection with this article, written by Mrs. Simmons at our request. The two certainly connect.

THE Hygienic Marriage Bill was introduced by me at the request of Dr. Owens-Adair, Oregon's first woman physician, who is now eighty-three years old. She has spent thirty years talking and educating the people along the lines of human sterilization. Since 1904 she has been at the State Capitol with her bills.

This year she started the Sterilization Bill in the Senate and I introduced and put through the House the one on Hygienic marriages.

The Sterilization bill has passed several times before, but was always found unconstitutional, but this time it was drawn by the Attorney General, and we feel will hold.

The marriage bill was defeated in the Senate. It is a fine bill and we will have it upon our statute books some day, but more education seems to be necessary, and besides we should have the co-operation of the adjoining states; in fact it should be a Federal Law. The bill aims to limit the families of those unfit to meet the complex conditions of our civilization, in a way that would work the least hardship in limiting their enjoyment of all the privileges and pleasures of life, while preventing them from bringing into the world children that would only be a burden and expense to the country.

The bill requires a mental and physical examination of both sexes as a condition of applying for a marriage license, and if either party is found unfit then the party or parties must submit to a slight operation before marrying.

Each state has its increasing burden of unfit persons filling its institutions—all traceable to improper marriages. Dr. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan, said in an address delivered in San Francisco in 1915:

"We are actually building up an aristocracy of lunatics, idiots, paupers and criminals. These unfit persons have reached the proportions of a vast multi-

(Continued on page 29)

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

Edited by RUTH KIMBALL GARDINER for
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The Fourth Annual Convention

THE annual convention of the National League at Des Moines, April 9-14, suffered from the drawback which has attended all other League conventions, the fact that even in Iowa there are only twenty-four hours in the day and that nobody yet has found a way to pull an hour out as the little boy who was "terrible strong" did the lamp-posts 'till they were four times their original length. The program was most carefully planned to give ample time for everything, it seemed, but audiences would have been so pleased if speakers could only have talked longer, and every delegate wanted to talk things over with the Iowa women who were so wonderfully efficient in all the many arrangements for the convention and so unaffectedly kind in their wish to make everybody feel at home.

Pre-convention week was notable for the invitation given by the legislature to Mrs. Maud Wood Park to address a joint session in the House of Representatives at 11.30 on the morning of Friday, and few who saw the impressive ceremony with which Mrs. Park was received, could have failed to realize what an advanced mile-stone on the road to the acceptance of women as partners with men in politics the event marked. Mrs. Park could be heard in every part of the beautiful chamber, and was able to thank the legislators for their recent acceptance of the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act.

Other League officers were in great demand as speakers during their stay in Iowa and it was not possible for them to accept all the invitations showered on them. On Tuesday the tenth, Miss Ludington was the luncheon guest of the International Professional Men's Club at the Fort Des Moines Hotel. On the same day, one hundred students from the Iowa State College at Ames, who came up to attend the first session of the convention proper, joined with the Ames alumnae in Des Moines in a dinner with Mrs. F. Louis Slade as guest of honor. On Thursday the twelfth, Miss Ruth Morgan and Mrs. Charles Dietrich were listened to by their hosts, the members of the Lions' Club, at a noon luncheon. On the same day, a few hours earlier, Mrs. Slade, Justice Allen, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, and Miss Morgan addressed the Des Moines University Assembly. After the convention, the president of Iowa State College asked Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Mrs. Elliott Cheatham, and Mrs. Charles Dietrich, regional directors, to spend the day at the institution and form an undergraduates' League.

The Resolutions

THE resolutions adopted by the Convention really epitomize the subjects the Convention discussed and grow naturally out of the plan of work. Indeed, for complete understanding of one important resolution, the plan must be grasped, for it begins with the "Whereas" that "public welfare in government is specified in our adopted plan of work." It adds that the rapid increase of public welfare during the past decade has been due to "the recognition that a successful democracy must make equality of opportunity a fact as well as a theory," and goes on to say that women by nature and training have an aptitude for this human and social phase of our political development as well as a direct interest in it. The resolution itself is:

"The League of Women Voters as an organization of women with political experience recognizes an especial responsibility for the sound and progressive development of public welfare in government."

Mrs. Park's call to the Convention to adopt a program to bring out in the 1924 election a majority of the possible vote of 1920, brought a hearty response in the shape of the following resolution:

Whereas: In the last Presidential election less than 50% of the men and women eligible to vote actually voted; and

Whereas: In local elections, particularly in primaries, a much smaller percentage of the potential vote is usually cast; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National League of Women Voters calls upon the public-spirited men and women of all political parties and in every section of the United States to take part in a campaign for efficient citizenship to the end that at the next Presidential election at least seventy-five per cent of the voters accept the responsibility and the privilege of self-government and cast their ballots according to the best information they can obtain."

One of the resolutions declared in the program is to increase the number of efficient voting citizens, reminding League members that the carrying out of such a program will depend upon "clear ideas of government and politics in the minds of energetic men and women," and recommending "that in the coming year each State league undertake a plan of study which will emphasize the machinery of municipal and county government, the analytical observation of legislative bodies and an understanding of the Presidential primary laws with a view to full participation in the primary of 1924." Each state is asked to recommend such study to all its local leagues in order that the clear ideas intelligent voting demands may be imparted to all voters.

The "nearly half million of totally enfranchised people in the District of Columbia" had their innings in another resolution, with the statement that they pay more national taxes than many of the states; that they over-subscribed every wartime fund; supplied to the army and navy a larger number of men than any one of seven states; have no voice in the national or municipal government, no representation in Congress and no access to the federal courts." The League feels that the present government of the District of Columbia is contrary to the spirit of American liberty, institutions and fair play. The District of Columbia League of Women Voters has endorsed the demand of District of Columbia men and women and has recommended like action to the National League, which adopted a resolution supporting

(Continued on page 24)

What Miss Lathrop Said

MISS JULIA LATHROP'S speech "Future Certainties" at the Thursday evening session was one of the high spots of the Des Moines convention, but trying to convey an understanding of it in cold print is like showing a child the words of "Home Sweet Home," and saying, "There. That's exactly the way Adelina Patti sang it." Miss Lathrop always "reads" well, but the real essence of any speech from her is the quality of her voice, the keen interest in her subject, and the abounding joy of her sympathy with her audience which type cannot re-create. Miss Lathrop spoke on some of the problems of child welfare and described the exhibit in the Brussels gallery which, showing the skeletons of a prehistoric man, a boy, and a dog, overwhelmed while at work, is the first tangible historical evidence of child labor.

"To trace the extent to which the child must share the hazards of the struggle for a better standard of life," she said, "would be to trace the progress of man toward civilization. We know it was untold thousands of years before the father ceased to have the power of life and death over his child and we know too well that the ideal of social justice which recognizes the right of every child to education and opportunity is far from realized in any country today. Changes in the status of the child came slowly through the long reaches of history, but of late, in a few generations, unparalleled advances have been made in the protection of the child from untimely labor and the necessity for self-support. These advances have come chiefly because the discoveries of science have made possible free general interchange with the resulting mental and moral stimulus. These discoveries have made physically possible universal comfort and refinement of life, though we are not yet skilled enough to ensure those living conditions which may afford the children of every family a fair start in life. Our laws and actions lag behind the attainments of science.

"When Samuel Slater established the first American cotton-spinning mill in Rhode Island in 1790, the first operatives he engaged were seven boys and two girls between the ages of seven and thirteen. The hours of work in the factory followed those on the farm, from 'sun-up' to 'sun-down.' Little girls of ten worked fifteen hours a day as a matter of course . . . Our textile mills increased and by 1816 it was estimated that 100,000 operatives were employed of whom 66,000 were women and girls and boys under seventeen . . . We sometimes lose sight of the fact that the mill was a social as well as an economic advance. It was a next step in development, and the consideration of the child worker's rights and needs necessarily has grown as the vast machinery of productive industry has increased. Soon enough the disadvantages of mill labor appeared and from the time when the governor of Rhode Island in 1818 called attention to the wrong of allowing factory children to work and grow up without schooling to the present day, the demand for a childhood freed from the necessity of labor has never lessened . . . It is a singular fact that history at any epoch has little to say of the rural child who was tied to the soil all through the feudal era and long after, and whose rights even into our day have been hidden behind the complacent dictum that God made the country and man the town . . . From the census of 1920 we learn that one-third of our population is under sixteen years, 12,500,000 children, and of these 1,060,858 are at work. In agriculture there are 647,000 children; in manufacturing, 185,000; in clerical occupations, 80,000, in trade 63,000 and in personal and domestic service, 54,000, chiefly girls. Although these figures show a marked decrease over 1910, the change is chiefly in the numbers of children working in agriculture, and is explained in part by the instructions given census takers in 1910 whereby the returns were proportionately larger than in 1920, partly by the fact that in 1910 the census was taken in the spring and in 1920 in January when farm work is little. As to children in manufacturing, their employment was discouraged by the child labor law now declared un-

constitutional and by the unemployment of 1920. . . During the decade 1910 to 1920, laws fixing the minimum work age were strengthened in at least twenty-four states. The number of states fixing a maximum eight-hour day for children under sixteen increased from seven to twenty-eight. The number prohibiting night work increased from twenty-three to forty-one."

Miss Lathrop spoke of illiteracy as our national reproach and followed the effort to minimize child labor by stringent school attendance laws, referring to the new English school attendance law as "on the whole the noblest educational law ever passed by a great people." The latter part of her address was devoted to an explanation of the necessity for a child labor amendment and in conclusion she said:

"The theory of child labor restriction is a doctrine which leads far. It applies to every child of every race. It tolerates no exceptions or exemptions from the duty of the elder generation to provide for every child an education which shall develop his powers and give him a fair chance in the world of tomorrow. No one who heard the discussions on child labor in the International Child Labor Congress in Washington in 1919 will ever forget the vigor and steadiness of the Oriental members who urged the recognition of the rights of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese children to longer years of education and shorter years of toil. The whole world is at one in the new sense of the public importance of child protection but it is only too clear that social and economic questions national and international must be solved before all children have their rights.

"Farther than 1923 is from 1791, so far in some unknown day will our successors be from us in the wisdom and human understanding with which they will deal with the young of the race. All we can do to save our faces with posterity is to go on experimentally in the slowly increasing knowledge of our day, doing what the cave man did—trying to improve things."

The Prevention of War

Summary of a Williamstown Institute round table, prepared by Mr. Philip Kerr.

SIX lectures were given by two Englishmen, Mr. Lionel Curtis and Mr. Philip Kerr, on the problem of war prevention. Mr. Kerr was secretary to Mr. Lloyd George during and after the war. Mr. Curtis set forth his experience in helping to bring about the union of the South African colonies, and the introduction of responsible government into India.

Though their treatment of the problem was very different, both speakers agreed on one conclusion. There is, they thought, only one way of finally ending international war, and that is for nations to apply to the world as a whole, the ideas which have put an end to war within all civilized communities. Nowhere has peace ever been established except by individuals and communities agreeing to relinquish force as the arbiter of their disputes and uniting to create the machinery of law to regulate their affairs. In their opinion the only way in which war can finally be ended is for the nations also to bring themselves under the reign of law.

Mr. Kerr pointed out that the underlying cause of the great war of 1914, as of all recent wars, was the division of Europe into twenty-five, and the world into more than sixty, separate sovereign states. In his opinion, in a world which has become small, owing to scientific development of steam, electricity and petroleum, there is no chance of lasting peace so long as humanity remains divided into absolutely separate self-centered entities, with no means of adjusting their disputes, or of dealing with world affairs, save diplomacy and war. Unless the civilized world makes a serious attempt to organize itself for the maintenance of peace, periodic war, war increasingly terrible in its effects, is as inevitable in the future as it has been in the past.

The obstacles, however, in the way of bringing the whole world under the reign of law are very formidable. There is the passion of every nation to live unto itself alone. There are the immense barriers of differences in language, race, color and civilization. On the other hand, to do nothing inevitably means another world war. In his opinion, the necessary preliminary to any progress is the recognition by the civilized peoples that all nations form a single brotherhood, that they can only secure what each seeks separately, namely peace, freedom, and prosperity, by seeking them together, and that all international problems ought to be settled not as a struggle between conflicting national interests but from the standpoint of the well-being of humanity as a whole. So long as nations trust one another so little as to dislike even to try to conduct the world's affairs by a world-wide machinery of conference it is futile to think that pacifism or movements for disarmament can prevent war. The only alternatives are determined progress toward the formulation of a system of world law, and drifting to another disaster. Mr. Kerr supported these views by an examination of the causes of the late war, the work of the Peace Conference, and of the failure of the attempt to make peace, since the withdrawal of the United States and the break-up of the unity of the Allies.

In his last lecture, Mr. Kerr made some suggestions of a practical nature. He traced the growth of political democracy and the manner in which, by improvements in machinery and public spirit, it has been possible to include over-increasing numbers and areas in a single democratic state. Though the problem is infinitely more complicated than any which has preceded it, he saw no insuperable obstacle in the way of gradually evolving a constitutional system which would secure peace, freedom and equality of opportunity to all nations and peoples. He pointed out that certain ideas embodied in the Constitution of the United States and in the modern British Commonwealth of Nations are applicable on a larger scale, and certainly offer a better hope to mankind as a basis for dealing with its common affairs than the present insane methods of diplomacy, armaments and war.

Mr. Curtis gave consideration to the fundamental nature of the obligation which lies at the foundation of citizenship in a true commonwealth. He pointed out that citizenship rests upon the duty which men owe to one another, and he traced from history how human liberty has grown and society has become more stable in proportion, as the sense of mutual devotion has developed by its practical exercise in public affairs.

The real foundations of the United States and of the British Empire, the two greatest organizations for peace and freedom that the world has yet seen, rest on the readiness of their citizens in the last resort to make the supreme sacrifice in defense of the unity and their institutions.

The greatest problem which now confronts humanity is that of adjusting the relations of the white races of Europe, America and Australia, to the peoples of Asia and Africa. Human liberty will not be secure, nor peace possible until "these relations are made subject to law controlled by all the people concerned, in so far as they are fit to exercise such control."

Mr. Curtis illustrated his theme by two historical lectures. He pointed out that the Boer war of 1899-1902 was due not primarily to the quarrels between the British and the Dutch, or between the Uitlanders and President Kruger, but to the mistake which had been made as long before as 1859, in allowing South Africa to grow up as four separate colonies, two British and two Dutch, and with no institutions common to the whole country. It was the misunderstandings and perpetual and insoluble difficulties which arose from this division, which finally precipitated the war. Fortunately that war removed the fundamental difficulty of the separate flags, with the result that under the leadership of General Botha, General Smuts and Dr. Jameson, a convention was held within six years of the end of the war, at which the British and Dutch South Africans were able to bury the hatchet and draw the constitution of the present union, under which for

the first time they really gained control of their common South African affairs.

Mr. Curtis dealt with the problem of India. India, he thought, is the classic instance of the difficulties which arise from the contact between East and West. Experience shows that the effect of Western civilization, whether in the form of new ideas, or the consequences of international war, or of trade in firearms or liquor, as well as in the more beneficent commodities of modern commerce, or of the unscrupulous proceedings of adventures, is invariably to disintegrate and demoralize more primitive societies. Some supervision, until education and experience have taught relatively backward peoples how to govern themselves when subject to deleterious influences of modern civilization, is essential if they are not to sink into helpless chaos. This fact has often been the cloak for ruthless aggression and exploitation; but that some benevolent protection is necessary the mandatory provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations has recognized.

After tracing the circumstances which led to the establishment of the British authority in India, Mr. Curtis explained the problem which presents itself at the present day and the steps which have been taken to deal with it. India is a tropical country containing 319,000,000 people of many races, speaking eleven main languages, and divided by religion and caste, more rigidly even than Europe. Mr. Curtis pointed out that the problem is not one of merely handing over the control of government to Indians. It is one of training both legislatures and electorates, in a country which has never known democracy, in the complicated art of governing a land containing three times the population of the United States, yet united by no common language. To go too fast is inevitably to spell disaster. Yet unless some responsibility for government is given to the people at once, no progress will be made, because the basis of all training for democracy is that people shall be free to learn from their own mistakes. "The problem," he said, "you have to face in the Philippines and we have to face in India, is how much scope you can give to the people to hurt themselves without destroying the fabric of government altogether. You cannot establish responsible government if, in the process, you destroy government, because government is the only foundation of responsible government." He then explained the method, known as "Dyarchy," whereby, under the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, an attempt is being made to solve the problem by transferring responsibility to Indian legislatures by gradual stages.

With Leagues and League Work

THROUGH an error in copying, the name of the president of the Sheboygan (Michigan) League was incorrectly given in the *Woman Voter* of March 10. Mrs. Harry E. Thomas is president of the League and has made it a power in the state.

VOLUME 1, number 1 of the *Bulletin* published by the Massachusetts League came out on March 6. It is a trim four-page newspaper with a picture of Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, state president, on the first page, lending personal appeal to the call to the Des Moines convention beside it. The second and third pages are devoted about equally to general and state league news and on the last page is an interesting account of the school of politics and government which the League will hold at Smith College, April 23-24. This will be the third school the League has engineered in connection with major colleges and is in direct charge of the American Citizenship Committee of which Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, is chairman. Miss Ada Comstock, dean of Smith College, has been of great service in making arrangements for the course and the heartiest co-operation has been given by Miss Florence Snow, secretary of the alumnae association. The school will have the support of the Northampton and the Smith College Leagues. "How to get

the right person for the office" is the general theme of the program. Members of the faculties of Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Amherst, and the Amherst Agricultural College will give the lectures. The president of Smith College is to give the opening address; the president of Amherst will speak on "The Nation's Stake in Education," and Miss Woolley, who will preside, will talk on international problems on the last night of the school.

THE League in the state of Washington feels that its legislative season has been most encouraging. Of the measures the League advocated in the session of the legislature just ended, the following have been passed by both Houses: Sheppard-Towner Act appropriation, \$10,000 bill for suppression of traffic in narcotic drugs and for care of addicts; bill licensing and controlling country road-houses and dance-halls with cancellation of license if place is improperly conducted; bill raising the majority of girls from eighteen to twenty-one years; bill establishing "Temperance Day" in schools; bill making the possession of a still a crime; bill to prevent pool halls within a mile of the state university; bill to establish state teachers' retirement fund; bill to prevent adulteration of milk products; memorial to Congress asking adoption of child labor amendment. The most important measures the League failed to bring through successfully were the appropriation for the women's reformatory, the white-slave bill, and the gambling abatement bill.

THE Illinois League has made several important changes in its officers. Mrs. James Morrisson, obliged to be away from Chicago a great deal, felt herself unable to continue as member of the committee on international co-operation to prevent war, and Miss Mary McDowell, of Chicago, takes her place. Mrs. Fringer resigned from the chairmanship of the child welfare committee because of illness and has been succeeded by Mrs. Edward McCready, of Oak Park. Miss Florence Nesbitt found her full-time executive work for the United Charities too heavy to permit her to continue as chairman of the living costs committee and has given way to Mrs. Mary D. Harris, of Evanston, a writer and speaker on household economics and living costs generally.

AT a March meeting of the Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Mrs. George Notman, chairman of the Brooklyn League, urged all women to support the movement for a state park at Lake George. She also spoke at length on the preferential ballot, declaring that while some men say there is no such thing as a second and third choice, the fact that there always is is the first thing a woman learns when she begins to keep house. She sets out to the grocer's, Mrs. Notman said, to buy peas and the grocer has no peas. It takes her no time at all to decide that corn will do, and when she finds the grocer has no corn she buys asparagus and understands that it is an excellent vegetable even if she did want peas to begin with.

"ONE out of every forty-five men and women in the country is employed by federal, state, or local governments," says the interesting leaflet (Efficiency in Government Leaflet No. 4) just issued by the National League. It is a discussion of government as an employment problem and discusses the merit system as contrasted with the spoils system, with a study outline of civil service in the United States. Like the earlier leaflets in the series, it is an indispensable addition to the all-too-meagre literature of the subject and will be welcomed by all League study groups.

AT a recent meeting of the Brooklyn League, the essay on good citizenship for which the League awarded first prize was read. It was written by Rose L. Renzette, of the Brooklyn Continuation School, and ends with this paragraph: "I will be a good citizen by obeying my parents, by helping drives, by obeying the law, by observing the Golden Rule,

by helping to keep the streets and parks clean, by helping to rebuild the Louvain Library, by making my employer pleased with my work, by reading current events, by voting intelligently, by coming to school when necessary."

JUST how the Kentucky League has helped the state bureau of child hygiene is the thing Dr. Annie S. Veech told the National League Convention in Des Moines. Dr. Veech is director of the state bureau and outlined in her talk the prenatal, infant, and pre-school child health needs in Kentucky, the plan of work followed, and the assistance given by the League, "Hoping," she said, "that the women of the League in other states may give to directors of bureaus in other states such an understanding co-operation as the Kentucky women."

AT its convention held in Wichita early in March, the Kansas League elected Mrs. W. H. Thompson, of Pratt, president, Mrs. C. J. Evans, of Topeka, Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, of Wichita, and Mrs. Harrison Parkman, of Emporia, vice presidents, Mrs. Herbert Atkins, of Pratt, secretary, and Mrs. David V. Walker, of Wichita, treasurer. The League intended to begin about April 1 the issue of a regular monthly bulletin and wishes to be put on the exchange list of all other state bulletins. The address of the new state headquarters is Union Bank Building, Wichita.

ONE of the friendliest gatherings the United League of Rhode Island has had to do with, it is said, was the reception Mrs. Walter A. Peck, one of the state directors, gave the members of the school for political education which was held under League auspices at Brown University, April 3-5. Several members of the Brown faculty and men from other universities gave the lectures in the three-day course.

THE Montgomery County (Alabama) League appointed a committee of five who took their places in the business streets and asked passers-by to pay their poll tax while yet there was time to qualify for voting. They worked every day for three days from nine to five, and more than two hundred men and women qualified because of their devoted efforts. As the poll-tax money goes to these schools, the Montgomery League thinks the effort well worth making.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, of the Toledo bureau of drug and food inspection of the health department, appealed to the Toledo League recently at a League meeting, to help put the meat supply of the city in as safe condition as the milk supply is. Tuberculosis and typhoid have been scotched if not killed by careful inspection of milk and the department wishes public support for a campaign against unwholesome meat, which is regarded as being quite as dangerous as tainted milk.

MARY LISOWSKA, president of the foreign section of the Polish Women's Association, has written Mrs. Park from Dnia to say that when the Silesian Parliament opened last October, it was a woman, Madame Omankowska, who as the oldest deputy of the parliament had charge of the opening ceremony and gave her presidential address. It was, Madame Lisowska thinks, the first time such a thing has occurred and although unprepared, Madame Omankowska performed her task "with great eloquence."

THE Albany County (New York) League has been holding a series of exceedingly instructive afternoon lectures with local officials talking on such subjects as "The Duties and Powers of the Board of Supervisors," "How Much the County Spends on Roads," "How Much the County Spends on Charities and Public Health," and "How Our New Juvenile Court Works." Discussions follow the lectures and all women, whether members of the League or not, are privileged to attend.

World News About Women

An Interesting Survey

A RECENT survey of the philanthropic work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union shows that this organization uses more than one hundred pieces of property in the United States, in an effort to aid community welfare. Of course some of the property has been left to the W. C. T. U., but the greater part of it has been purchased.

The survey further revealed that fourteen states maintain homes for girls, that a number of states have community buildings, and that there are about fifty Americanization centers throughout the country.

Managed By a Woman

AFTER April 15, Warrenton, Oregon, is to be managed by a woman. Miss R. E. Barrett, for many years secretary of the Montana-Warrenton Development Company, has formally accepted the offer, and with a slogan of a "metropolis of 25,000 in five years" expects to awaken Warrenton to the opportunity awaiting it. According to available records, Mrs. Barrett is the only and first woman to direct a city's affairs.

To Bid You Welcome

THE New York League of Business and Professional Women, Inc., is at home in its new clubhouse, though the official opening will take place sometime in May. The house, which is at 25 East 39th Street, has rooms for resident members, a restaurant open to the public, a comfortable lounge, and recreation and lecture rooms.

An Appreciation

THE president of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs writes us that Mrs. Bertha M. Paxton, the first woman to be elected to the New Mexico Legislature, has proved herself an ideal type of woman in politics. Her broad, unbiased conceptions of affairs, her patience, determination, and good fellowship have won the admiration and confidence of her colleagues.

Out in Portland, Oregon

FROM Mrs. C. B. Simmons, of Portland, Oregon—known to *Citizen* readers through introducing in the Oregon House of Representatives a bill requiring physical examination before marriage—we have received a bit of interesting news. She tells us that recently a large delegation of women appeared before the Portland City Council with the request that all ordinances pertaining to children be printed on a single

sheet, and that copies be given to the women for distribution. Their contention was that children should be informed about the laws and should learn to obey them while young.

A New Bulletin

THE Democratic National Committee—Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, vice chairman—are publishing a new bulletin. It is called "The Fortnightly Bulletin," is edited by Marion Banister, and is an interesting and attractive four-page publication.

A P. S. About Miss Tata

IN the April 7 *Citizen*, on page 4, we told of Miss Tata, and published a picture. Now we have learned her full name—Miss Mithan Ardesshire Tata—and also that she has been admitted to the bar of Great Britain. Miss Tata is now returning to her native India where she hopes to gain admission to the Madras Courts of Law—where a woman has never been.

Art Note

THE National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors—headquarters in New York—will hold their annual auction on the evenings of April 23-24. The work contributed will come from many cities, as well as New York, while the auction committee consists of prominent women artists from the entire country. The Association is national in its scope, carrying extensive programs of rotary exhibitions.

Concerning Turkey

DR. FUAD BEY, member of the Angora Parliament and former Turkish Minister of Health and Child Welfare—lately arrived in New York—has made the statement that recent reports from Paris quoting him as having said that a law was soon to be passed in Turkey preventing plural marriages was incorrect. Dr. Fuad explained that since Mustapha Kemal established the Grand National Assembly the laws of Turkey recognize a civil as well as a religious marriage; and it is only under the civil law that a man is restricted to one wife. His religion still permits more.

Organized Play

THE Children's Bureau has just published a "Brief Manual of Games for Organized Play." This little book is the outcome of a year's recreational study in Porto Rico, where organized play was almost unheard of. The book is divided into two sections—school-

room and playground games—and has an introduction, "How to Teach Games," a list of reference books, and suggested programs.

While the book is invaluable on the island, there are probably many American parents, playground workers, teachers and leaders of boys' and girls' clubs who would be glad to have its suggestions.

Wisconsin Again

IN connection with the discussion of the Wisconsin Equality Law which has been going on in recent issues of the *Citizen*, Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans sends us the declaration adopted not long ago by the Executive Board of the League of Women Voters.

"The Executive Board of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters hereby declares its position on the so-called Women's Rights bill, No. 529, laws of 1921, as follows:

"1. The Wisconsin law is by no means identical with the so-called Women's Rights blanket measures introduced in Congress and other state legislatures, since the Wisconsin law contains this provision:

"The various courts executive and administrative officers shall construe the statutes where the masculine gender is used to include the feminine gender unless such construction will deny to females the special protection and privileges they now enjoy for the general welfare. The courts, executive and administrative, shall make all necessary rules and provisions to carry out the intent and purposes of this statute.

"Any woman drawn to serve as a juror upon her request to the presiding judge or magistrate, before the commencement of the trial or hearing, shall be excused from the panel or venire.

"2. It is the general legal opinion, as far as we can learn, that it is impossible to decide, after only two years' experience, the effect of the law upon women and through them upon society.

"3. The Wisconsin law cannot fairly be quoted in support of so-called blanket women's rights legislation in other states."

In the next issue Mrs. Putnam will answer Mrs. Hooper's recent letter, about the Equality Law.

Register of Deeds

MISS ORA L. MARTINS, of Whitecloud, Michigan, is now register of deeds in Newaygo County, Michigan, we are told by one of our readers. Miss Martins had only an 82 majority at the primaries, but won with over a 1500 majority at the election. Furthermore, she is the first woman county officer in Newaygo County, not counting superintendent of schools.

"Home, Sweet Home"

"HOME, SWEET HOME" will be a hundred years old on May 8th. London is leading in the celebration of this centennial because the composer of the music was Sir Henry Rowland Bishop. But the words which inspired the melody were written by John Howard Payne, an American. Community Service suggests that on May 8th a few minutes be devoted to "Home, Sweet Home" at meetings of women's clubs or music clubs, and that the song's birthday be featured by schools, churches, etc. A bulletin giving directions for such program, may be secured at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for five cents.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE formulation of working rules for the General Federation of Women's Clubs in its relation to political activities, and to the activities of other national organizations will be recommended by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter at the mid-Biennial Council of the Federation, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, May 7-11.

Mrs. Winter will also recommend the creation of office of director for women's clubs that are in dependencies of the United States, such as Hawaii, Alaska, etc.—now listed as "foreign."

The establishment of a Federation scholarship for a young woman within the realm of social service, medicine or science, to be supported by part of the income from the War Victory Fund, will also be asked.

Other recommendations will include the simplification of the system of admitting individual clubs to membership in the national body. "A rule is needed," writes Mrs. Winter, "that will authorize the national treasurer to deal directly with the treasurer of a state federation, without having to go through a long rigamarole as at present. Under the present rules of membership, the national treasurer is dealing with individual clubs in each state, which causes delay and greatly increases the national treasurer's labors."

OPEN house for delegates to the General Federation Atlanta Council will be kept at the Hotel Patten, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 12-13, with Mrs. Clarence S. Stewart, Tennessee state president and director, and members of her state board, as hostesses. The Council sessions will conclude May 11 and many delegates are expected to return to their homes by way of Chattanooga, to accept the hospitality of the Tennessee Federation.

Mrs. Stewart, through the state press chairman, Mrs. P. J. Allen, also extends to all Council visitors an invitation to attend the state convention of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs to

be held in Bristol, May 15-17. Mrs. Allen writes:

"Those wishing to attend the state convention can go to Bristol by way of Chattanooga. We feel that many of the Council visitors will take advantage of this opportunity to see the historic battlefields and beautiful scenery near our city and we wish to assure them of a hearty welcome."

EACH of the seven national department chairmen in the General Federation will have one hour in which to put her own work before the delegate body of the Atlanta Council. Mrs. Winter has expressed the hope that the chairmen will not divide their time with outside speakers but use it to give information to individual club delegates concerning what each department has to offer each individual club.

THE professional press of Atlanta is planning a press banquet during the mid-Biennial Council for the night of May 8, from six until eight o'clock. The General Federation press chairmen and other visiting newspaper people and magazine writers will be guests of honor. The banquet will open the Atlanta Woman's Club's beautiful new banquet hall and will be in charge of Mrs. McCord Roberts, Mrs. W. C. Jarnagin and a committee composed of heads of the women's department of each local newspaper, the state press chairman, and others.

RAILROAD rates of one and one-half regular fare for the round trip on the certificate plan have been granted by practically all roads for the mid-Biennial General Federation of Women's Clubs Council. The passenger associations make the rate contingent on the usual requirement of a minimum of 250 certificates.

Calendar

Citizenship School, held by the Illinois League of Women Voters, in cooperation with the University of Chicago, at the University, April 23-27.

Wisconsin League of Women Voters Convention, Milwaukee, April 24-25.

School on the League of Nations and the World Court, under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association and the Woman's Pro-League Council, New York City, April 23-28. All the most distinguished authorities available have been invited to speak. Registration \$3.00 at the Woman's Pro-League Council, 303 Fifth Avenue.

American-European Conference of Jewish Women at Vienna, May 6-13.

Mid-Biennial Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlanta, Georgia, May 7-11.

Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Rome, May 12-19. The *Citizen* will have something to say about suffrage round the world in the next issue, and will of course report the Congress.

Pro-Work and Anti-War

(Continued from page 8)

post some women in the corridors so that if the legislators wanted to get any information about the bills the women were interested in, they could . . . Georgia reported that in a state not yet exactly enthusiastic about suffrage, a working program had to take account of what someone called the "husband factor." They had found husbands perfectly amenable on the subject of libraries, and incidentally had found too that the women could acquire considerable citizenship training in working for them . . . In Texas, another state still lukewarm to women's public work, they have developed a thorough plan of co-operation among women's organizations: leagues are not formed in counties where there are other strong women's groups; a league representative in each county, and co-operation on a common program, is proving an effective plan . . . Iowa recommends getting hearings in men's organizations, and revising membership once a month—clearing off "dead wood" . . . Kansas told of a Sunday afternoon series of programs worked out with the local Bar Association. And Boston, of the way the League got the City Council door open . . . Wisconsin reported a campaign by which the women got a woman probation officer into the county government by showing the farmers how their money would be saved . . . Norfolk, Va.'s Americanization carnival, and a number of citizenship schools came in for attention . . . A symposium—in the same program with Miss Lathrop's speech which Mrs. Gardiner summarizes in the *Woman Voter*—used a series of bright-colored maps to report, for each of the standing committees, legislative gains and losses of the year in different states.

A young woman from Stevens Junior College for Women in Columbia, Missouri, reported the work of a Junior League, affiliated with the state organization, and named two other similar college leagues in her state at St. Louis and Washington. Smith College has one too, and in rapid succession Western Reserve and the University of Wisconsin put in their claims, while Florida told of a junior league in the making at Tallahassee, and Iowa had a young but energetic Junior League to report at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, officially known as Coe Women's Good Citizenship League. No wonder Miss Blackwell says editorially that the convention looked young. It was amazing how many very young-looking women responded to the name of Mrs. Somebody or other and made an effective little speech popping with evidences of ability. A very good omen.

By Thursday afternoon the convention was hard at work fixing up its chart for the coming year. A neat little pamphlet embodied, in most orderly fashion, the

program and plan of work presented after consultation with all state boards, and the whole thing went sailing through with practically no change. The one point on which there was real argument was a recommendation in the program of the Committee on Uniform Laws for Women which provided for an equal share by husband and wife in each other's real estate and a half interest and control by each in property acquired before marriage. The objections came from such women as Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, and Mrs. La Rue Brown, former chairman of Child Welfare—in the form of hypothetical cases: such as if a husband squanders his share in gold mines, should he then be able to start in on his wife's? The Convention, however, voted strongly to endorse the principle of equality.

A working convention, ready to flame into enthusiasm over great world causes—concerned about the smallest details of citizenship in the smallest village, absorbed in the desperately vital problems of world relationships. Both strains of interest found their climax in that great mass meeting on the last night of the convention, which drew seven thousand people to the huge Coliseum. A symposium on "Democracy and the Woman Voter," shared in by the editors of the Des Moines *Register* and the Chicago *Journal*, by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Oliver Strachey of London made a many-sided discussion of woman's relationship to the home job of making democracy work. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, drew a vivid picture of the widening of women's horizons to include the world. And Lord Robert Cecil, who has complimented American women by making here one of the seven addresses he is delivering in America, swept his audience with him, League opponents and League adherents both, as he spoke of the League of Nations and its great significance for the world of war-hating women. The great audience listened eagerly and sympathetically and showed its deep interest by asking many questions. Lord Robert, he has made plain, has not come here to advise but to "explain"; the clarity, the clear logical forcefulness of his "explanation" must have shaken many a League doubter. Certainly it heartened and strengthened the pro-Leaguers, lifting them to new enthusiasm, increasing their knowledge, deepening their eagerness to see their own country lined up with the other nations in the great cause of replacing war with law.

"The most powerful factors in the world today are clear ideas in the minds of energetic men and women of good will"—That was the convention slogan, and of all the "clear ideas" revealed at the convention, the peace idea was the clearest and the strongest.

The Woman Voter

(Continued from page 18)

the District League in its effort to obtain "representation in Congress and the Electoral College, with access to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The League has incorporated minimum-wage legislation in its standards

Newly Elected Officers

Miss Belle Sherwin
First Vice President
Mrs. Solon Jacobs
Second Vice President
Miss Ruth Morgan
Third Vice President
Miss Gertrude Ely
Director, Second Region
Mrs. W. A. Shockley
Director, Seventh Region

Mrs. Park, President; Miss Ludington, Treasurer; and Miss Hauser, Secretary, each have another year to serve. The other Regional Directors were reelected.

Mrs. Richard Edwards, former First Vice President, was forced by ill health to resign. The Convention earnestly regretted her loss, as well as the absence of Mrs. Catt, its beloved Honorary President; of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, its utterly dependable Parliamentarian (whose place was taken by Mrs. John Blanchard, of Des Moines), and of Miss Hauser.

for three years, and one of the resolutions adopted was called out, therefore, by the recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the law in the District of Columbia. The League resolved to encourage "in every way possible, in States now operating minimum wage laws, the firm continuance in their administration, leaving to orderly litigation the validity of each state law." The resolution adds the convention's hope that the women of the country "may take counsel together to decide what steps should be taken to retain and extend for women in industry the necessary protection afforded by minimum wage legislation."

The League's gratification at the passage of the act providing for reclassification of the federal civil service was expressed in a brief resolution which added that the League looks forward to the "application of the principle embodied in the act, equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, and urges the adequate representation of women on the committees which will co-operate with the Personnel Classification Board in administering the act."

The only long resolution adopted pertained to international relations and was as follows:

Whereas, The United States of America is justly regarded at home and abroad as holding a position of extraordinary power and prosperity; and

Whereas, We believe this condition of well-being constitutes a great opportunity for service; and

Whereas, a policy of isolation from world affairs is neither wise nor possible for this nation; be it

RESOLVED, that we, members of the National League of Women Voters, in Convention assembled, hereby record our appreciation of the gains in international friendliness through the conferences with Central and South American countries, and the appointment of representatives of our government to attend the Conferences of the League of Nations on Opium and on Traffic in Women; and

RESOLVED, that we approve a policy of open diplomacy, and that we believe that the fullest information on the conduct of International Affairs should be given promptly to the public; and

RESOLVED, that we pledge our active support to the proposal of the President and the Secretary of State for participation by the United States in the Permanent Court in International Justice, believing this to be the first step toward the outlawry of war and toward that fuller and more far-reaching international co-operation which is necessary to prevent war; be it also

RESOLVED that we urge our government to take further steps to eliminate causes of war and to abolish war itself by association with other nations for the maintenance of abiding peace; be it finally

RESOLVED, that we call upon all citizens of the United States to unite in support of every constructive effort toward permanent world organization for peace, without regard to party affiliation.

Chile

(Continued from page 10)

but Chile has put an end to the state lottery. The dissatisfied shrug their shoulders and say, "Yes, we have no lottery now, so all the Chilean money goes to Argentina to support theirs." Nevertheless, there is a grim pride in the fact that the nation has thrown off the demoralizing influence of the lottery. One charitable institution stands unfinished for lack of money and offers daily temptation to resume the one-time method of gaining funds.

We visited the Chamber of Deputies, where we were received cordially by the Chairman or Speaker, and also the Senate, where the President of that body received us. Members, as in the Argentine, do not rise in debate. A beautiful Capitol building, somewhat resembling that at Washington, not only provides the usual halls for the two divisions of Congress but a third and larger hall where both houses congregate when joint meetings are necessary, as when the President delivers a message. It is in this hall that the Congress of the Pan American Union will sit. Painters and cleaners were everywhere at work putting the Congress hall from cellar to garret in apple-pie order ready for the coming visitors.

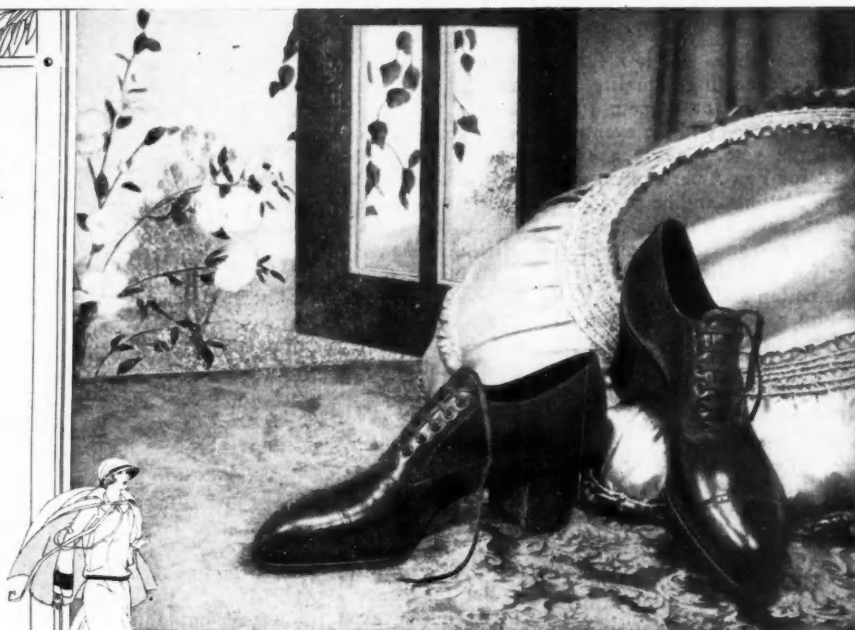
We had an hour's talk with the President of Chile, Don Arturo Alessandri,

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—H. Orpheum Arcade
 Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
 Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
 Asheville—Pollock's
 Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
 Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (Shelburne)
 Augusta, Me.—Quality Shoe Store, 234 Water St.
 Austin—Carl H. Mueller
 Baltimore—325 North Charles St.
 Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
 Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
 Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
 Berkeley—The Bootery
 Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
 Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
 Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
 Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
 Bridgeport—W. K. Molian
 Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
 Buffalo—639 Main St.
 Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
 Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
 Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
 Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
 Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
 Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
 Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
 Cincinnati—1059 Leland (near Broadway)
 Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
 Cleveland—Granger-Powers, 1274 Euclid Ave.
 Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
 Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
 Columbia, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
 Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
 Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
 Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
 Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
 Decatur—Raupp & Son
 Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
 Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
 Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
 Dubuque—J. F. Stamper Co.
 El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
 Erie—Wechsler Co., 918 State St.
 Evanston—North Shoe Bootery
 Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 343 Main St.
 Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
 Fort Worth—Washer Bros.
 Galveston—Clark W. Thompson Co.
 Grand Rapids—Hargreaves Co.
 Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
 Hartford—36 Pratt St.
 Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
 Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
 Houston—306 Duane Theatre Bldg.
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
 Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
 Jackson, Mich.—
 Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
 Johnstown, Pa.—Zane's
 Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
 Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
 Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh
 Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
 Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
 Little Rock—Foe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
 Long Beach, Calif.—Farmers' Bank, 3rd and Pine
 Los Angeles—583 Van Ness Bldg.
 Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
 Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
 Madison—Family Shoe Co.
 Memphis—28 No. Second St.
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 Nashville—J. A. Meadows & Sons
 Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
 New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
 New Britain—Shoemakers
 New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
 New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
 New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
 New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
 Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
 Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
 Omaha—1708 Howard St.
 Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
 Passaic—17 Lexington Ave.
 Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
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 Plainfield, N. J.—Van Arsdale
 Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
 Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
 Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
 Providence—The Boston Store
 Reading—Sig. S. Schwermer
 Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sytle
 Roselle—i. Bachrach Shoe Co.
 Rochester—148 East Ave.
 Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
 St. Louis—514 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
 St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
 St. Petersburg—Schwarz
 Sacramento—208 Ochaner Bldg., E. near 7th
 Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
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 Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
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 Tacoma—225 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
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 Topeka—The Pelletier Co.
 Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
 Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
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 Waco—Davis-Smith Bootery
 Washington—1319 F Street
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a man of the new time. He is a feminist earnestly advocating equality of educational privileges for women, a revision of the civil code and the eventual extension of the vote. He is a keen propagandist for Pan Americanism and the League of Nations, and he advocates many reforms, among which is the separation of Church and State, although he is himself a Catholic. He is in advance of his nation and his party, which now calls him a demagogue. Another generation will probably erect a monument to him.

All the South American republics have followed the example of the United States and extended universal suffrage to men. Among the electorate are so many illiterates, morons and appallingly ignorant that votes are to be had for bribery, and the party or candidate with the most money often wins. Thus the extension of ill-considered political rights has been followed here, as in the United States, by an evil which has become a serious menace to real liberty, and a problem difficult of solution is recognized. Here, as in the United States, women are told that their enfranchisement would only increase the evil and therefore they must wait. Had the republics of the Western Hemisphere founded self-government upon the consent of the fit regardless of sex and set themselves to the problem of making all their people rise to the fixed requirements, their civilizations would be a tremendous distance in advance of where they now stand.

Meanwhile women are far from satisfied, but they have no effectively large and united organization to conduct a campaign for betterment. All of the more intelligent women agree that a reform in the civil law should come first. The President has recommended it. The Partido Civico Feminino supports it, and some legal changes should be expected ere long. At present the woman upon marriage loses property, the right to wages, the right to her children and cannot testify in court or sign a legal paper. One interesting law has made an inroad upon this barricade against liberty of women. A working woman may have her own bank account and deposit her earnings therein until she has accumulated \$150. After that the account becomes a "family account," which in practice means that it passes to the husband.

Although the women's organizations in Chile are few, small and timid, yet

in some particulars they seem more normal and fundamental than in any other country visited. Time alone will offer proof as to the correctness of this diagnosis. In any event, Chile is a sturdy little country with a proud and growing people and has many women of remarkable gifts and many university girls who will be women soon.

We are greatly indebted to Señorita Graciela Mandujano, Chilean delegate to Baltimore last year, for our program at Chile and many attentions, including interpretation.

The White House (Continued from Page 11)

Chief Executive and his wife into a hotel. Pity the President who is a younger man and arrives with a large and growing family with its nurses, its cribs, its iceboxes, its gocarats and ponies.

But the country probably will hear less from Mrs. Harding in complaint than from any other woman who will occupy the White House. By temperament she can easily adjust herself. Her philosophy is strong in its entrenchments and she is not likely to want to upset the place to suit herself. Perhaps the attribute that brought the President and his wife together was their common propensity for easy-goingness. Mrs. Harding says that if the President had to prepare a speech to present to St. Peter at the gate, he would not think of beginning it until he left this earth. One could not run a house in which it was a rare occasion for the master and mistress to sit down alone together for one meal in a month on such an unprepared basis, but, nevertheless, Mrs. Harding does not borrow trouble. She has come out of her severe illness in splendid shape and with a great deal of fundamental faith. The result of her long confinement has been that she looks at least ten years younger and has stored up a great deal of mental energy and alertness. And Mrs. Harding has done what every woman would do with like resources, that is, she has assembled probably the most delectable line of negligees ever seen in one collection. It's bad enough to be ill, but it's better if you can design and obtain a lavender robe with old ivory lace, with a touch of yellow and green, even if you have to hold a daffodil, and then carry out this aesthetic combination in a shimmering silken coverlet or appear like renewed youth in a grey and mauve combination with a house wrap of cerise velvet, which flows on the outside and is fitted on the inside and has in the middle a great, glumptious studded silver buckle. But these things well fit Mrs. Harding. Her face has rounded, her smile softened. She often goes without her glasses, and she looks on as much as to say, "Oh, if you have to be sick, be sick as beautifully as you can, and then get over it."

The Mosquito vs. History By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

THE history of the climb to power of race after race is even more spectacular than the lion and the mouse rescue, for what we consider the greatest achievements of human beings—the Golden Age of Greece, the Roman Empire, and to take a great leap, the Panama Canal—were all possible because man was greater than his mosquito. A generation ago, history was a peculiarly militaristic affair of battles and conquests; then the emphasis shifted to economic causes, and now perhaps the latest and most vital interpretation of history is along the lines of preventive medicine. As with the individual and the community, that race flourished, grew powerful and reached a zenith of development which was healthy.

In the ancient days there was no knowledge with which to combat a universal scourge. When the forests of Greece were cut down and water stood in the undrained marshes, malaria swept the land. The little, buzzing hosts of the Anopheles mosquito first became infected from a human case of malaria, these spread the disease till the vitality of one of the greatest races of the world was sapped. It is strange to imagine how different the course of the world's history might have been if the Greeks had possessed the modern knowledge of the mode of transmission of malaria. If they had screened malaria patients, or drained their swamps, or reforested their hills, the Golden Age might have lasted forever; Rome might never have conquered them.

By the time Greece had gone under and Rome held the power, observation had gone so far as to teach the avoidance of swampy country at sunset and twilight when "the miasma" rose from the ground—when mosquitoes bite. So deadly was the Roman Campaigna, that malaria was known as Roman fever. Thus Rome submitted to the mosquito and its glory too passed away.

The next great shift of world power swept to the north where mosquitoes could not thrive.

Not until malaria crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the blood stream of the conquerors were the mosquitoes of the Americas infected. Then, when the European malaria was added to the native yellow fever, infecting the Stegomyia mosquito, the swamps and marshes of the new lands became a deadly foe to all achievement in the tropics.

This long human history has been paralleled by a growing mass of scientific facts about the transmission of disease. In 1880 Laveran had discovered the plasmodium of malaria, and little by little its mode of transmission from infected man to mosquito, from infected mosquito back to man, had been mapped out. Sanitarians now know several ways to break the circle—by screening

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the malaria patient to prevent infection of mosquitoes, by draining swamps, and by reforestation to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

Therefore, the eradication of malaria, thus rendering the Americas as free from the devitalizing scourge as when Columbus first discovered them, depends upon the will of each community. Where people are ignorant and poor and have no community spirit, there malaria will fester and breed and exterminate them.

In 1901 Lazear, by his heroic death, demonstrated his belief that yellow fever was also a mosquito born disease, so placing at the disposal of Gorgas and the United States Government knowledge which made possible the successful building of the Panama Canal.

In these days of the discussion of education—whether it is the accumulation of facts or the development of an attitude toward life—such a glance at world history as the Mosquito View of Human Power, emphasizes both the absolute necessity of the knowledge of sheer, harsh, brutal facts; and the utter worthlessness of such knowledge without the attitude of mind to apply it. Health is a social thing. An individual, a race cannot be healthier than its environment.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

THE length of time which a bond, mortgage or other security has to run, is often an important factor in determining whether or not it is desirable for the particular investment under consideration. All bonds, notes, mortgages and similar obligations have a fixed maturity date when the principal becomes due, and, of course, the money is then available for reinvestment.

When money rates are high; that is, when either the coupon rate or the income return is large—as has been the case for the last three year—people usually buy securities with the longest period before maturity, so as to have the advantage of this high rate of interest during coming years when interest rates will probably be lower.

On the other hand, should interest rates be very low, people often prefer to buy short term obligations so that their principal will be available for reinvestment. The motive of this being, of course, that money rates are likely to be higher rather than lower and they can then put the money in new obligations bearing higher coupon rates, or in bonds bought at a low price and therefore returning a larger income.

Banks and corporations, which are likely to need funds at fixed intervals, none of them far distant, will often buy short term securities coming due at approximately these dates. For the average investor, however, the long

term securities are usually the most satisfactory, especially if of high grade.

Often the issuer of bonds or notes who has received the loan wishes protection against excessive changes in the money market, and therefore bonds frequently contain the redemption feature. This is an option given to the issuer to call the bonds before maturity by paying a premium above the par value. Such an arrangement is particularly advantageous to corporations if money has been borrowed at high interest rates, for it is often profitable for them to call their bonds at as high a premium as ten per cent, since they can borrow the money for this purpose at much lower interest rates.

The past six months has seen a number of such refunding issues, among them the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania 5 per cent bonds which replaced the old 7 per cent bonds. This saves the Company \$20 a year in interest payments on every \$1,000 bond outstanding, even though the Company had to pay off the 7 per cent bonds at \$1,075 for each \$1,000 bond.

Quite a number of bond issues brought out within the last two years have been non-callable before maturity, making them particularly attractive to investors. This means that the corporations or foreign government to whom the money was loaned have had no option of refunding the issue at a lower

interest rate. Many bonds are non-callable for only the first ten years of their existence.

The price at which bonds sell on the market is partly governed by these redemption features. A callable bond seldom sells at much above the redemption price, even though the general market level would justify a higher one. On the other hand, non-callable bonds tend to sell at a price at which their coupon rate represents the approximate market value of money for their type of security and date of maturity.

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

"THE END OF THE PAVEMENT"—produced by Metro, from the short story, "The Passion Vine," by John Russell, directed by Rex Ingram, with Alice Terry and Ramon Novarro: A beautiful picture, doing the South Sea stuff as it had not yet been done on the screen. Truly artistic throughout.

"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"—produced by Cosmopolitan, from the novel of Blasco Ibanez; with Lionel Barrymore and Alma Rubens: A lavishly put on, beautifully photographed, well directed and well acted moving picture. But a little overdone in places, a bit unconvincing in others, and too long altogether. However, worth seeing.

"THE GLIMPSES OF THE MOON"—produced by Paramount; directed by Allan

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Dwan: Supposedly from Edith Wharton's novel, but even she would have difficulty in recognizing it. A thin shell of the original story is there, but the psychology of the novel is missing. What there is of the story is beautifully produced and directed.

"GRUMPY"—produced by Paramount: A very commendable screen adaptation of the play which Cyril Maude made famous. Theodore Roberts presents a highly satisfactory "Grumpy," and Conrad Nagle and May McAvoy are a charming hero and heroine.

"THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER"—produced by Warner Bros: To us an uninspired and unconvincing picture, in which a religiously inclined small boy turns the other cheek, and grows up to preach in a little church in a mining town. The point of interest in the picture is the mine disaster.

"SUZANNA"—produced by Mack Sennett: Entertaining enough, due to the charm of Mabel Normand playing the title role. Her light comedy is excel-

lent, but the story, set in early California, is a rather trashy piece of fiction. Quite all right for juvenile observation.

"THE QUEEN OF SIN"—produced by Sascha: One of the best reasons we have ever seen for considering American films the finest on the market. A stupendous waste of celluloid, in which the Austrian producer shows us the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, a little episode of a wicked ancient queen, and a parallel modern story. Lucy Dorraine, Austria's cinema darling is one of the most unattractive ladies that have so far appeared on the screen, on either side of the waters.

"THE LEOPARDESS"—produced by Paramount, with Alice Brady: A picture, which, had it been seen before "The Queen of Sin," we should have pronounced a complete failure. But compared to the latest offering of the Austrians, it is only very poor. Equally bad for adults and children. It is sure to bore anyone.

Statement of Ownership

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *The Woman Citizen*, published fortnightly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1923. County of New York } ss.

Before me, a notary public, and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mrs. Raymond Brown, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of *The Woman Citizen*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:
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Editor: Virginia Roderick, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

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2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1923.

EDWARD GOLDEN.

[SEAL]

(My commission expires March 30, 1924)

The Bookshelf

By MILDRED ADAMS

SURELY this is the age of woman, in fiction, if nowhere else. Investigations into her psychology, searchings into her soul, reportings of her dress, her speech, her manners, all are occupying pounds of type and reams of paper. Nothing about her is left to the imagination. Talk about the revelations of one-piece bathing suits! They are covering for an arctic winter compared to the stripping women undergo in modern novels.

There's that young person with a name like an acrostic, G. St. John-Loe. She calls her book "*Spilled Wine*" (Seltzer, 1923), and tells the story of a woman's soul in the first person. It starts in the most approved modern-melancholy fashion, but in no time at all it bobs up to wealth, a beautifully platonic lover, an ambition to write, an ultra-purple affair in Paris, successful books, a marriage which slipped, and at last a real one, to the most desirable of English country gentlemen. However much of the wine of life the lady spilled, she wasted no time crying over it, but gathered it up and went on to the next adventure with an efficiency which amounted almost to haste. And that isn't a fair review, for there are charming bits in the book.

So there are in Robert Herrick's "*Homely Lilla*" (Harcourt Brace, 1923) although that, too, smacks of the "women who won" school. He does some very fine work in picturing the repressed, narrow-minded, fanatically conventional type, both in Lilla's mother and in her husband. That is a frock-coated snake without a redeeming quality, gorgeously abominable. The theme of the story is really Lilla's attempt to win truth and honesty and clear vision for herself and for her husband, and while she gets the first, the second comes too late to be of much use.

"*Being Respectable*" (Harcourt Brace, 1923) is another undresser, and the most skillful of the three. Grace Flandrau doesn't leave as much as a shred of near-silk to cover any one of her characters. She tells the story of a Middle West prominent family, the father Darius, who has made money, position, and place, and is so satisfied with it that he sees no reason for change, his son a respectable hypocrite, his daughter Louisa never quite sure of herself, but hanging on desperately to the "right people," and finally Deborah the rebel, uneducated but "finished," restless, unoccupied, scorning both her father's honest satisfaction and her sister's society seekings. Without talent or purpose, unwilling to carry on the obligations imposed by her father's success or to assume new ones for herself, she typifies the daughter of a pioneer whose frontiers have moved away. Our

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grandmother says "I don't know who Miss Flandrau is, but she certainly can get under the skin of those solid, respectable people." And she ought to know!

Whatever of cleverness, insight, or fascination these books have, they subside into the role of curtain raisers for the most amazing of all, Gertrude Atherton's "*Black Oxen*" (Boni Liveright, 1923) with its mystic cover and its mottled edges. From the moment the beautiful stranger rises at a "first night" to sweep the house with her opera glasses, until the door of her car closes, the story holds your eyes glued to its pages. Who is Mary Zattiany? What is she going to do about it, and about Lee Clavering? Thoroughly modern, picturing the New York of "Society" and the very different New York of the "Sophisticates," swiftly drawing a flapper here and her grandmother there, the sheer reportorial work is a triumph. The book has plot value, oh much plot value, splendid character portraits, swift movement, color, cleverness, a climax as tense as it is unusual, much discussion of modern tendencies, vital conversation, and is built around a life-shaking problem. In style and treatment it is brilliant and spectacular. It would be fun to discuss the heart of it, but that can't be done without giving away the secret. Mrs. Atherton has brought "Back to Methuselah" into the realm of the possible. There, that's nearly a brick wall hint.

"We want platforms that are things to stand on, not just to run on."

—BLANCH B. OTTENHEIMER.

For a Better Breed

(Continued from page 17)

tude—500,000 lunatics, 80,000 criminals, 100,000 paupers, 90,000 idiots, 90,000 epileptics, and we are supporting these defectives in idleness like real aristocrats at an expense of \$100,000,000 a year."

Unhappily, this mighty host of moral and mental cripples is increasing, due to unrestricted marriages, and other degenerate influences, at a more rapid rate than the sounder parts of the population, so that they are bound in time to constitute the majority unless some check is put upon the increase.

Oregon women are awake to the great necessity for prevention of this evil, and as Oregon leads the nation in hygienic work, we hope to keep on with such measures as this one until we have gotten at the beginning of the trouble. Our slogan is—Every child has a right to be well born—and we, the thinking people, must protect those who cannot think.

During the past session of the Oregon Legislature a number of bills were passed regarding pure-bred stock, and for guarding stock on the ranges from the unfit, so in the closing of my argument for the marriage bill I quoted one stanza from a poem by Miss Page Trumbull as follows:

"You talk of your breed of cattle,
And plan for a higher strain,
You double the feed of the pasture,
You heap up the measure of grain,
You draw on the wits of the nation,
To better the barn and the pen,
But what are you doing, my brothers
To better the breed of men?"

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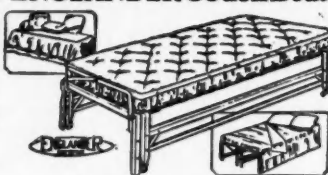
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The Advertisers' Corner

THE volume of mail received by the average person has increased so much during the last year that an advertising letter is apt to be buried in the waste basket, often without being opened. The printed page, on the contrary, has a long life. Sometime ago, a picture of a suit in an advertisement of Franklin Simon and Company in the *Woman Citizen* caught the eye of two American women traveling abroad. They carried the picture into the Viennese, Paris and London shops and nowhere did they find anything so attractive as the pictured garments. On landing in New York, their first visit was to Franklin Simon and Company where suits were purchased and two new and enthusiastic friends won for the firm.

By the way, we confess to a liking for real pictures of real clothes on real people in advertising, better than the weird angular figures with nothing above their eyebrows, which are all the vogue in fashion advertising and in fashion magazines just now. An attractive girl in a good-looking frock or a fur coat will lure us into buying clothes far quicker than the artist's nightmare of a woman's figure. In fact, we like so much the mail-order catalogue of B. Altman and Company, where pictures and prices are given even of gloves, shoes and umbrellas, that we always keep it for reference, and even though we spend most of our working hours across the street from B. Altman and Company, we find their catalogue a real time-saver when we have to buy articles for ourselves or our friends.

Tennis enthusiasts, take notice. A new racket is being sold by A. G. Spalding so that your game can go on in the rain. Neither dampness, nor water, nor tropical climate harms it. "Permatite" it is called and a Lieutenant in the Navy has held it in the water going and coming from ship to shore without any ill effects upon it. The racket has only one disadvantage. It lasts so long that it will need a lot of consumers.

In these days of small compact apartments, and little bungalows, most of us have a good-looking couch somewhere that turns into a bed when occasion requires. And ten to one, this couch is an Englander. What we hadn't realized is that there are other spring-and-mattress contrivances from the same firm just as well designed to satisfy other wants—even wants we haven't wanted yet. There is the Englander that adjusts to four reclining positions—a convenience not only for the invalid but for those of us who like to read in bed. There is the marvelously compact cot for camping out. There are all sorts of porch swings, built for single-blessedness, or the whole family in a row. There is the nursery hammock too, with wind-shields and ventilators that would keep the most modern baby happy; and the swaying porch-divan, quite different from anything else you ever sat in—but, as you can see, there's simply no end to the Englander inventions. There is a charming catalogue which tells all about them.

Did you know that cement won't work in damp places without ventilation, but needs fresh dry air? . . . Away back in 1876 Mr. Major demonstrated this to a school superintendent who thought the cement a humbug—when the trouble was with himself.—Cement isn't the only thing that calls for common sense and attention to directions.

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The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Contents for May 5, 1923

A Page of News Pictures	4
News Notes of the Fortnight	5
Your Business in Washington	7
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
Bread or a Stone for the Indians?	9
By Stella M. Atwood	
The Two Panamas	10
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
The Housework Problem, Minus Help	12
By Lilla V. H. Bien	
The Women Did It—A New Club-house	13
Editorially Speaking	14
The Prize Winners—and the Problem	
Women's Will for Peace	
Loyalty vs. Party	
No Arms for Sale	
The Real American Way	
A Task at Hand	
Mad Marathons	
All Together for Peace	
What the American Woman Thinks... ..	16
The World Court, by Lucia Ames Mead—Mrs. Dugan on Boot-legging, by Ellis Meredith.	
The Woman Voter	18
The official organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner.	
World News About Women	22
Including General Federation Notes, by Lessie Stringfellow Read.	
In Reply to Mrs. Hooper	23
By Mabel Raef Putnam	
The Bookshelf	24
By M. A.	
The Secret of Youth	27
By Gulielma F. Alsop	
A Line on the Movies	28
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
Your Investments	28
By Eleanor Kerr	
The Advertisers' Corner	30

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VII New Style

No. 25

OUR OWN DINGBATS

FOILED again. ♦ ♦ ♦ For years we have wanted to see the leaves actually come out. This time, encouraged by one warm day, they popped out over night. ♦ ♦ ♦ We would have stayed up to watch if we had known their intentions. ♦ ♦ ♦ That warm day fooled them, though—it was all. And now a scientist says the sun is deliberately holding out on heat, and he won't answer for the consequences. ♦ ♦ ♦ What is it a sign of when city civilization suddenly breaks out in orange painted elevator trains at one and the same time with red, blue and green shoes? Just spring isn't an adequate reason—not this spring, anyhow. ♦ ♦ ♦ The city ought to be psycho-analyzed. ♦ ♦ ♦ Or maybe it just needs the perfect excuse offered by the parent of an absent school child (in "Harper's"): "Dear Teacher, Please excuse my Lilly. She has spells and she had one." ♦ ♦ ♦ Just in the nick of time some one has said the word of warning that will keep us women from imitating the daffodil trains and taxis. ♦ ♦ ♦ This some one has made a careful study of men's taste in women's clothes and has discovered that they don't like ladies in yellow, because it is such an honest daylight color and interferes with their cherished sense of feminine mystery. ♦ ♦ ♦ Women going to the Suffrage Congress at Rome called on and up the Citizen, and started us to figuring that if we hadn't gone to Des Moines we might have got as far toward Rome as the Azores with the money. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have concluded that we are an unfit citizen of a democratic republic (if that is what this is.) ♦ ♦ ♦ The wedding of the King of England's second son did it and the way we enjoyed reading the glittering details of pageantry, despite all reflections on unemployment in England. ♦ ♦ ♦ A flock of bicycle policemen to escort our President simply isn't in it with the plumed Scarlet Guards. ♦ ♦ ♦ We're ashamed, but there it is. ♦ ♦ ♦ The daylight saving crisis is past once more, and by turning our clock on (it was on, wasn't it?) immediately after reading directions in the newspaper, and going straight to bed, we avoided a brain-storm. ♦ ♦ ♦ It's probably indelicate to mention daylight saving, since some places are being scolded by their legislatures for wanting it. Sneaking of wanting, Ruth Kimball Gardiner, editor of the *Woman Voter*, wants a cat. ♦ ♦ ♦ No, she did not ask for a free cat ad, but we thought we might make an appeal for her. ♦ ♦ ♦ A healthy cat, with normal mousing instincts. ♦ ♦ ♦ For strictly home, not office use. ♦ ♦ ♦ We do hope Mr. William Allen White's moral dog Teddy has been found. Mr. White is not a man who deserves to lose a dog. ♦ ♦ ♦ Here's a story to set a new ideal of optimism. ♦ ♦ ♦ One Negro looked in through the bars at another. "I ook heah, is vo' in for life?" "Not me. I ain't," answered the one inside looking out. "Jes' fum now on."

FONTAINEBLEAU, the beautiful, the playground of Marie Antoinette, the retreat of Madame de Maintenon, is now the home of an American Conservatory of Music, and about to house a School of Fine Arts. This is because in 1918 Dr. Walter Damrosch, at General Pershing's request, organized a school at Chautauque for A. E. F. musicians. The French Government

co-operated in every way, appointing a director and a staff of instructors. After the withdrawal of our forces, Dr. Damrosch suggested to the French Government a plan for a French School of Music for Americans. The plan was accepted and the school opened in the Palace of Fontainebleau two years ago—the first instance of one country offering another a school of art for its citizens exclusively. The School opens again



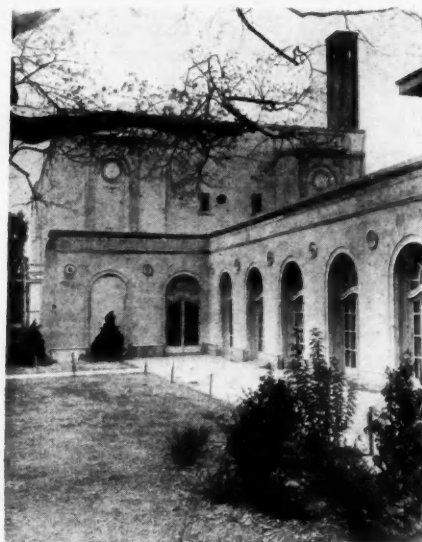
in June, for four months, at a cost of about \$500 for each student. An American Committee—Francis Rogers, president, succeeding Mrs. George M. Tuttle, the first president, enrolls students. The French Government has this year thrown open the other wing of Fontainebleau, to a School of Fine Arts for Americans only.

IN the center is a glimpse of the banquet-hall of the Atlanta Woman's Club. Just in good time to welcome the Biennial Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Atlanta Club has completed its banquet-hall, the third unit of this magnificent club home—club house, auditorium, banquet-hall. The auditorium, which alone cost over a hundred thousand dollars, was dedicated about a year ago. The banquet-hall opens with the Council press dinner.



© P. & A. Photo

MANAGING has been woman's business for ages, but city managing is a new detail. Mrs. R. E. Barrett (above) has undertaken it for Warrenton, Oregon, in the lower Columbia River region. She has started out with the ambition of making her little town "a metropolis of 25,000 in five years." Warrenton has natural advantages which she thinks should draw industry if all the Warrenton-that-is co-operates. And it has promised. Mrs. Barrett is a business woman to whom development projects are A-B-C.



© Lane Bros., Atlanta, Ga.

THE Comtesse Horace de Pourtales (right), of Geneva, has recently been "taking notes" on the League of Nations leaders in America. Her husband was secretary to Sir Eric Drummond and the Swiss member of the Albanian Commission.



© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

FROM \$600 as stenographer to \$6,000 as postmaster—Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard (left) made the grade. In between came various occupations, with assistant superintendent of mails as the last stepping-stone. Now, as postmaster of Tampa, Florida, she has the same work and the same pay as men in the Washington and Baltimore post-offices, and is the highest paid woman in the postal service. The reason, she says, is the two babies she had to support. Courtesy, impersonality, initiative figure largely in her equipment.

The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

MAY 5, 1923

Number 25

News Notes of the Fortnight

No Gun Changes

SECRETARY HUGHES won, in his fight against increasing the gun ranges on thirteen of our big battle-ships. It will be remembered that \$6,500,000 had been appropriated for this purpose, on inaccurate information that the British had increased the range of their capital ships. When the truth was discovered, Secretary Hughes took the position that the Navy must be set right before Congress and the country and that the funds secured on a misrepresentation, even though innocent, must not be used. He also protested that the changes with which the Navy was going ahead, were a violation at least in spirit of the Five Power Naval Treaty. There was much opposition from the Navy, but Secretary Hughes's point of view prevailed. The appropriation will not be used, at least without a new direction from Congress.

At Santiago

THE Pan-American Conference is not going on very smoothly. There has been the deadlock on disarmament measures that was foreseen. Chile proposed that the Latin republics limit their capital ships to 60,000 tons for the next five years, but Brazil rejected the proposal. Then when Chile offered to raise the figure to 80,000 tons, Argentina objected. Samuel G. Inman, special correspondent at Santiago of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, reports to his paper that Brazil claims she should be permitted a larger armament than Argentina because she has more territory and more people, while Argentina doesn't want more armament, but says she will match Brazil if the reduction program falls through.

A recommendation made by Costa Rica to create an American Permanent Court of Justice, which was not favored by this country, will be referred to the next Pan-American Conference, and an Argentine proposal for compulsory arbitration of all questions except those involving a nation's constitution, has been warmly debated.

On social relations the reports show

We have turned only temporarily—in fact just this once—from our series of women artists; and here's the why. An Indian painting seemed so appropriate with Stella M. Atwood's word picture of conditions on the Southwestern Indian Reservations, and E. Irving Couse is one of the most important Indian painters. Could we help it that he is a man? And now that it is done, we'll stand by our guns and tell something about him.

His love for Indians and desire to paint them began very early in his life. New York, Paris and the great Northwest were his schools. Later the docility of the Pueblo Indian in posing drew him to Taos, New Mexico, which he makes his summer home—in a real adobe. Museums throughout the country permanently exhibit his paintings, and many medals have been awarded him. He is president of the Taos Society of Indian Painters, and a member of many others, among them the National Academy.

progress. Progressive laws for labor, for social betterment and hygiene have been proposed. A resolution recommends that each American state provide against the exportation of intoxicating liquors to any country that has prohibition. And another providing that the Pan-American Union shall "study laws prejudicial to women and prepare for the abolition of their civil and political limitations" in a report at the next conference, was unanimously passed.

"Skimp on Sweets"

"NO Icing on Cakes" and "Skimp on Sweets" are slogans by which certain women's organizations are expressing their intentions toward sugar profiteers. The Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs, New York's Civic Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations of women in New York, are boycotting sugar, except for necessities, and Nebraska is reported to be coming in on the fight. The women in these groups have decided not to await the result of Washington investigations but to proceed to action. That there is profiteering, taking advantage of rumors of shortage, no sensible person can doubt. Whether the investigations will disclose other factors—and whether

they will actually uncover the profiteers—remains to be seen. Meantime the Tariff Board announces that the tariff law has nothing to do with the case, and the tariff opponents loudly and daily doubt. Attorney General Daugherty is again resorting to injunction, directed against dealings in futures on the exchange—a proceeding which compares badly for efficiency with the boycott.

The Lausanne Question-Mark

FOR some days, at any rate, the Lausanne conference, which has got to work again, will be safe from disruption over the Chester concessions—those old claims granted to an American long ago and recently ratified by Angora. The subject has been pushed along on the calendar to await the outcome of negotiations in Constantinople between the Turkish government and representatives of foreign interest. If the Turks expected that in return for the Chester concessions the Americans would side with them against the Allies on the subject of capitulations, they got a blow last week when Joseph C. Grew, head of the American delegation, declared that our government stands firm in refusing to waive capitulations unconditionally.

Meantime the French have dropped the persuasive policy, as far as their concessions are concerned, and shaken a mailed fist. Turkey had sent troops to the Syrian border, and France has responded with the word that she means to keep Syria and all her concessions and will send troops, if necessary, to enforce her word.

History that is History

IN the stir over the relation of history text-books to world peace, two new items have emerged during the fortnight. One is the action of the New York Senate approving the Higgins Patriotic Text-Book bill—which would make it an offense to impute any but the noblest of motives and finest of deeds to any Revolutionary patriot, and lists a number of things that a text-book must and mustn't do. Most of them would have the direct effect, of course, of destroy-

ing the presumptive object of the book, the recording of history. The other, farther-reaching item is the news that the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations is to take up an extensive historical research into the study and teaching of history. Their theory is that a great enemy of international peace is the prejudice growing directly out of history school books. And the idea is for a group of international historians to prepare a world history, rather than try to edit each nation's. When finished, such a history would be the nearest to absolute, uncolored truth that the minds of scholars can get.

No Bankers

THERE was one response to the President's World Court speech which he saw fit to answer at once. This was the claim that the Administration proposal for entrance into the World Court had been made because international bankers asked it. Mr. Harding stoutly denied this, at a dinner of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He has definitely taken the party reins on this World Court proposal, and every day brings fresh speculation as to the party results. Senator Lodge, at any rate, has not committed himself. A letter from Governor Hyde of Missouri gave him a chance which he did not take, though he was interpreted as hinting at reservations.

Another Lynching

THE latest lynching stain is on the name of Missouri. In this instance, the crime charged was odious, but the man's guilt is still in doubt and the father of the girl attacked, himself pled that the law should be allowed to take its course.

Lord Robert on Opium

DURING the course of his extremely successful visit here, Lord Robert Cecil had an unexpected opportunity to go into detail about the League of Nations' action with regard to the opium trade. Lord Robert had sought an interview with Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, former Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House. Mr. Porter chose to decline the interview and instead wrote a letter to Lord Robert. He enclosed his joint resolution, adopted by the last Congress, which was intended to control the drug traffic by limiting the production of opium and cocoa leaves. In his letter he asserted that the League of Nations had not, as Lord Robert claimed, taken proper measures to suppress the opium traffic but had indeed encouraged it. He rehearsed the incident of the Sastri amendment—how at a meeting of the Assembly of the League, M. Sastri, the Indian delegate, persuaded the Assembly to substitute the phrase *legitimate purposes for strict-*

ly medical and scientific purposes, in a resolution for the restriction of poppy cultivation. Mr. Porter interpreted this as a sinister desire not to interfere with a profitable business.

In his courteous answer Lord Robert renews his claim that the League has done vigorous work to secure international cooperation of all governments to suppress the drug traffic, and explains that substituted phrase as an effort to give the committee charged with carrying out the investigation "the power of framing a definition of the exact scope of the inquiry into the non-abusive uses of the drug." As a matter of fact, he added, the committee has reverted to the original phrasing as most expressive of their meaning. It would be an insult, he said, to the forty or fifty states represented in the discussion to imply that they intended to foster this evil. He explained, too, that the convention on which the League works is the only international convention on the subject in force, and that 51 out of the 52 states in the League have signed it.

The Next Move

AS this is written, a German reparation offer is expected—involving the thirty billion gold marks tentatively offered before; but it is not expected that the conditions will be acceptable to France. There is no indication that the Germans are ready to give up on their passive resistance policy, and they are understood to be

Very Briefly

SENATOR KNUTE NELSON of Minnesota, died last week. A native of Norway, Senator Nelson served in the Civil War, was governor of his state, and was in the Senate for more than twenty years. He was one of the most interesting personalities in the Senate—rugged, stalwart, sincere.

Eamonn De Valera, Irish Republican leader, recently made an offer to negotiate peace with the Free State and ordered a truce; but little attention has been paid to his communication, which is considered not to contain new policies.

An International Congress on Motion Picture Arts will be held in New York June 7 and 8 under the auspices of the Authors League of America.

Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, has submitted his resignation, to take effect July 5.

At the National Conference of Social Work which begins in Washington May 16 a drive will be started for the reform of American county and city jails.

An "International Middle Class Conference" has been called for next September in Berne, Switzerland, to organize a world federation "for the defense of the bourgeoisie against Socialistic and Communist attacks."

A Henry P. Davison Scholarship Fund has been established by Mrs. Davison in memory of her husband. By this means students at Oxford and Cambridge will be able to spend part of their college time at Harvard, Yale and Princeton—after the manner of the Rhodes scholarships, reversed.

well united on this proposal, whatever it may turn out to be.

The speech made by Lord Curzon early in the fortnight, urged Germany to make some definite proposals, addressed to all the Allies, and to consent "to have payment enforced by authorities charged with that duty." He asserts his belief in the Entente as the "basis of European recovery." The speech seems to have stirred Berlin to make an answer, but there is no hopeful sign of the deadlock breaking yet.

A Drastic Cure

PROFESSOR WILLIAM McDougall, professor of psychology at Harvard, has a plan for the reorganization of society. It provides for a division of people into three classes—normal people, who would be full citizens; the mentally deficient, criminals and illiterates, who would be disfranchised; and an intermediate class, on probation. Inter-marriage between the disfranchised and the full citizens would be prohibited and the number of children in the disfranchised class would be restricted by "deliberate social control."

Closer to Mexico

A LONG step has apparently been taken toward the recognition of Mexico by the United States Government. Mr. Charles B. Warren, former Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. John Barton Payne, former Secretary of the Interior, have been sent to Mexico City for a conference with Mexican commissioners with a view to hastening "the reaching of mutual understanding" between the two governments. The arrangement for a joint commission came shortly after a White House declaration that relations between the two nations are growing constantly better. What may have happened to make the State Department more hopeful about Mexican relations is not known, but the signs are good.

The Liquor Ruling

AN important decision has just been handed down by the Supreme Court concerning the much discussed question of intoxicating liquor on ships. It is that all ships, American as well as foreign, may carry liquor up to the three-mile limit of the American coast, and that no ship, foreign or American, may carry liquor further. The water is American territory, even American ships are not. This decision overturns the ruling of Federal Judge Hand, at New York, against the serving of liquor on American ships, while affirming the ruling on the other point. Two members of the Court, Justices McReynolds and Sutherland, dissented, Justice Sutherland holding that the prohibition amendment should apply to American but not foreign ships within the three-mile limit.

May 1, 1923.

The World Court Argument



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Lord Robert and the League

Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

April 27, 1923.

LORD ROBERT CECIL, British statesman, sometimes called the Savonarola of the League of Nations, whose visit to the capital is concluded as I write, split Washington wide open. He came here to bring to the attention of the Government American participation in the League of Nations and to say, in effect, that without the United States the League would fail in its high purpose.

What he accomplished was a turmoil of in-or-out of the League of Nations sentiment, with the complex of its effect upon the coming Presidential campaign. League of Nations proponents believe that Lord Robert's statement of the League's case here and throughout the country has greatly strengthened their position. The opposition is disgruntled, and both sides, so far as the capital is concerned, consider the whole matter entirely from the view-point of the Presidential campaign. When the Versailles Treaty and the League Covenant first were brought to the Senate by Woodrow Wilson, there was not the befuddlement of a coming Presidential election. Today, the campaign aspect of a foreign policy is uppermost.

Senator Borah Disagrees

Even the Washington reaction to the speech of President Harding before the Associated Press in New York interpreted it as a pronouncement of just how far the President was willing to go in his proposition to become associated with the League of Nations through its Permanent Court of International Justice.

We will have none of the League itself, and we are not entering it through its side-door, back-door, or cellar-door, said the President—but we will have membership in the Court if it is possible to bring it about. And, says Senator Borah, commenting in Washington on the morning after the speech, you may not consider membership in the Permanent Court as entering the League by the back-door, but I will tell you that it is entering the League of Na-

tions by the front-door. Senator Borah was out of patience with the Administration. Leaders were beating all around the bush trying to appear to be doing something far different from what their acts and words implied. Before fall, Senator Borah thinks, voters, men and women, will have taken their stand and it will be a simple one. (1) Go into the League of Nations, accept the responsibilities, the obligations, and the advantages, if any. (2) Stay out.

President Harding, in his recent conferences with correspondents, has been particularly irritated with the suggestion that his proposal for membership in the World Court would involve this country with the League. "Nothing of the sort," he said. He believes that he made this emphatically clear in his speech to the Senate upon the presentation of the American participation idea.

He accompanied that with a letter written to him by Secretary Hughes giving in detail his judgment as to involvement in the League of Nations. President Harding then and since has based his argument upon Mr. Hughes's decision. He says that the Secretary of State has indicated "how, with certain reservations, we may fully adhere and participate and remain wholly free from any legal relation to the League or assumption of obligation under the Covenant." These "certain reservations" will form the basis of the argument and discussion when the matter comes up in the Senate at the next session. They are:

Hughes's Reservations

(1) That such adhesion shall not be taken to involve any legal relations on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Covenant of the League of Nations, constituting part 1 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(2) That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States, members respectively of the

Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice or for the filling of vacancies.

(3) That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the Court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

(4) That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

"I find no insuperable obstacle," said Secretary Hughes, "in the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations."

The League Develops

But the perplexity which the revival of the League of Nations issue has caused at the Capitol is due for the most part to the fact that conditions surrounding the League, as well as within it, are not what they were when the United States Senate repudiated the Versailles Treaty. Of outside conditions, your correspondent has not space to write. We well know the economic eventualities that have come to pass in Europe, the reparations trouble and so on. But within the League, we find interesting developments instead of a paper plan. The League has had an opportunity to function and to pass through the formative stages anticipated by its originators.

The League now has fifty-two members. These are the nations which signed the Treaty of Versailles, those which the Versailles Treaty directed to be invited to accede to the Covenant and become members of the League; and the states elected by the First and Second Assemblies of the League, namely, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Luxemburg. Any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony may become a member "if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the As-

sembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulation as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval, and air forces and armaments."

In Working Clothes

The League is administered by two organizations, the Assembly and the Council. The Council, originally conceived as a body of nine, without the United States has eight members, representing Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain. The Council has held sixteen sessions, and meets about every three months. The Assembly is representative of all members. The machinery of the League is its "Permanent Secretariat," which has the following interesting working divisions:

Section for Administrative Commissions (Saar Basin, Danzig and Minorities), Director a Norwegian.

Economic and Financial Section, Director an Englishman.

Legal Section, Director a Dutchman.

Political Section, Director a Frenchman.

Disarmament Section, Director an Italian.

Mandates Section, Director a Swiss.

Health Section, Director a Pole.

Transit Section, Director an Italian.

Information Section, Director a Frenchman.

Social Questions Section, Director an Englishwoman.

In addition to these are the important International Labor Organization and the judicial end—the Permanent Court of International Justice.

This is the line-up of the League. It is a far different organization in its working clothes than it was in idealistic prospect. Representatives of the United States have co-operated with the Health Section of the League to a large degree. The International Labor Organization held a successful meeting here in Washington in the Pan-American Building. The work of the Labor Office is to endeavor to maintain social peace in all countries, as the League endeavors to maintain international peace. The Permanent Court, drawn up in 1920 at The Hague, has functioned after former attempts had failed, and rivalries between great and small powers have been laid at its door.

A picture of the cosmopolitanism of the Court can be glimpsed from scanning one roster of the judges and deputy judges—jurists from Spain, Italy, Brazil, Cuba, Great Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Japan, France, Norway, Rumania, China and the State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

It is this plan of international conciliation and justice which Lord Robert Cecil told the statesmen of Washington needed the United States to insure its full force. Typical of the great Brit-

ish statesmen who have visited the capital in the past few years, he won his audiences by the sheer strength of his personality. His position was all the stronger because he was known here, not as a man who came from liberal or radical political lineage but as a conservative who had gone into the League of Nations not only for its spiritual and humanitarian aspects but as a practical politician. No one could conceive of Lord Robert as a visionary idealist given to advocating impossible schemes of political elysium.

He is an enormous figure with awkward arms and legs. Were he dissociated from them all, one feels that he still would think and act in some forceful manner. In some unfathomable way, he seems able to sit on any part of his back at will, projecting his head at an uncanny angle. Many interesting anecdotes cropped up while he was here, among them the incident of Margot Asquith who, sitting opposite Lord Robert one night at a large dinner, watched him sink farther and farther into his chair with great astonishment and wonder. Finally, when his head and upper shoulders were about all that could be seen above his plate, she quietly borrowed the slippers of the gentleman sitting next to her. She placed them in her lap so that the toes appeared ominously above the table. In a lull of the conversation, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Lord Robert, please take your feet out of my lap!"

But Lord Robert brought to Washington a current interpretation of the League as it is to-day which could only be had from one so conversant with its inception. He was Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council at the Paris Conference, and the spirit and head worker of the League of Nations Commission. No one before has so clearly defined the League as a working institution:

"A system of international conferences and co-operation, not depending on coercion, without coercion, without force, without any interference with the sovereignty or full independence and freedom of action of any of its members, working not for any selfish interests, but for the establishment of better and more brotherly relations between the nations, and for the establishment of peace upon earth."

His main theme leading up to the League was the vital importance of world disarmament. Get rid of super armaments and aggression and you get rid of war, he reiterated. For nations who feel in danger of attack from neighbors he advocated a zone of safety between them which would be "demilitarized" and incapable of invasion for a specified time. He believes that real disarmament of land and naval forces is not an impossible attainment. With disarmament and assurance that one nation will come to the assistance of an-

other if attacked, aggression would be so dangerous as not to be undertaken. And this was his specific plea for the League:

"There are great common interests in the world. There are great moral evils. There are great difficulties of inter-communication; there are great dangers of epidemic diseases; there are great diversities of social conditions which have their reaction on the prosperity and happiness of the people of every country. Let us agree on joint international action for the improvement of the lot of humanity. Therefore, we must have periodic meetings, conferences, discussions, and machinery to make them effective; with some kind of machinery for diminishing the danger of international disputes and preventing disputes from degenerating into war."

In all the conferences Lord Robert held here, he made plain his feeling that the Covenant of the League of Nations was not perfect, and never to be amended. If amendments are necessary, make them. For himself, he considered that there were two main defects in the Covenant as now working, to be corrected. First, include in the Covenant some definite declaration in favor of the abolition of war. Second, expand the membership of the League to include all important nations at present not members.

Turmoil in His Wake

Lord Robert was happily aloof from the political turmoil which he created. When he took the train at Union Station, he left behind him political cross-currents at every corner. League of Nations Democrats knew not whether to be elated or disturbed at precipitously throwing the League into party politics. The Administration leaders already committed to the World Court fought a little shy from so much emphasis upon entering the League at the juncture when they want all the attention upon the World Court plan. Secretary Hoover in speaking to the League of Women Voters at Des Moines, in a free and straightforward way—his speech obviously concurred in by the President—accelerated the League of Nations issue.

Whatever Secretary Hughes and Hoover say only carries the authority of their public office. Yet it is often construed as either a reflection of party policy or public opinion. In this instance, both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover have been careful to go slower than public opinion rather than faster, to make sure of their ground and to refrain from over-emphasizing the World Court proposition in order not to appear to be working up campaign sentiment.

The Republican party machine in all this has been slow in backing the Administration's position. With very little more excuse, the President could be

(Continued on page 26)

Bread or a Stone for the Indians?

By Stella M. Atwood

Mrs. Atwood, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Welfare of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, knows Indians and has deeply proved herself their friend. Here is the vivid account of a trip she made into the very heart of the Indian country, to learn the truth at first hand.

THERE is a strange remoteness about our Indian tribes, a wistful, voiceless attitude that holds them aloof and hedges them in as if they were in a veritable prison. These children of nature are shy and timid, as are all wild things. One must sit very still and watch a long time before he understands that back of those walls of silence there lives the spirit of a human being which has its own philosophy, a scheme of life that has been worked out through experienced combat with the simple and primeval forces of nature.

Like the Homeric Greeks, his religion is essentially concrete. The forces of nature that provide him with food and shelter, the rain, the wind, the sun, the moon, the stars are deified and personified. As persons there is a chance to propitiate them by song and dance and ceremony; as abstractions they see no opportunity of contact.

Navajo Philosophy

The Navajo, who is perhaps least touched by our civilization, holds to an interesting doctrine. He says that his tribe has passed through four stages of intelligence. The first stage was when they sprang from the earth without language or religion and that was the black period, the night of the race; the next stage was dark blue as they began to have the beginnings of language; the third was gray in color as they emerged into the dawn with a glimmer of religion lighting the night; and the last stage was white as they stood forth a full-fledged race with a language and a religion. The crux of the Navajo religion is "Think no evil thought and you will do no evil deed."

Their philosophy of life is the outgrowth of the struggle with the hard natural economic conditions. With most Indians it is a disgrace to accumulate riches when one's fellows are starving. If an Indian family is out of food they go and visit some friend and share his abundance. Sometimes a feast is declared and when it is over the host is as poor as his guests. The wealth has been divided and the common level has been reached.

When I started out in the Southwest last Spring, the Navajo and Pueblo countries of Arizona and of New Mexico were my objectives. I knew that on the Navajo reservation, one hundred and fifty miles from Flagstaff, Arizona,

thirty-five thousand Navajos tended their flocks, a self-supporting and self-respecting tribe. I knew that running through that great reservation of millions of acres was a mighty deposit of coal, a deposit so great as to be incon-



Courtesy of the
American Museum of Natural History
A Navajo Woman at Work

ceivable in its magnitude. I had heard that the question of allotting portions of this great reservation was being considered and I wanted to know first-hand just what that meant.

I landed at Flagstaff one morning in May and boarded the mail stage, a Ford truck, with a most affable and well-informed driver. As we drove out through the pines and started across the Painted Desert, my heart swelled with anticipation. To my right loomed a great bright peak of reddish purple, backed by flowing hills banded with turquoise, maroon, red and gray. The morning light blended the colors into a shifting, opalescent mirage, translucent, evanescent and glorious.

Pointing to the gray sands which we were crossing the driver said, "I want to show you a curious thing," and stopping the car he got out, kicked away the dull gray surface, discovering a bright red stain, an orange, a blue—all the colors of the rainbow, within a radius of a few feet. On through the glories and wonder of this matchless desert we drove—strange petrifications;

a mosaic band of glittering, glorious pebbles half a mile wide and five hundred miles long; square miles of cubist figures of bright red sandstone set on a great table of alabaster; color and light and wonder until I was almost ill with the glory.

We drove into Tuba City at sunset and the next morning my friends took me to the Hopi village of Moenkopi. On a projecting ledge of rock high above their well-cultivated fields that sweep down toward the Painted Desert, this beautiful village stands. It is of a beauty that makes one catch one's breath. The houses of golden-colored mud around the court where the dances are held melt into the cliffs of which they are a part. Inside against the pure white walls were racks of corn, sorted as to color, white, blue, rose or yellow. On the floor were the grinding stones in bins where the meal is ground to a flour-like fineness, after which it is stored in their lovely baskets. They were grinding blue corn that day in preparation for a feast; and as I walked about and watched the process of making piki, a bread as thin and crisp as Japanese tissue, I noted that every basket and utensil was a thing of beauty; an effort to express the mystery and glory of which they are a part.

They are a thrifty, communal folk, who lay away a year's supply of corn for seed and food. Their fields are tended so carefully that not a weed is ever to be seen. They have learned to conserve every trickle of water with which to irrigate every little pocket of irrigable land. They knew the art long before the white man's time. The Hopis can live where other folks would starve. The use of every plant of the desert is known to them. Kindly and peaceable, the Hopis have been driven by their wilder neighbors, the Navajos, up to the heights and there they make their meager living.

In the Wilderness

From Tuba I went by stage to Kayenta over the strange, wild country described by Zane Gray in his story of "The Vanishing American." All day we traveled through that great wilderness where only an occasional trading-post marks the advent of the white man. Thousands of wild horses in scattered bands were eating off the scanty pasturage of the Navajos. That constitutes one of the great problems which con-

front this nomadic people. Their chief support comes from sheep and cattle which get their subsistence from the sparse vegetation found on the plains. These horses are not only held by the Indians as part of their wealth, but they consider them sacred. The horses have multiplied until they far outnumber any possible use of them, so they have become a great nuisance to the Indians, and yet the Indians resist any effort to dispose of them.

The sheep of the Navajos are herded mostly by the children, and at a very early age each child is given his quota. Very often the child feels the pride of ownership and, separating his own small flock from that of his parents, he starts out for himself and takes care of his own small band. The sheep are a motley looking lot, having been interbred for so long that they look more like goats than sheep, and the wool production is extremely low. All that

needs to be done for the Navajo is to breed up his flocks and herds with stock that will be hardy enough to withstand the hardships of the life of the plains where water-holes are far apart and herbage is scanty.

After hours of riding over roads which were almost impassable, toiling up heights and plunging to depths that as night came on were terrifying in their mysterious immensity, we finally saw the lights of the trading-post at Kayenta. I wish I had the space to describe this unique place with its hospitable and kindly hosts. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill have spent their lives among the Navajos and they are the counselors and friends of the whole tribe. Because of them Kayenta is the Mecca of scientists and travelers of renown. There is a very special flavor for those who have the acumen to taste it. It is one of those remote places where one cannot get a traveler's check cashed or

change for a dollar bill. All business is done through barter.

One felt akin to the primitive when one watched the Indians bring in their blankets in great bundles and barter them off at so much per pound for canned tomatoes, beans, tobacco and all the things Indians love. Belts by the score made of great disks of beaten silver with insets of turquoise hung behind the counter. Two Indians stood by a long, low table working over the blankets with curry-combs, making that soft, furry surface that is so much admired by the tourist. Outside a good share of the time a veritable Wild West show was going on. Horses were being broken, cattle branded, and bleating bands of sheep were brought up to water. If mutton was needed, an Indian woman would dart in among the sheep, seize a struggling animal by the feet and drag it to another woman who would kill it. (Continued on page 24)

The Two Panamas

By Carrie Chapman Catt

BETSY ROSS has a rival—a charming rival in the person of Señora Maria E. Ossi de Prescott who designed the flag of the Republic of Panama. The flag is composed of four oblong bars in a "patch," a red and a blue bar cornering each other, with two white ones between them making the oblong of the flag. In South America political parties are often designated by colors instead of names. In Uruguay and Argentina the parties are called the Reds and Whites, in Venezuela the Blues and Yellows, and in Panama the liberals or radicals are called the Reds and the conservatives the Blues. The flag therefore means equality of status of the liberals (Reds) and the conservatives (Blues) with permanent peace between them (White). Yet this emblematic arrangement of political difference left a menacing problem. Either the red or the blue bar would come uppermost on the flag and thus one seem to wave above the other, so the resourceful designer cleverly added a blue star opposite the red bar and a red star opposite the blue bar and thus political equality was perennially and artistically established. The story is an interesting one, but the more important fact is that the four bars and two stars have made one of the prettiest of the world's national flags.

Señora Ester Niera de Calvo was one of the delegates at Baltimore not easily forgotten. She was made one of the three vice presidents of the Provisional Association for the Advancement of Women and had already organized the Panamanian Auxiliary before our ar-



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The Municipal Building, Panama City

rival. Her family have always been in the center of the political development of the country. Her grandfather was one of the governors of Panama. Her father is an inspector of the government revenue, and her husband is private secretary to the president of the Republic. She is herself a professor of psychology in the Woman's College of Panama.

Our coming was at an inopportune moment, for March corresponds to our northern August and many of the members were off on vacation jaunts. The United States naval fleet, gathered for its winter maneuvers, naturally commanded the social and political situa-

tion, yet so well managed were we that these handicaps were not appreciable. President Belisario Porras placed an automobile at our disposal for the entire stay, a generous favor most gratefully appreciated in a hot climate. Señora Orillac and Señorita Garay, two vice presidents, and other numbers of the board were our guides and escorts upon many interesting sightseeing expeditions. In the midst of the many additional engagements imposed by the presence of so many foreigners, Mrs. Porras, a winsomely sweet, charming and cultured "first lady of the land" found time to receive us at tea, and the President himself, whose keen sense of humor helps him bear the burden of official duty, gave us a leisurely interview.

We attended the great reception tendered by President and Mrs. Porras to the United States Navy which taxed the limits of the great *palacio*, dating from the Spanish period. It was good to see there the friendly union of the two continents. Three opportunities for speaking to the public were given us in Panama City, the capital. Our own Mrs. South, whose husband, Dr. South of Kentucky, is now the United States Minister to Panama, led the way with a charming tea where speeches were made. A public meeting at the National Institute brought a crowded audience of men and women, and at the Union Club Señora de Calvo gave us a beautiful "party" where to a very exclusive group of Panamanian women the story of the woman's movement and its meaning was

told. We were then delightfully entertained by old-time Spanish dancing in costume done by two highly skilled and graceful young society ladies.

Perhaps the most valuable of the meetings was a speaking luncheon at Toboga Island where very many members were spending their summer. It was from this spot Pizarro set sail upon his conquest of Peru. A few scattered relics of that period are all that remain to remind one of this historical fact. A busy little fishing village occupied the site for a couple of centuries thereafter. The fishers are now gone and well to do Panamanians have taken over the old fishermen's houses, painted, white-washed and repaired them and added a water supply. Here, remote from the tax of complicated city life, they enjoy the fine bathing or rest beneath the shade of cocoanut and breadfruit groves.

An Island Holiday

The United States government has been wanting this island in order to fortify it as another protection to the Canal, but so unanimous and so loud a protest was put forth by the people of Panama that no one at present is saying much about it. Here, to this island endeared to the hearts of Panamanians not only by history but by tradition, we came by launch after an hour and a half's sail over the blue Pacific. Women met us in little row boats and took us ashore. Most of the real workers of the new Association were in Toboga, about twenty going over with us. After a walk to see the Pizarro relics, we were taken to the home of the treasurer, Señora Miro, where a cool drink was served and a speech of welcome made in good English, accompanied by the presentation of a huge bouquet of roses. We lunched on the broad porch of the Hotel Washington and a more picturesque spot could not be found in all the Americas. Through the plumes of a grove of graceful cocoanut trees, we saw the endless blue of the Pacific dotted with glistening white sails, and merging afar off with the soft misty blue of the sky. It was a place in which to dream wonderful dreams.

The speeches over, we were treated to a unique entertainment in the parlor. The old time Panamanian dance was given by young ladies costumed in the now outworn national dress. The instruments were hollowed logs of different lengths, with tightly stretched hide over one end upon which men played with their hands for drumsticks. The sun was setting and emblazoning the heavens with its magnificent tropical glow as we sailed back to Panama with the thought of one of the sweetest days in South America stowed away in our memories.

Coming up from the West Coast of South America where the race question is being rapidly disposed of by the

merging of all the races into a wholly new one, and where, despite the noticeable shadow of the Chile-Peru dispute, the events of the great war and the effects of the resulting peace seem curiously remote, two things obtruded themselves upon our consciousness in emphatic manner when we arrived in Panama. First we were brought face to face again with the race question when we returned to the soil of the United States. It is not a mixed race one sees serving the Canal from Balboa to Cristobal, but Negroes; and driving into the commodious palm-bordered grounds of the Washington Hotel, owned and operated by the government of the United States, one's attention is drawn to a conspicuous sign announcing that the grounds are for white people only! Second, war and the rumors of war abroad in this unhappy world were impressed upon us anew by the great American fleet gathered there. Some sixty vessels, grading

We have swung Mrs. Cat's letter from Panama out of its natural order because it has a bearing on current news of the navy. In order of travel it belongs between Chile and Peru, and the letter from Peru comes next time. Then, a "tourist" letter from Venezuela; and last a summing-up of South America.

from men-of-war down to the supply ships and protected above by "flocks" of screeching airplanes and below by "schools" of ugly-nosed submarines, made an imposing array.

It is said in political circles that our navy has been reduced far below the safety point and now numbers only 25,000 men. Naturally none of the men-of-war doing patrol service in distant waters were in Panama, yet the common rumor afloat was that between 30,000 and 35,000 naval men were in Panama. Thus does truth become at times so elastic that the layman knows not where it begins or ends. There were enough, in any case, to paint the scene white with their innumerable uniforms during the forty miles from Balboa to Cristobal. They were mostly fine looking, clear-eyed, manly boys and earnest men, but with a decided favor for the Panama side of the street in Panama City and Colon; for on one side was the Panama law permitting wine and beer and on the other, the United States law as dry as the proverbial bone.

The wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the naval men were in Panama in great numbers and overcrowded all hotels and ships. Secretary Denby and his staff, and lastly a congressional commission swelled the numbers. Both in and out of the navy, and in and out of American circles, a list of questions were seemingly on every tongue. Why this greatest concentration of naval ships in our history at this particular time?

Is the United States of America saying to the world: "Just see what we've got?" Why are the congressmen here? The answer I heard oftenest was: The ships have to be somewhere, why not here and now? The congressmen will see the navy with its reduced staff and perhaps vote more appropriation. So, American politics was whispering its own campaign through Panama.

Panama is indeed a wholly different world from the rest of South America. The Canal Zone, cutting through the entrancing scenery of the Panama Republic with its five miles on either side of the Canal, is a government all by itself, neat, well-kept, up to the minute in every appointment, and is presided over, I insist, by the Hon. and Mrs. Jay Johnson Morrow. Mr. Morrow, as the Americans put it, "takes care of the Zone" and "runs the Canal" and that is the task of a superman, but Mrs. Morrow is quite as important a factor in this extra-territorial United States government and deserves equal rank with her husband. In a big house with wide breezy porches, overshadowed by broad spreading tropical trees (one loaded with delectable star apples which we sampled), she smilingly receives men and women of all nations who pass through this narrow neck of the Western World in incessant and astounding numbers.

The Zone divides Panama into a part in which the capital is located, and which properly connects with South America, and another which appropriately connects with Central America. The civilization is abnormal for it is a forced blending of the institutions of the Anglo Saxon North and those of the Latin South—a blend like oil and water, which mix, yet each retains its characteristics. We were invited to go into the interior for some meetings, and I was truly regretful that time did not permit us to accept, for there we should have seen Panama as it really is.

The Lady Minister

At Panama City, the capital of the Republic, Dr. and Mrs. South, of Frankfort, Kentucky, serve, I repeat, as Minister. To be sure, it was Dr. South who received the appointment, but it takes them both to be a Minister! One day Dr. South telephoned at ten-thirty that he would bring twenty naval officers to lunch at twelve-thirty. Panama has no caterer. The party arrived and at the same moment came Secretary Denby with fifteen more. The entire thirty-five, hot, healthy and hungry men, were promptly served with a plentiful buffet lunch. A reception to the naval officers compelled the home manufacture of two thousand five hundred sandwiches, but it is not these domestic problems, which might well stagger any housewife, that comprise the sole duties of a diplomat's

(Continued on page 26)

The Housework Problem, Minus Help

Third Prize Winner

By Lilla V. H. Bien

LIVING in the South, where colored help could be gathered in from the streets and lanes for comparatively small wages, I had done in thirty years very little housework—then came the world war and domestic chaos.

A laundress who had kept us starched and freshly clean for fourteen years became an office charwoman. A man-of-all-work in our employ for twenty years entered the postal service. Lastly our cook, who had fed us lusciously for eleven years, struck for a hundred per cent. raise. With no corresponding salary increase to meet inflated prices on all sides, this last straw settled the servant question for us in its entirety. I buckled to and became for a family of four adults, all employed except myself, a working housekeeper.

Our house was old-fashioned, and the kitchen correspondingly inconvenient. For a year I worked under these conditions but gradually, as necessity led the way, evolved an effective time and labor-saving plan. In a nutshell it is an arrangement for efficiency of the housekeeper's task and tackle. This netted me four free days a week of five hours each.

Our house is a large one of two stories, basement and attic. As a starting point toward saving time and labor. I began with kitchen conveniences, yet because of expense, of simple contrivance. A handy man was engaged to install a system of shelves. These are so arranged as to width and length that not more than a single effort is required to take down any article, or as with bowls and pans, nested and inverted, with one hand lifting and the other drawing out the motions of the two hands are simultaneous. This plan includes also a book-shelf and a cereal and cracker shelf, the latter so placed as to catch the upward currents of heat from the range, thereby keeping dry cereals eternally crisp without the need of toasting. Cupboards for dishes are made for curtains and not doors, as the opening or closing of a latched door or reaching behind it, takes three-fold the time and effort necessary to push aside a curtain.

The pantry shelves which carry food storage and infrequently used equipment follow the same principle of ready accessibility. If one would conserve time segments which before one realizes run into hours, on no account should one article require moving to obtain another. In this connection, both for kitchen and pantry, I might add that

We told you in the last issue that Mrs. Christine Frederick was reading the selected papers submitted in our housework contest, to choose the prize winners. Mrs. Frederick is a tested and proved expert in household matters, and for many years has written and lectured about them, and conducted an experiment station. Here is what she says:

"It was very interesting to read these articles, and indeed it is very difficult to select the prize winners. The three finally chosen represent different angles of the solution of the problem: (1) the eight-hour day, with the worker living out; (2) part time work supplemented by family cooperation; (3) efficient arrangement, scheduling and simplifications of duties. In my opinion the articles stand in this order, based on practical working out of a new household adjustment:

Business Ideals at Home, by Isabel Kimball Whiting (published March 10.)

Teamwork on Women's Oldest Job, by Ruth Sawyer (published March 24.)

The Housework Problem Minus Help, by Lilla V. H. Bien.

"In making the selection I have had in mind the need of developing household assistance into a profession, on the same grade as that of nursing, and have considered that the final, thorough solution can not be found in 'going it alone,' however well that may work in individual instances."

Articles for highly honorable mention will be published in latter issues.

shelves from four to six inches wide for small articles, jars and canned goods, are the best size.

Everything in the way of cooking utensils that can be hung is slipped over smooth-headed nails (not hooks from which a handle has to be lifted before taking off), each utensil having its own nail and being fitted to its place in such a way as to avoid interference.

A very important time-saver for the kitchen is a dealer's window, large enough to take a sack of flour. It should be accessible from the outside, cut through from an inside cupboard, and thus closed from the house cat. A similar convenience is an outside refrigerator, as easy to purchase as an inside one. These last two features do

away entirely with the annoyance of dealers' tracks on the linoleum-covered floor, or the answering of the bell for marketing receipts.

Nothing is allowed to stand on the floor to be moved when sweeping except table and chairs, and these are so placed that when work is going on, they occupy space which serves only for comfort and convenience.

With kitchen equipment handy, household tasks require limiting to their efficient accomplishment. In other words, no puttering or loafing on the job.

The old régime of Monday for washing, Tuesday for ironing, Wednesday for upstairs cleaning, Thursday as mistress' or maid's day out, Friday downstairs cleaning and Saturday baking, is time-wasting, and if one's house is equipped with electric helps, obsolete.

The two cleaning days, struck off entirely, are replaced by a little cleaning every day, which keeps the house tidy all over all the time. To Monday are allotted both washing and ironing, also general house ablutions, odd windows, fingermarks on woodwork and the kitchen floor, much of which, if one has an electric washer, can be done during the half hour's rotation of the first cylinder of clothes. A carefully selected ironing follows. One can learn to so smoothe clothes through a wringer and hang them neatly on the line, as to obviate any necessity for much of the old-time pressing. Should clothes not dry, however, one's system need not be interfered with. A different task substituted, the ironing can be relegated to this other task's time.

Saturday is cooking or laboratory day. This is the most important of the week, in which the greatest economy of time is fostered. Its initial step is a dinner menu for seven days, or the entire week. By way of miscellaneous preparation, grease is tried out, dry bread and cheese are ground up, pie shells made and the larder gone over generally, both for clearing out and for replenishing. As to soups, meat, vegetables and desserts, there are countless recipes which admit of keeping, without loss by age. With a good foundation laid on Saturday for dinners, their daily preparation should require not more than an hour and a half. Breakfasts, simple in character, should demand but half an hour for plan and service.

Sunday is family day:—a late breakfast taken leisurely, a special dinner perhaps, but not elaborate, a day of

simplified work, of rest and relaxation. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—immune from any special task, with only such work as can be accomplished before 10 A. M. and after 3:30 P. M.—are thus left free, exclusive of half an hour for lunch, with five hours each for anything that appeals—club work, community effort, personal interests, a business enterprise, or relaxation. The hour between 3:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M., in excess of the hour and a half required for dinner, served at six, is an allowance for interruptions, no matter when they occur—a necessary provision, of four hours a week, in any well-considered plan for systematic housework.

An incident comes to mind as illustrative of the signs of the times with housekeepers generally. Two very dear friends whom I had not seen in two years, I invited with their husbands to dinner. Knowing that if I told them I was without domestic help, they might not come, on my account, I kept the matter quiet.

As we sat down to dinner, the soup already served, there was nothing to indicate that things behind the scenes were not as usual, until time to change plates. My daughter, serving, apologized—"Excuse me if I make any mistakes." A peculiar expression came into the faces of our lady guests, a sort of byplay which spread to the counte-

nances of their husbands. Failing to interpret it, quite frankly I explained the situation, growing eloquent over the new plan as preferable to the old one—since it meant a greater variety of work, which was refreshing, was physically more healthful, and, with hand and mind working together, kept one's gray matter wholesomely active.

As I finished, they chuckled as though at a huge joke. Naturally I was interrogative. For over two years, they explained, neither of them had had any domestic help. They too gloried in their independence and freedom from servants' whims, even as I in my variety of work and saved time.

(Continued on page 29)

The Women Did It—Again

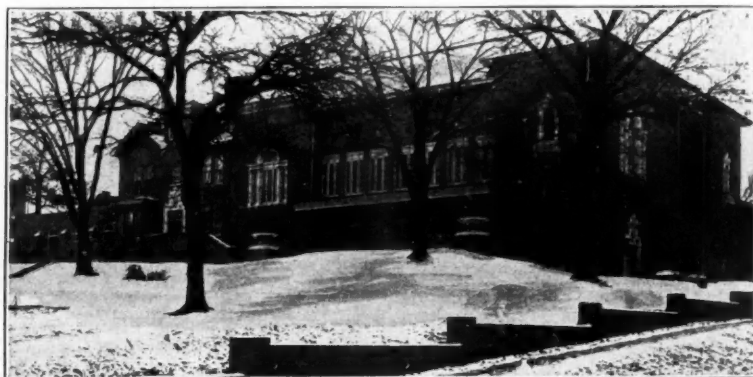
Another New Clubhouse

IT doesn't take long to find out, in Des Moines, Iowa, that the name Hoyt Sherman Place has a special significance. They say it often and they say it with pride. Gradually it dawns on you that this is not merely the name of a plaza or square but of an institution, and when you discover that it means the Des

Moines Women's Club, you begin to ask questions. How does it happen that they more naturally say "at Hoyt Sherman Place" than "in the Woman's Clubhouse" even when they are plainly talking about a lecture or a reception?

The answer is interesting, and touched with romance. Somewhere between the business part of the city and the lovely residence section there is a very sizable hill which slopes to the street on three sides and is topped with the attractive brick building that is the new women's clubhouse. This ground is the old Hoyt Sherman farm, one of the oldest and most cherished local history spots of Des Moines—once the property of a man whose brother, General William Tecumseh Sherman, made national history in the Civil War. Long years ago the city of Des Moines acquired the farm and the old farmhouse, and when the city leased it to the women's club it was understood that the name should always remain.

The lease was one of those ninety-nine year arrangements, with a rent of a dollar a year. Organized in 1889, the Des Moines Women's Club began its real existence here, in the fine old farmhouse.



The Des Moines Women's Club

But today, the farmhouse is a comparatively small part of the building, and no longer recognizable by any Sherman. And the swift developments of the past year put the club among the leaders in modern club building and club finance, which the *Citizen* has recently been describing. Latest of these was the Friday Morning Club in Los Angeles, just a couple of numbers back, with a \$560,000 undertaking; an outstanding rival is the Atlanta Woman's Club, written about last summer, which opens its new banquet hall this month with a social feature of the General Federation Council meeting.

The Des Moines Club, in its farmhouse, was under pledge to the city to maintain an art gallery. It did better than that—it built an art gallery itself. About 1907 that was, and one room of the club is still called the art gallery, though the walls of three rooms are covered with fine paintings and *objets d'art*. Then in 1917 the club was all ready to let the contract for such an enlargement as would mean practically a new clubhouse. Debenture bonds had been issued, \$30,000 of a \$150,000 total cost was in hand. But the war stopped

all that. It was only within the past year that the beautiful new building—farmhouse very much plus—was finished. Now as you enter, two great rooms on the left shine with a pleasant newness and supply a wonderful place for receptions and parties of all kinds, while through an ample corridor to the right you reach the

crowning glory—the fine large auditorium, which seats fifteen hundred.

Of course we asked how they did it. The contract called for nearly \$145,000. Where did the money come from? All the ways, they said: They had on hand a \$32,000 building fund to begin with. They took their financial statement and estimate of earning capacity to a group of bankers, who called a special meeting and took \$30,000 bonds—with no security except faith in Des Moines women. The Chamber of Commerce also endorsed the plan and business men helped to sell another \$30,000 worth of six per cent serial bonds. Another method was subscriptions, and a very important one was rentals—of the big reception rooms for dances and receptions and weddings; of the auditorium for recitals, lectures, private school entertainments, to the Little Theatre Club and to a church congregation for Sunday service. A month or so ago the income from rental of auditorium and rooms amounted to \$1,200. Besides, there are the \$7 dues, just raised to \$10, with a \$5 initiation fee, for a membership of over 1700. So, though the

(Continued on page 29)

Editorially Speaking

The Prize Winners and the Problem

ON page 12 in this issue you will find the announcement of the prize-winning stories in the housework contest conducted by the *Citizen*, as chosen by Mrs. Christine Frederick from the articles selected for her reading by the *Citizen* Staff. (Read that announcement first, please.) Mrs. Frederick, as we have said there, is a practical expert in household matters, who works out her own theories in practice.

She says it was a very pleasant but a very difficult task to judge these articles. They were so remarkably varied in points of view, that she had hard work to determine and hold a steady standard in judging them. She had constantly to keep in mind the test of actual "helpfulness in working out a new household adjustment," and to resist the allurements of literary excellence or a specially interesting single point.

The *Citizen* sympathizes with her, because it had a hard time to reduce the stack of manuscripts to a size it dared offer Mrs. Frederick. The articles were all interesting, without exception; all had something to say that was worth saying, and the *Citizen* is proud and pleased over the response to its call. The quantity and quality of the articles prove that intelligent women realize the importance of this problem, and are keen to solve it.

And now we want it distinctly understood that the end of the contest is just the beginning of the discussion. In the next few issues we shall publish some of those articles which pushed the prize winners hardest, and also give you the results of the questionnaire. And all the time we want the fullest discussion and criticism of articles that are published, and any fresh opinions that you have to contribute.

The *Citizen* agrees with Mrs. Frederick that, however much is to be gained by increased efficiency on the part of the housewife herself, so that she can do her own work, the complete solution must take into account the woman with a family of little children, who can not go it alone without injury to herself and them. It must take into account the increasing number of women who want their own careers, who have valuable work to do for the world in addition to their home duties. The solution must, therefore, include elevation of housework to a professional status, which will attract competent workers. This can not be done by merely saying so. Many practical suggestions to this end have already been made in the published papers, and others are to come. It is a subject worth hard thinking and clear talking.

Women's Will for Peace

ONE need not work very hard to find out what the organized women of the country are interested in, these days. Wherever a great group of them are gathered together, it is the way to secure world peace that holds their interest and absorbs their thoughts. This was certainly true of the recent convention of the National League of Women Voters at Des Moines. It is wholly safe to predict that it will be true of the Biennial Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs soon to be held in Atlanta. All over the country groups of women—great or small—are expressing themselves in favor of one method or another of putting war out of the world—methods widely different on the surface perhaps, but all inspired by the same profound instinctive hatred on the part of the givers, the conservers of life, for its blind brutish destruction.

No other subject commands their interest so strongly or stirs them so deeply. The two great evening meetings at Des Moines were testimony—when the audiences, predominantly women, listened so eagerly to Mr. Hoover's exposition of the World Court, responded so warmly to the forcefulness of Justice Allen's challenge to outlaw war, and to Lord Robert Cecil's clear and compelling description of the League of Nations at work.

The presence of those men at such a gathering was another indication about women and their place in the world today, too. We said it in the last issue. We are impressed enough to say it again. That Secretary Hoover should choose a gathering of women for the beginning of the campaign for the World Court; that Lord Robert Cecil should go to his farthest point west in his brief tour to address a meeting of women in behalf of the League of Nations—these are very large straws that show how women are being recognized as a great force in the determination of public opinion. And women need to be reminded of it, not by way of bragging but to deepen their sense of responsibility. *It matters*—tremendously—what women think these days.

On one point in the campaign against war, at any rate, there seems to be a general agreement among organized women. The World Court. Justice Allen represents a critical attitude toward the World Court in which of course she is not alone—the belief that it does not go far enough. Doubtless among women too there are spokesmen for the utter isolationist policy. But so far as one can estimate from outstanding signs, without sure knowledge, there is a wide, strong tide of sentiment among American women for at least the World Court. The League of Women Voters has pledged active support. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has spoken for it, and will doubtless take further action next week. It remains for these American women to help translate their will into reality, to make their dream come true.

Loyalty vs. Party

LOYALTY is a word with an especial appeal to women. Women want to be loyal—their whole instinct is to be loyal, but they have learned to be wary of the appeal when it is made for a political party. To what, they query, are we asked to be loyal—to the majority opinion of our party and to definite well-defined principles or to a small group which happens to be in control of the party machinery, and to an issue espoused for partisan reasons?

The loyalty of women is often a compelling reason why they refuse to be partisan. They see the unmistakable waste, the huge cost in dollars and cents, the continued discomfort, and the loss in human happiness resulting when a political party regards a great public problem as a political pawn to be played for party advantage. The party system is an integral part of our Government. Its usefulness is beyond dispute. But sometimes its value is almost overshadowed by the evils resulting from its abuse. When public business which involves the very fundamentals of life is made the football of party politics, and is tossed back and forth in the game for years, while the public suffers and pays the bill, a woman may well question where her loyalty lies, and refuse to adopt blindly the partisan party stand.

The transportation problem in many of our cities, like that of New York, is a case in point. Subways and street cars have been crowded to the point of indecency for years,

but when plans are made to meet the problem the parties take sides for party advantage, and the solution is made to wait. In New York State the reorganization of an antiquated state government has been delayed for years as the plan has been branded variously Republican and Democratic, and is always fought by the other party. Each state has its own example. The tariff is a similar case of a national problem too fundamental to be a matter of politics. The *Woman Citizen* would like to see the entire question of the tariff taken out of politics, and vested in a tariff commission to be settled on a sound economic basis instead of being a matter of political log rolling. It is difficult today to get a statement about the tariff which has not partisan color.

President Harding was right when he said in a recent speech that the political parties have lost their hold on the great mass of people. To regain their respect and loyalty, the parties will need to have well-defined principles of fundamental government, and for leaders, courageous men and women whose first question is not where can we get a party advantage out of this, but what is for the good of the people. When the political party is rightly used, women will not need to be pleaded with to support it but will give it loyalty voluntarily.

No Arms for Sale

PRESIDENT HARDING will have the warm approbation of the great majority of people of this country in his efforts to prevent any material of war belonging to the Government from being sold where it could be used to make war in any place in the world. For some time the Government has taken the position that the United States would not sell its surplus war material to any foreign power.

The President has now written the Secretary of War: "I hope it will be the policy of the War Department not only to make no sales of war equipment to any foreign power, but that you will go further and make certain that public sales to our own citizens will be attended by proper guarantees that such supplies are not to be transferred to any foreign power."

"I would gladly waive aside any financial advantage that might attend such sales to make sure that none of our surplus equipment is employed in encouraging warfare any place in the world."

There can be no disagreement with this sentiment—indeed many of us would like to see the Government go still farther and prohibit all sales of arms or munitions by private firms to foreign powers.

The Real American Way

NEW YORK STATE is moving in two different directions at once just now—and on issues that have vastly more than local significance. On the one hand, the Lusk education laws have been doomed by Assembly and Senate. These were the laws under which teachers in the public schools were subject to examination in a sort of star chamber proceeding as to their "loyalty"—from a point of view determined not by sound Americanism but by war hysteria; and private schools had to be licensed—in the same spirit. There has been in New York a steady, determined opposition to these measures, which were felt to be a direct attack on the real freedom of speech and opinion which must be the informing spirit of true education. Their repeal will not mean, as the opposition likes to pretend, that the children of the state will be the victims of destructive propaganda, since laws already on the books are ample to protect the government and the schools. The victory is a genuine one for real Americanism, to be celebrated everywhere.

But meantime another measure that might be a cousin of the Lusk laws is menacing. This is the Clean Book bill, for the censorship of books before they are published. The

measure would condemn any whole book for any tiny section judged to be harmful to morals, and if interpreted very literally—though of course it wouldn't be—it would pretty well devastate libraries. What it would do to the whole business of publishing is obvious. We can not afford the method. No community can afford to let a little group of human beings, like all the rest of it, decide what it shall read. The community must itself be adult—exercise its own powers. To cure an evil through the development and education of public opinion is always the long way, but it leaves less havoc.

A Task at Hand

FLORIDA has not yet made a clean sweep of the peonage horrors brought to light by the death of Martin Tabert of North Dakota. But she is letting in the light fully, and some definite action seems certain.

This stir in Florida, and the recent revelation of grievous abuses in Pennsylvania's Eastern Penitentiary—these are matters for women's attention. Gradually new constructive ideals of prison control are coming to the fore, but many prisons are still beyond doubt medieval in their cruelties. The clean-up in the little city of Windsor, Vermont, a year or so ago, is a sign-post. Both men and women in the community became distressed over abominable provisions, sanitary and others, for the care of the women prisoners in the Windsor jail, and the result of a long, hard campaign was their bodily removal to the state reformatory at Rutland. Just a small sample, but a good one. Decidedly, prisons need women's housekeeping hand.

Mad Marathons

WHAT started all this mad Marathoning? Is competition getting frightened of new ways of co-operation in the world, and having a frenzy, or what? Anyhow, the whole thing is a frenzy. At the moment of writing, a knitting race is on—which has a little sense to it—but by the time this is printed the race may be in something not yet dreamed of. Worst of all is the dancing—changing a social exercise of grace and beauty (even though somewhat distorted of late years) into a disgusting spectacle, complexly revolting. "It ought to be stopped by law," one hears on all sides, and indeed the police have intervened in places, but it wouldn't be surprising to find the law lacking in provisions to cover such a grotesque novelty. Heywood Brown, of the *New York World*, has distilled the only pleasant thought we can imagine from this business. He sees in the fact that the longest lasting contestants have all been women, another puncture for the "weaker sex" theory, and ends by suggesting that maybe "biology spared men the task of bearing children because they would never have been able to stand it!"

All Together for Peace

WE spoke of many methods for bringing permanent peace. That the unity of diverse methods should be realized is desperately important. At her final lecture here Maude Royden answered a question on this point with clear vision. She had been saying that you can't build with hate; that the only way you can make anything is by loving it, that certainly women ought to understand this and apply it to the business of making a new world. The question asked was whether Miss Royden thought—given the premise—it would be possible for women to undertake that great task without accepting uncompromising pacifism as the basis. And Miss Royden, herself a convinced pacifist who has suffered for her faith, said yes. She thinks now is the time to unite all the people in the world who have a will toward peace in positive, constructive work for peace. The negative thing would be to insist on one method as the only one. This is a time, she thinks, when he that is not against us is for us.

What the American Woman Thinks

The World Court

By LUCIA AMES MEAD

Writer and lecturer, prominent in the cause of peace and active in the movement for a League of Nations.

FROM the advent of Christianity to the setting up of our republic and later the League of Nations, most great permanent movements have begun under suspicion or neglect. We do well to recall, when Senator Johnson is opposing our entrance into the Court of International Justice as advocated by President Harding, that the framers of our Constitution had only nine states at first to ratify it; the first Congress had no quorum. After starting, ten amendments were at once added. And the Supreme Court was so suspected that it met and adjourned six times before any one would trust it with a contested case.

Before Congress meets every citizen should learn the essential facts about the new Court of International Justice, just as every ninth-grade child learns the facts about our Supreme Court. Let no novice imagine that the Court is a post-war conception. Some such court has been in the minds of seers since Pierre Dubois in Dante's day proposed what other Frenchmen and Dutch, German, British and, later, American scholars have urged. All have seen that the same principle which has compelled individuals, cities and states to adjudicate their difficulties or be proclaimed criminal must eventually be applied to nations. The idea of a world court has been especially worked out by Americans from the time of William Ladd, Elihu Burritt and Charles Sumner, co-operating with Cobden, Bright and Victor Hugo in Europe, down to the time of Andrew Carnegie, and Edward Everett Hale, whose notable appeals at the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences for a Permanent International Tribunal nearly thirty years ago stimulated action of the New York Bar toward this end.

Professor Randolph in the March 10 issue of the *Woman Citizen* has admirably explained the function of the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration devised at the Hague Conference of 1899. Its first case was sent by President Roosevelt and President Diaz, and in much shorter time after its inception than that required by our Supreme Court to get its first case. But, despite its valuable accomplishments, there was need of something more permanent and regular and based on international law. Instead of a panel of judges from which

five were selected for each case of arbitration, a small body of judges meeting regularly was desired by Elihu Root, Secretary of State. When the Second Hague Conference met in 1907, he instructed Mr. Joseph Choate and our other delegates to present this idea to the forty-four nations there assembled.

The general idea was well accepted, but the prime difficulty was that with not over fifteen judges the small nations felt that they would be at great disadvantage. San Domingo wanted her own judge as much as did Great Britain.



The late Ruy Barbosa, thoughtful jurist from Brazil (who was a judge in the new Court), voiced then the feeling of the smaller states. Brazil had but 26,000,000 population, but in a hundred years she might have 100,000,000 and overtop many of the present great nations. She would not let herself be handicapped by decisions taken then. As decisions had to be practically unanimous, the choice of judges had to be postponed. Had the Court then been set up and the nations pledged to use it or even to wait for investigation and report on facts before going to war, Austria would have settled her case with Serbia and the world would have been saved the loss or mutilation or starvation of perhaps fifty million human beings.

Just as one with sound heart and lungs may die, because of lack of some other element to normal being, so, though the world may have the will to end war, it may perish if it does not have the requisite legal machinery and use it in time. Suffering nations are floundering in a morass more from lack of adequate world-organization than from any other cause. The setting up of the Permanent Court of International Justice a year ago is one of the steps toward world organization. This belated Court, planned in 1907, has not yet all the features that are desired. It has not the authority of our Supreme Court, which adjudicates between states

outlawed from warring on each other. The nations have not yet outlawed war. They are not yet ready to act and until all great nations are ready there can be no compulsion about hailing an adversary to court. The world must wait for consent.

The Court is presided over by eleven regular judges with four deputy judges. These judges are nominated by the 132 judges who are on the panel of judges of the Hague Tribunal to which we belong. It is therefore not wholly a creature of the League of Nations. Hon. Elihu Root in 1920 was invited to be a member of the advisory committee of jurists which finally formulated the plan which satisfied the small nations as to choice of judges. These eminent nominees, jurists of world-wide reputation, were elected from those presented by the members of the Council and Assembly of the League. The election was satisfactorily settled in three days in September, 1921, and for nine years, which is their term of office, there will be no further need to act. The present incumbents are from Spain, Italy, The Netherlands, Brazil, Great Britain, Cuba, Denmark, Japan, France, Switzerland and the United States. Not one represents his own country or is paid by it. Each feels his honor at stake to make careful, unbiased decisions and to win world-confidence for a Court that has waited centuries to be born—a Court to which eventually all nations may take all disputes not otherwise peacefully settled.

The statute constituting the Permanent Court of International Justice became effective by virtue of the signature and ratification by the signatory powers of a special protocol. This statute makes the Court available to states which are not members of the League but are mentioned in the annex to the Covenant. We can now use the Court, but we desire to go further, to share in the choice of judges and to pay our due share. This can be done under the statute of the Court. In presenting his request to the Senate, President Harding makes plain that such adhesion "shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations of the United States under the Covenant of the League of Nations."

There is an optional clause in the statute which permits signatories to pledge themselves definitely to refer certain classes of cases to the Court. About eighteen of the smaller nations have taken this pledge for a longer or shorter time. Naturally, it is to be desired

that all should do so. But it must be remembered that the members of the League may prefer still to use the Tribunal of Arbitration or may send their disputes to be examined and reported on by the Council of the League. This provision requires a nine-months cooling-off time. Secretary Hughes did not venture to propose to our Senate that we should sign this optional clause. He knew too well the sad experience with the Senate when the Olney-Pauncefote treaty was signed in 1897 and, later, when Secretary Hay in vain attempted to secure a series of arbitration treaties. There is nothing to hinder our taking an advanced step later when a less suspicious Senate is ready to take a really forward step to bind us to substitute law for the anarchic state which today permits us legally to go to war whenever we please, if we have signed no special treaty to the contrary.

Among those who hesitate to support our entrance into the Court are Senator Borah and Mr. Raymond Robins, both haters of war and making earnest efforts to have it outlawed. Mr. Robins affirms that the Court does not have essentially primary and compulsory jurisdiction. He argues that not until the League of Nations formally outlaws war and not until the Court's jurisdiction has been very greatly broadened should it be accepted. How there can be an outlawry of war that shall be effective until the great nations now outside the League are admitted to it or unite with the League in a genuine world conference, it would be hard to say. No nations in the League will outlaw war without the co-operation of Russia, Turkey and the United States. Is the United States itself ready to outlaw war? Shall we refuse to take a little step now because we can not take the next step?

The whole point of our entrance now into the Court as an elector of judges is its psychological effect. Evidently we must creep before we can walk. If we can not do this very little thing to help carry out the overwhelming desire of the American people to fulfill in some measure the wise plans of our great thinkers for a century, what can we do? Are we to be befogged and fooled from lack of knowledge of just what is asked, and led to believe that in some mysterious way we are tying ourselves up to something dangerous? Senator Borah is trying to be open-minded. He says he wants us to enter the Court provided that it is a "bona fide court and relieved of the political domination of Europe." The Court which began work last summer has handed down four decisions and is at work on others. It has come to stay. It is absolutely without political domination. Its judge, chosen from the United States, is one of our most eminent jurists, whom we are proud to see there.

President Harding needs enthusiastic

support for his proposal from every progressive voter before the elements of reaction can do their vicious work and befog the public's mind.

Mrs. Dugan on Bootlegging

By ELLIS MEREDITH

Here's another Dugan, by the creator thereof—well-known writer and social worker, formerly a director of the Anti-Saloon League in the District of Columbia.

"MAGGIE, did ye see th' piece in th' paper about all thim laws th' states is havin' enacted against th' sale av bad liquor?" asked Nellie O'Bryan.

Mrs. Dugan took the last three pieces off the line and gathered up her clothes-basket. "Yes, I seen ut," she said. "Come on in; it looks like it would rain."

Nellie followed her into the small, shabby kitchen, and Maggie turned the clothes out on the oil-cloth-covered table and began to sprinkle and fold them.

"My cousin, fwat married a New York polis-man," continued Nellie, "says th' legislature up there has adopted a resolution sayin' th' Eighteenth Amindmint is hereby suspended in th' great Empire Shtate."

"I dinna about th' resolution," said Mrs. Dugan. "but I see some wan has



introduced a bill makin' th' sale or gift av p'izen hooch murder if ye die afther dhrinkin ut. I think th' lawyers dhrew up that bill an' most av th' ithers. All or most they'll do is to make business fer th' lawyer an' th' courrts."

"But don't ye think somethin' should be did?" cried Nellie. "Sure 'tis awful, th' way th' bootleggers is carryin' on th' saloon business."

"Yes, I think somethin' should be did," answered Maggie, "but they ar're makin' th' same owld mistake that always has been made. It ain't th' bootlegger they shud be gettin' afther, but th' man that makes th' bootlegger—th' highly respectable, more or liss rich man that makes bootleggin' so profitable a poor divvle is willin' to take all kind av risks fer th' money there is in ut. It ain't th' poor, d'ye mind, Nellie. At from five dollars a dhrink up th' poor man has no ch'ice but to be sober an' moril, much as he'd like to be other-

wise. No sir, th' folks that makes bootleggin' profitable is all well off, or at laste they would be, if they knew fwim they was well off, an' didn't go takin' chances of goin' blind, or losin' their minds or givin' their families a chance to collect life insurance."

"But how would ye get all thim folks?" asked Nellie. "There must be a lot av thim."

"There's ways," said Mrs. Dugan darkly. "A better law than any av thim I've seen would be wan that would relieve insurance companies from payin' on th' policies av folks that commits suicide be th' hooch road. Manny a man that's willin' to take a chance on himself would take none on lavin' his wife an' childher hard-up—yes, I know I said 'twas th' well-off, but there's manny a family that lives well whiles th' pverider is wid thim that has little stowed away if he should be tuk. But I don't think it's more laws we do be needin'."

"Well, we need somethin' mighty bad," said Nellie.

"Bootleggin' could be shopped in this town in ten days if th' polis could have popular sintimint back av thim, if th' courrts would shop lettin' men off that has a pull, an' if th' pillory could be set up fer thim that buys th' stuff."

"Th' pillory!" said Nellie aghast. "But ain't there somethin' in th' constichution agin crool an' onusual punishments?"

"Well, I wasn't thinkin' about a platform wid a boord on it wid holes for people's heads—'twud take too much timber," added Mrs. Dugan. "But there is a much more better pillory ner that iver was. I'd print th' names av all th' patrons av th' bootleggers in all th' papers. I'd fine thim enough to pay fer printin' th' names an' kapin' thim on th' front page fer as long as an ardnary jail sintince would last. Anny paper that refused to print thim, at regular rates, or suppressed anny av thim would fall undher suspicion av bein' accessory. How would I get thim? Ivery time annybody was caught wid th' goods he'd sthay in jail till he towld where he got ut, an' as ye know from th' papers ivery bootlegger has a list av regular customers. He would sthay there till he give it up, if 'twas not found."

"But shuppose th' bootlegger wouldn't give it up?" asked Nellie.

"Yez have niver been in jail, Nellie," answered her friend. "Had yez, ye would not ast that foolish question. Jails ar're monotonous at bist an' mighty onplisint at worst. If ye knew no infloonce could git ye out, an' was a reckless divvle, fwich all bootleggers is, afther about three days av solitary confinemint wid a few hours av th' dark cell, ye'd be sayin': 'Fwat will I be bidin' here for, protectin' th' good

(Continued on page 26)

The Woman Voter

(This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.)

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Greetings from Dona Bertha

DONA BERTHA LUTZ, that radiant spirit whom none of the League women who attended the Baltimore Convention will ever forget, sent a message to Mrs. Park for the Des Moines convention, and as it came too late to be delivered, it is given here. Doña Bertha writes from the *Asociación Pan-Americana de Mujeres*, of which she is vice-president for South America, and says:

"I know the time is drawing near for the annual convention of the League of Women Voters which I have read is to be held in Des Moines this year. It would be quite impossible, short of the most black-souled ingratitude, to let that pass without a word of greeting from the Pan American Association and its South American branch.

"We owe our very existence to the last convention of the National League of Women Voters and their generous extension of it to their very needful Latin-American sisters. It will be a holy day in our hearts. And not only do we owe the foundation of a Pan American Association of Women, which to some of us is of the most vital importance in considering the great problems of our century, but also the stimulus that came to the women of all the countries there represented; the founding of national associations with the same ideals, of branches of these national associations and subdivisions of those. As for the delegates, we have got so many wonderful returns for the opportunity given us. We have learned, each in her own way and in accordance with her needs, so many more things and ideas than we could ever attempt to tell; and we can only thank the National League of Women Voters and the great American women for all they gave us by trying to pass it on.

"Mrs. Catt's visit is the last but not the least of the great gifts that South America owes to the Pan American Conference in Baltimore. She will be able to tell you on her return how things stand in the different countries and all that she did for them. I can see from the difference in Brazil after her passage how very much it did mean. I will only tell you that I know that soon in all those countries we shall have auxiliaries of the Pan American Association.

"But I am writing not only on behalf of the Pan American Association of Women but also of the Brazilian branch, the *Federacao Brasileira das Ligas pelo Progresso Feminino* (the Brazilian Federation of Leagues for the Advancement of Women), for it is really already a federation, with three state leagues and some incipient municipal leagues, the latest of which is tucked away in a little town in the desert where we did not even know that women read and knew about the

woman's movement, about the National League of Women Voters, and Baltimore. I tell you of this instance to show you how the seed you have sown in Baltimore is bearing fruit even in the inland desert zone of Brazil.

"It is in behalf of all those women, those who live in cities and those who live in the lost corners of Brazil, in the name of all South American women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Amazon to the Andes, on behalf of the women's associations already filiated, on that of our new Brazilian Suffrage Alliance, that is going to start educational citizen-work and carry on the traditions of the National League of Women Voters, of all these, that I send you and the National League of Women Voters our most deep and sisterly greetings and most heartfelt thanks. May you, the Baltimore women, and the National League of Women Voters and its members always prosper and be blessed."

Campaigning at Long Range

THE following entertaining tale comes from New York and is a true story, though the name of the candidate and the place of her candidacy have been most carefully disguised:

It all happened to a lady who, if she had had her choice, would be busy all day with her family and her friends and her flowers and the county orphanage, and it began with yielding to a regional director who has a way with her, and who made Mrs. Clark an officer in the League of Women Voters before she knew it. The next step was going as a delegate to her party's convention at the request of the local leader. If everything was well with her household, she had planned that on the way back she would see a school friend who had been out of her orbit for years, and it was here that a telegram from her husband reached her—

"Come home at once. Primary election Tuesday."

Now, it takes a somewhat cultivated taste in politics to care deeply about primaries, and although the convention had done much for Mrs. Clark, she did not yet feel any particular concern as to the primary election. But George was evidently bothered. Perhaps something was wrong with the children and he was hiding it. She tossed her things into her bag and caught the next train. The relief on her husband's face as she stepped from the train was so evident that her heart sank. Something must be wrong with the children!

"Well, I have had a time," he announced before she could question. "Why didn't you come right back and attend to your campaign?"

"My campaign?"

"Yes, of course."

"But I'm not running for anything."

"Yes, you are. You are running for councilman for this district."

"But I'm not. I never heard of it. You can't put people on a ticket without their consent. Even I know that much about politics."

"You're on all right," laughed her husband as he helped her into the car. "If you don't believe it, you can read what the papers have been saying about you. They're on your desk."

The children were waiting, all of them outdoors without sweaters or hats as their mother noticed, but she had time for no more than noticing.

"Well, we're glad you're back!" stated the youngest severely. She had left him a very small boy of ten, but in the week he had grown astoundingly. He was dignified and car-

ried responsibility. "We can't run this campaign all alone, you know."

"Say, mother, you're not going to let 'em beat you?" demanded John, the studious son, anxiously.

"Beat her? Well, not when she's here," put in Elsie, who has golden curls and had played with her doll secretly a year longer than the other girls.

"You see you have to run. You can't disappoint the children," her husband called back laughingly as he drove the car to the garage.

Mrs. Clark did not recognize her writing-table. The pink enamel desk-set that had been her joy was hidden beneath a mountain of letters, papers, fliers, ballots. Elsie took her hat and coat and John put her bag in the closet.

"Don't bother about us, Mumsy, until this is over," he advised. "We're all right. You have just got to pull this off, you know."

It began to be evident to Mrs. Clark that things had been happening in Middlesex in her absence. Her own face stared at her from the front page of a newspaper and she skimmed the column biography. Her husband came in as she finished the laudatory description.

"Whoever did it, do you suppose?" she demanded.

He looked a trifle sheepish.

"You don't mean you told them to say all that?"

"Well, they were saying all sorts of things about you. I had to do something in self-defense. Don't you like it?"

She laughed, "I need my little dog to tell me if I am I. I even begin to think I'd make a good official."

Before she could begin at the pile on the desk, the county leader was in the library. They were friendly neighbors but Mrs. Clark faced him accusingly.

"What does all this mean?"

"What mean?"

"Why, my running for the council?"

"I asked you and you said 'yes.'"

"Never! It's the last thing in the world I'd do."

"My dear lady! But I asked you when I asked you to go as a delegate."

Mrs. Clark shook her head. "I never heard you, and what are we to do now?"

"Why, we'll fight it out. You know, of course, that by some blunder, your name is not on the ballot, so I'm afraid you won't be bothered by having to serve, but we'll do our best."

No, Mrs. Clark didn't want to be a councilman. She didn't want to be anything but a very comfortable and busy and useful homemaker as she always had been; but that unexplained oversight at the printer's awoke something new in her.

"All right, we'll fight," she said, "only when we win I'm afraid you'll be sorry you ever asked me, because you know I shall take the business of councilman seriously, and we may not always agree."

The leader was not worried; the event was too unlikely.

The small boy didn't appear at all at luncheon the day before election. He was in his class, however, in the afternoon. The candidate found time enough to assure herself of that. He arrived late for dinner, triumphant.

"I got a ride with the butcher to the primary teacher's. She's been home sick and she lives an awful ways out, that's why I couldn't get home at noon. But I've seen 'em all now."

"All who?" asked his father.

"All the teachers in town and the school janitors and furnace men," he answered hastily between mouthfuls. "They're all going to vote for you, Mother. I got hold of most of their relations, too."

Mrs. Clark stared at her baby, speechless.

"My marks won't be so high this month, but you'll have to excuse it. It takes a lot of time to see folks, you know. You have to wait around for 'em to keep 'em good natured," and he held up his empty plate. "I haven't had anything to eat since breakfast, Father. Cut it thick!"

That blank space on the ballot had a curious psychological

effect on others besides the unwilling candidate. Ballots and pencils were in greater demand at the Middlesex Court House than in all the history of the primaries. This sudden interest in their civic duties disquieted folk who like their politics untroubled. It was whispered about that women were writing in Mrs. Clark's name, and not women alone. Irritated voters were continually calling from the booths to have pencils sharpened.

When the ballots were counted that night, it was found that Middlesex had elected a woman to its council by a majority that ran far ahead of the ticket and on many ballots hers was the only name marked. The Clark family had sat up for the returns. The youngest drew a deep sigh.

"There, that's done," he said, as he kissed his mother a bit sleepily, but he was awake enough to add, as he paused at the door, "Now, you can make angel cake for our supper, can't you?"

The Sheppard-Towner Act

THE definitive statement of the Maternity and Infancy Law is Dorothy Kirchwey Brown's 73-page pamphlet, "The Case for Acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner Act," which the National League has just published. Mrs. Brown has omitted nothing that should have been said and she has made her detailed, carefully documented study of the reasons why such a law is needed, why it is sound, why it is not an innovation but wholly in accord with established precedent and why it should be adopted by every state, exceedingly interesting reading for the layman. Every library in the country will want the pamphlet and every woman who is interested in children, or in League work in general, or in clear and compelling methods of exposition, will do well to order it at once. Type, paper, arrangement, and all other technical details of make-up and printing are admirable, and a chart analyzing three acts of Congress giving grants-in-aid to the states adds unique value. The price of the booklet is fifty cents and the edition is a limited one.

Since the tally of states which have accepted the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Law was given, in the issue of March 24, a baker's dozen have been added to the list of legislatures which have seen the light and done the right. The new states are Tennessee, North Dakota, Missouri, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Ohio, West Virginia, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Iowa, making an imposing thirty-six in all. Among the states which have accepted, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Delaware, and Minnesota added their signatures to the brief filed by Kentucky, as *amicus curiae* (friend of the court), in the suit brought by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the Federal Board and the Secretary of the Treasury praying that the act be declared unconstitutional and that payment of money to states be stopped. Pennsylvania has filed a supplementary brief.

The oral argument was made by Solicitor General Beck for the government April 30, and argument began on that day in a suit to the same end brought by Harriet A. Frothingham, of Massachusetts, which came up from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the District Court of Appeals.

How to Change Your Senator

A League which has tried it contributes the following account of how the League idea of the right kind of candidate works.

THE nominee for state senator was not interested in any of the bills about which the women voters of his district were concerned. He had voted consistently against welfare measures throughout his political career, a procedure of which the wisdom was proved by his continuance in office.

The League of Women Voters, however, did not see it that way. It started with a committee made up of members of both parties, all convinced that the district needed a more up-to-date representative. A corner window, conveniently empty, was the first weapon. Everyone stopped before that constantly changing show; but whatever the attraction which

first caught the eye, no one failed to perceive the real information set forth in that window—the record of the nominee of the controlling party in that district for senator, just his record. Members of both parties had a chance to read the same record in the fliers distributed by the bi-partisan committee, and street meetings left no corner of the district uninformed as to the reasons for the campaign which had come as an unpleasant surprise to those who for so many years had carried on the political affairs of that section of the city.

The opposition candidate went in by a large majority and though the defeated senator was no more interested in welfare legislation than he had been, his attention had certainly been drawn to his women constituents. Of course, the result was a fluke. Such a thing happened now and then in politics but it wouldn't happen again. The women had been victims of the winning party but it would not be able to hold them through a second contest of the kind. The women were diabolically clever, but oh, so dishonest! Such were the reflections of the vanquished, and the senator was put up again by his party.

The window display for that campaign was short and irritatingly to the point. It stated the questions still at issue and added that these were the points on which Mr. Blank was defeated at the last election. The voters read, laughed, remembered, and defeated him again.

The senator elected at the second election is a prominent figure in the legislature, and so content is his district, that he ran well ahead of his ticket in a year when his party went down to defeat. The League's victory has had a marked effect on the type of candidate put up for the assembly. The grade of candidates is higher. When one party leader was considering a certain candidate, he came to the chairman of the League to win her support. "You will lose the election if you put up that man," she said. "He's not strong enough to carry this district today," and sure enough, he wasn't. He ran behind his ticket and the opposing party went in.

In that district, the leaders of both parties are members of the League, attend meetings, and before action on plans, ask what the feeling of the League will be. One other result of these two campaigns is of interest to students of politics as it is. The defeated senator no longer runs for office. He doesn't need to, because he has been given a fine, fat, prominent position in the federal service.

The Woman's Bureau

(A working girl of Toledo contributes this clear account of why adequate appropriation for the support of the Woman's Bureau is favored by the League.)

A WOMAN'S BUREAU in the Department of Labor was established in the year 1920, with a director and assistant director, and an appropriation of \$40,000 for the first two years. This was increased to \$75,000 and this year they are operating with \$100,000. The duty of this bureau is to formulate standards and policies for the effective employment of women workers, and to improve working conditions, thus increasing their efficiency.

We have approximately eight and one-half million women workers in the United States. To carry on the Bureau's work the director has an appropriation of \$100,000. Dividing our nation into forty-eight states, again subdividing into districts and perhaps again into cities, you see the amount allotted to each is so small that it makes effective work almost impossible. Compare this appropriation with any one of your local municipal divisions which has an amount as great or greater to carry on the local work than has the Woman's Bureau for the nation. It is a matter of record that the city of Toledo in the year 1921 spent much more than this for coal and food alone. This was because of unemployment and the low wages paid, which did not provide the absolute necessities for the families.

It must be made impossible for any reason to make women workers who are an equally important factor in the family support, aids to lowering standards of wages, hours, or in

any way destroying the best interests of industrial workers.

To help keep this \$100,000 appropriation and to increase it in succeeding years it will be necessary to have men or women in Congress who are in complete sympathy with the problems of the woman industrial worker. When the budget comes up for discussion and passage they must have an understanding of the importance of women's work and its conditions. They must have an understanding that the protection of the health of women is vitally important and these things must be considered if we expect effective co-operation. While working for better conditions we must also work for the better education of our members of Congress that they may consider the discussion of the budget one of the most vital questions.

North Carolina's Policewoman

PROGRESSIVE Greensboro, although not the largest city in the state, is the first in North Carolina to have a policewoman appointed by the city council. Miss Louise Alexander, an attorney, and state chairman of the North Carolina League of Woman Voters, holds the position and is certainly the first woman in North Carolina, and probably in the whole South, to wear a police officer's star.

Although a real officer and the possessor of a shiny badge (proportioned for the use of a six-foot-two policeman) Miss Alexander does not arrest offenders. Her work is an inside job. She is head of the Bureau of Identification and takes and classifies fingerprints. She also has charge of all correspondence regarding criminals and is compiling a civil service code governing the appointment of policemen for her city.

Perhaps the most important phase of her work from a woman's standpoint is the preliminary examination she gives women under arrest, trying to get at the bottom of their offenses and so simplifying the handling of such cases when they finally appear in the city court. On a small scale, there come under arrest in Greensboro the classes of women offenders seen in larger cities. Many are the girls, restless and dissatisfied with home conditions, who have come to Greensboro from the country or from other towns, wandered about in search of employment, failed to find it, and are therefore shining marks for any kind of trouble. Often a little judicious questioning by another woman and a little sympathy will draw out the whole story; and a further interest, to the extent of securing work and comfortable, respectable living quarters, may make it possible to dispose of the case without sending it on to the city court. This is especially true of first offenders.

Greensboro's new policewoman has had few idle moments since her appointment. She finds her job interesting in the great variety of the cases with which it brings her in contact; valuable to her as a lawyer, because of the training it gives in criminal practice, and significant because to her it seems the nucleus of a future women's court.

Leagues and League Workers

THE qualifications for a woman leader in civic work were defined by Mrs. Parker Maddux, president of the San Francisco League, in a talk at the Des Moines convention, as: respect for a complete knowledge of facts as a basis of activity ("Too many people," she explained, "jump at conclusions and then waste their time trying to rationalize their own point of view"); a scholarly attitude as a basis of judgment ("There are two grave dangers that beset even eager women—sentimentality and susceptibility to propaganda"); an impersonal approach as a basis of argument ("Personalities do creep into the most high-minded groups and personal animosities obscure high aims"); and the broadest human perspective as a basis of discrimination ("We still distort relative values; instead of keeping our eyes on the big vision of human progress we still allow a near-sightedness of group consciousness or race prejudice or organization pride to blur the only possible ideal—a better world because there are better people in it.")

THE Kentucky League held its second annual convention in Louisville, April 27-28, and presented a program as interesting as it was helpful. The president of the University of Kentucky discussed the state's election laws and suggested changes, the chairmen of state central committees talked on problems of practical politics, and reports of the Des Moines convention were read. Justice Florence Allen, of the Ohio supreme bench, gave one of her crystal-clear talks on qualifications not sex as a basis for candidacy for public office, and Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the National League Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, and third vice-president, as well, told the assembled League women what women can do for international peace. Miss Morgan spoke on the thirtieth at a League luncheon in Memphis, at the Indiana state League convention in Indianapolis on May 1, and before the Missouri League in St. Louis, on the following day.

THE April *Bulletin* of the Illinois League has a demonstration lesson on the proportional representation plan of voting, with sample ballots to be marked according to instructions and sent to Professor L. D. White, of the University of Chicago. The persons to be voted for are delegates to a conference the United States is assumed to be party to, held to study the international situation with a view to arriving at an agreement which will render war unlikely in the future. Five delegates are to be chosen from a ticket which includes Jane Addams, Tasker H. Bliss, William E. Borah, William J. Bryan, Eugene V. Debs, Samuel Compers, Herbert Hoover, Charles E. Hughes, Henry C. Lodge, J. P. Morgan, Oscar Underwood, and Woodrow Wilson. The Marion Township League (Jasper County, Indiana) has had a demonstration of proportional representation made before it by Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, district chairman.

DR. ANNA PARKER, field secretary of the New Hampshire League, has contributed to the discussion of changing or abolishing the poll tax, an exhaustive study of the tax in all the states, which the *Concord Monitor*, of April 4, printed. New Hampshire has been exacting a poll tax of five dollars from every voter, three dollars of it the figure at which poll tax was set in 1919 and the rest a special poll tax to cover the state soldiers' bonus, for which fewer soldiers have applied than was expected.

MRS. CARINA C. WARRINGTON, whose talk "Past Results" at the Des Moines convention was as helpful as her pamphlet, "What Has Been Done," gave an address on "Woman's Participation in Government" at the four-day school of citizenship which the Tippecanoe County (Indiana) League and Purdue University held in Lafayette, April 17-20. The other speakers in the course were from the department of history and economics of the university.

MISSOURI League women came to the national convention jubilant over the passage of the bill for 50-50 representation in their state. Miss Marie Ames, representative of the Missouri Women's Legislative Committee, presented to the governor, while the bill was awaiting signature, a cleverly painted pen with these lines:

"Fifty-fifty has not died
So to you, dear Governor Hyde,
We present this pen so nifty
With which to sign our fifty-fifty."

THE Prudential Committee of the Yale Corporation has invited the Connecticut League to hold its next school of citizenship in the autumn of this year at New Haven with the co-operation of the university, and the League has accepted. The tentative dates set are October 24-27 and though plans as well are still tentative, Miss Mary Bulkley, chairman of the League's Citizenship Department, announces that men as well as women will be welcomed to the school sessions.

"JANITORS, GARAGES, OR NURSES—Which?" is the arresting title of an article in the pre-election number of the *League Bulletin* (Missouri). In 1922, St. Louis spent in round numbers, \$120,000 for the City Hall janitors, \$98,000 for the municipal garage, and only \$51,000 for the Municipal Nurses' Board, and the St. Louis League thinks it every citizen's duty to take stock of the situation.

CITIZENSHIP will be added this year to the subjects summer students may enroll for on Columbia Heights. Dr. Raymond Moley, director of the Cleveland Foundation, has been appointed associate professor of government, at Barnard College, and will serve on the League committee under whose auspices Barnard will offer a summer course beginning July 16 and ending July 28.

THE March *Bulletin* of the Illinois League gives League women full information as to how state, senate and house bills can be obtained, and offers to send lists of the committee appointments of members of the legislature. "Where to Ask" will be valuable for reference to all women interested in state legislation in Illinois.

THE Newark (New Jersey) League is co-operating with other organizations of women in a project for securing a women's building which will provide suitable quarters for business and professional women, adequate headquarters for various local and state organizations, and thoroughly modern recreational advantages for women.

A PETITION has been presented by the Ohio County (West Virginia) League to the state legislature asking that slot-machines be abolished on the ground that such machines are "gambling devices and therefore a detriment to our city and state and a menace to the youth therein."

MRS. JOHN M. KENNY, president of the Tennessee League, has ordered no fewer than one hundred copies of the pamphlet "Know Your Town" for use in the departments of citizenship in the local Leagues of her state. Mrs. Kenny says of the booklet, "I think it is the best thing that has yet been published by our organization."

THE Illinois Voters' *Handbook*, originally published in 1914 by Mrs. Belle Goodman, of Champaign, has been republished by the Champaign County League to meet the needs of busy Illinois women who may not be "familiar with some of the essential facts concerning our state and natural government."

AN interesting supplement to "Know your own town" study was the "count your blessings" program recently given by the El Paso (Texas) League at which the city's features that should be advertised were described—and El Paso has enough to make the program pleasantly long.

THE Cincinnati Library Trustees have granted the local League permission to use branch libraries for lectures on citizenship. Mrs. Julian Pollack appeared before the trustees to urge their use and to explain the purposes of the League, and her request, which had been refused before because the trustees understood the League to be a party promoting women politicians, was immediately favored.

THE first woman to head a municipal department in Albany is Mrs. Elizabeth V. Colbert, League leader in the Second Assembly District, who has been appointed registrar of vital statistics for the state capital.

MISS ETELKA ROCKENBACH, whose talk and display of League advertising was a conspicuous feature of the Des Moines convention, repeated her success at the convention of the Indiana League in Indianapolis, May 1-3.

World News About Women

To Be at Rome

THE National League of Women Voters will have a goodly representation at the Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to be held in Rome May 12-19. On the list, which has only recently been announced, will be found some old friends of *Citizen* readers:

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the League, heads the delegates and will give at the Congress a summary of the League's accomplishments since its organization in 1920. The others are Mrs. James Paige, of Minneapolis, member of the Minnesota legislature, who will take part in a symposium of women members of various parliaments; Mrs. John Jay O'Connor, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the League's committee on Child Welfare; Mrs. Ann Webster, chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee; Mrs. James Morrison, of Chicago; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, of New York; Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, Kansas; Miss Caroline Roberts, of Baltimore; Mrs. Craig Miller, of Marshall, Michigan; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, of New York; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, head of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of New York; and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Park, Mrs. Paige and Mrs. Pinchot were appointed, at the Des Moines Convention last month, to visit the different countries of Europe in order to ascertain actual conditions.

A New Duty in Germany

THE German National Council of Women is giving instructions in every community to educate women in their new duties as jurors—a privilege only recently granted the women of Germany.

News of Holland

IN spite of the fact that Holland has discriminated against women for judicial positions, they are admitted to the highest posts in the Dutch Civil Service. And further, the number of women holding such posts has been steadily gaining.

A Woman Bank President

IN the heart of the farming district, Lidgerwood, North Dakota, is a bank with a woman president. In 1901 Miss M. O. Movius, the president, was assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Lidgerwood. The next step was to eliminate the word "assistant," which she soon did. In 1916 the presi-

dent and principal founder of the bank died, and Miss Movius—then active manager—stepped into the vacancy. And the interesting though not surprising fact is that it is still a thriving organization with steadily increasing deposits.

After a Year

REGULAR *Citizen* readers will remember that not quite a year ago, Mrs. J. H. Stoner was elected mayor of Cokeville, Wyoming. Throughout the year she has held to her original platform of law enforcement, and Cokeville has become a much better community. Its citizens say they are enthusiastic over the results, and Mrs. Stoner is enthusiastic enough about the work to stand for re-election in May.

Mme. Vikova-Kunevicka

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA has recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of Mme. Vikova-Kunevicka, a pioneer feminist and the first woman to be elected to the Bohemian Diet, in 1902. Mme. Vikova made her debut through her novel "Revolt"—a passionate plea for the emancipation of women and their equality with men.

Orchestras and Women

THE *Citizen* has discussed at some length the discrimination shown against women in orchestras, citing two or three exceptions in the country. We are, therefore, interested to learn from the *Vote* that Madame Dorothy Kennard has conducted Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" at Brighton, England. She is the first woman to conduct a full performance of oratorio, with orchestra as well as choir. And it might be well to add that Madame Kennard trained the choir herself.

Also the Sheffield Teachers' Operatic Society has appointed a woman—Miss Eva Rich—as its musical director.

Jewish Women Discuss Refugees

FOUR delegates of the Council of Jewish Women of America have arrived in Vienna, where this body has called an American-European Conference of Jewish Women, to meet May 6-11. This Conference will discuss means for solving the problems of the thousands of women and children migrant refugees compelled to go from country to country seeking permanent home. The delegates include Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris of Bradford, Pa., First Vice-President of the National Council of Women of the United States; Mrs.

Alexander Kohut of New York, Chairman of the Council's Committee on Reconstruction; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger of New York City, Executive Secretary of the Council of Jewish Women; and Miss Cecilia Razovsky of New York, Secretary of the Council's Department of Immigrant Aid.

A Practical President

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, South Dakota, incorporated a novel experiment in their Home Economics Department. In order to comply with the Smith-Hughes Act, college graduates must have several months' experience in actually conducting a household before they are allowed to teach Home Economics in the state high schools. This raised the question of where the opportunity for such experience could be found, and as a solution E. D. Kohlstedt, president of the University, offered his own home. For two months he and his family were guests in their home—and the state was satisfied.

The League of Nations School

THE school for speakers conducted during the week of April 21-28 in New York City under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association and the Woman's Pro-League Council, was a great success. Every day the registration averaged more than one hundred pupils, and the greatest enthusiasm was shown. Some of the speakers were Professor Manley O. Hudson, Professor Charles Zueblin, Mr. Hamilton Holt, Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

To Canada's Credit

THE Canadian Government chose a woman—Miss Violet Markham—to represent it at the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization, at Geneva, April 10. The significance lies in the fact that Miss Markham is the first woman to be a member of the Governing Body. Incidentally, she is recognized as an international authority on problems of women's employment.

THE first university undergraduate school of nursing in the United States is to be established at Yale, with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

AN American girl of fifteen, Marsue Burrows, of New York, according to a cable to the *New York World*, has had two miniatures accepted at the Paris Salon and is the youngest exhibitor ever on record there.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

AMONG the measures to come before the Biennial Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlanta, May 7-11 are: The child labor amendment, the uniform marriage and divorce amendment, the education and public welfare bill, restricted immigration and provision for a federal prison for women. Besides, the Council is expected to go on record for the establishment of an international court of justice for the promotion of permanent peace, for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics, and for legislation for Indian welfare.

"Women as a Spiritual Force" will be the Convention slogan.

THE playing up of our own business in discussion sessions at the Atlanta Council is rather a new experiment and one that ought to prove of help to club and state presidents," writes Mrs. Thomas G. Winter in outlining in collaboration with Mrs. George Minot Baker the program for the coming convention. "Questions for the question box (covering club work) are coming in from all over the country and I am going to sort and select the most vital. Mrs. George Minot Baker, of Concord, Mass., as chairman of program, will conduct the question box."

THE official opening of the Council will be on Monday evening, with the President, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, and Mrs. B. M. Boykin, of Atlanta, president of the hostess club, presiding. . . . Community singing will open each morning session. . . . The work of the various departments will fill Tuesday and Wednesday, with eminent speakers from all over the country on the program. Among these is Mrs. Horace Mann Towner, wife of Senator Towner, the new governor of Porto Rico. Mrs. Towner, whose resignation will be tendered at Atlanta owing to her removal to Porto Rico, is coming to the States especially to present her program urging the forwarding of world peace, and incidentally to this, the study of world conditions and the establishment of friendly relations between women of different countries.

THURSDAY and Friday of the convention week will be largely devoted to important business concerning finances, national headquarters, resolutions and to round table discussions.

AREPORT of National Garden Week will be made Friday evening by Mrs. John D. Sherman and climaxing the convention will be Mrs. Winter's address, "Spiritual Forces."

Delegates will spend Saturday, May 12th, at the Tallulah Falls Industrial School and Sunday, May 13th, at Chattanooga, Tenn., where the Tennessee Federation is keeping open house.

MRS. WALLACE REID, wife of the late film star, is launching a national crusade against the drug evil in which she seeks the cooperation of every state federation of women's clubs. The campaign will be financed from the proceeds of a film Mrs. Reid is making. Clubs willing to help are asked to write to Miss Ruth Sterry, secretary of the Los Angeles Anti-Narcotic League, Box 617, Los Angeles.

MRS. B. M. BOYKIN, president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, and chairman of the Better Films Committee in the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, has been instrumental in placing a moving-picture machine in the Georgia Training School for Girls, near Atlanta. Mrs. Boykin, whose work for better movies has been outstanding, and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, former chairman of Citizenship Training in the General Federation, were among a selected group invited to attend the annual luncheon in New York of the National Board of Review and the National Better Films Committee.

A BEAUTIFUL and inspiring program for the celebration of Citizenship Day on July 4th has been written by Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon at the request of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, chairman of the department of American Citizenship. Mrs. Bacon has dedicated the program to Mrs. Pennybacker.

The leading characters in the ceremony are Columbia, Justice, Liberty, and Opportunity, while historical figures, the American Legion, a choir and a leader for ritual responsive reading form a background. The action is the symbolic reception by Columbia of the young men and women who have reached twenty-one and the foreign born. Copies may be obtained after May 7 by writing to the General Federation of Women's Clubs headquarters, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In Reply to Mrs. Hooper

The letter that follows is from Mrs. Frank Putnam, Chairman of the National Woman's Party in Wisconsin, written in answer to criticism by Mrs. Ben Hooper of statements in Mrs. Putnam's article on the Wisconsin Equality Law.

MRS. HOOPER, in the *Woman Citizen* of March 24, commenting upon my brief discussion of the Wisconsin equal rights law, says: "Mrs. Putnam gives a false impression in a number of details." She questions my statement that—

"Women speaking for the Wisconsin Women's Progressive Association, the Business and Professional Women's organization, the League of Women Voters, the Consumers League, the state association of Catholic women's clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Polish Housewives Association advocated the bill at hearings of both Senate and Assembly and elsewhere."

Mrs. Hooper goes so far as to concede that "women members of all of these organizations may have spoken for the bill," but she insists that they "were unauthorized to represent their organizations." "I know," she states, "they were not authorized to represent the League of Women Voters, for I was State President at the time."

Mrs. Hooper further (and somewhat ungallantly, since she is one of the beneficiaries of the Equal Rights law), casts doubt upon my statement that "in November, 1921, the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs created a committee to study the results of the Equal Rights law"; that the Consumers League and the League of Women Voters and other organizations were represented in the membership of this committee, and that the committee, after a year's study of the law, reported that it had "worked for a greater degree of justice and greater equality of women with men than they had before the passage of the law." Again, Mrs. Hooper insists the League of Women Voters could not have been represented on the committee, since she was still State President of the League, and "we appointed no members of the committee to study the blanket law."

Mrs. Hooper's statements imply a belief that she alone, as State President, had authority to speak for the League of Women Voters. This belief obviously was not shared by the Dane County League of Women Voters when it had a luncheon, attended, as I was informed, by nearly 100 members, and voted its endorsement of the equal rights bill then pending. We who were actively working for the bill did not question the truthfulness of the women, members of all of the organizations named in my article published March 10, when they appeared with us before Senate and Assembly committees and pleaded for the bill as members of their several organizations. Among them were:

Mrs. Williard Bleyer of Madison, representing the Dane County League of Women Voters; Mrs. L. A. Kahlenberg, State Legislative Chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters; Mrs. John Hazelwood, representing the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, representing the Consumers League, and many others who could be named did space permit.

Mrs. Hooper was not among the supporters of the bill. We had no aid from her. This fact sufficiently explains her evident want of acquaintance with that which took place. Mrs. Hooper, or any other who may be interested, can obtain from Miss Irma Hochstein, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wisconsin, a copy of the Report of the Wisconsin Women's Committee, created by the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, upon the equal rights law. This committee was organized by Mrs. Lillian H. Kahlenberg, State Legislative Chairman of the Federation of Women's

Clubs. Its membership included:

Miss Catherine Corscot of Madison, the American Association of University Women; Mrs. Lillian Kahlenberg of Madison, the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Elizabeth Kading of Watertown, Wisconsin's Women's Progressive Association; Miss B. C. Crowe of Madison, the State Consumers League; Mrs. Edna E. Chynoweth of Madison, the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Jennie Turner of Madison, the Wisconsin League of Women Voters; Miss Irma Hochstein of Madison, the Madison Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Max Rotter of Milwaukee, the National Woman's Party; Miss Marion Nepraud of Madison, the State Conference of Social Workers; Mrs. Henry M. Youmans of Waukesha, for many years a distinguished leader in all movements for the advancement of the political and economic status of women; Mrs. Leon Krueger of Madison, the State Council of Jewish Women.

In view of the fact that women in many other states, striving for equal rights with men under the laws, are looking to Wisconsin for example and encouragement, it seems to me very well worth while to emphasize the fact that Wisconsin's Bill of Rights for Women, the first ever enacted in the English-speaking world, won its way through an initially reluctant legislature, primarily because it so clearly had the support of all sorts and conditions of women, in both city and country. Shrewd masculine politicians wisely decided that the demand of rank and file women for the bill meant more to them than the veiled or open hostility shown toward it by a few of the prominent leaders of women's organizations.

The Bookshelf

A Hind in Richmond Park, by W. H. Hudson (Dutton, New York, 1923): The last book of this wise and beloved naturalist. With the behavior of a hind as his inspiration, he wanders wherever memory and association carry his thoughts. Why birds migrate, a wind sense, the mechanism of smell, teeth as a musical instrument, all these and many more he ponders, and explains when his wanderings have taught him explanations. He writes with all the charm and leisurely discursiveness of meadow brooks.

The London Spy, by Thomas Burke (Doran, New York, 1922): Ramblings of a London lover, in which he sees many a curious street and a strange people. Burke loves London as Muir loved the Sierras, and he writes of her many-sidedness with the same fervid interest and devotion, and a sympathy which has nothing at all to do with cool judgment.

Americans, by Stuart P. Sherman (Scribner, New York, 1922): A series of portraits, written to "encourage readers to keep open the channels of their national traditions and to scrutinize contemporary literature in the light of their national past." Therefore he adds intelligent laurels to the crowns

of Franklin, Emerson, Carnegie, et al., excoriates Mencken, and shakes a dubious head over Carl Sandburg and the *Jeune Fille*. Interesting, but a disappointment coming from Mr. Sherman, who has done better things.

A Room with a View, by E. M. Forster (Knopf, New York, 1922): A thoroughly delightful story of love in Italy and England built on the conflict of two opposite and unreconcilable points of view. One of that all too small group of charming and well-written light fiction.—M. A.

Bread or a Stone?

(Continued from page 10)

As I went among their bee-hive-shaped hogans made of poles covered with mud, I found the older Indian women busily engaged in carding the wool and weaving it into blankets on their primitive looms. As I watched the working out of the intricate designs I wondered if they had a pattern. Upon inquiry I found that they carried the patterns in their heads and did not need them to guide the design any more than we need a pattern when we write the alphabet.

In every tribe there are always women who excel in their arts and it should be a part of the educational program to get the best craftsmen and crafts-women in the various tribes to teach the native arts to the younger children at the reservation schools. The Navajo boys could be taught the beautiful silver work while the girls could learn to weave.

The conditions under which the Navajos live are not conducive to health. Their hogans are built of sticks and mud with blankets hung at the doors. Inside on the dirt floor are heaps of sheep skins which are used as couches by day and night. The fire is in the middle of the hogan on the floor and a hole in the roof is supposed to allow the smoke to escape. As a matter of fact, the smoke drifts about the room and the eyes of the Indians show the inflammation caused by rubbing them with their dirty hands. The constant irritation makes them a hotbed for that dread eye disease, trachoma, which flourishes apace in these remote places where there are no physicians or nurses or hospital facilities within a hundred miles.

Infant mortality is terrible on account of the filthy conditions and ignorance of feeding. Field matrons, a trained nurse, a simple equipment for a clinic are sadly needed, but as yet nothing has been done to meet these crying needs. It is appalling to think of the suffering in the winter when an epidemic occurs or an accident such as happened when a fainting woman fell into the fire and burned her face in a horrible way. It was winter; some white friends harnessed four horses to a conveyance and took her to Tuba City,

and finding no doctor there, sent for one to Flagstaff. When I saw the woman she held a blanket over her face to hide her disfigurement.

Among the Cocopahs, a small band of Indians on the line of the Southern Pacific Railway, I found a deplorable situation. A number of years ago, when work was plentiful, this group came up from Mexico to work in the fields near Yuma. They were given a few hundred acres of land on the banks of the river but they were not permitted to use the water for fear they would acquire a right through usage. They are industrious, but with the drop in cotton putting an end to opportunities for employment, and no water for their own fields, they are in a terrible state. The diseases of the white man and those attendant on malnutrition are raging rampant and unchecked. Denied the right to make a living which would keep them self-supporting and self-respecting, they are a band of paupers, a menace not only to themselves but to their white neighbors.

Among the most interesting and finest of the Indian tribes are the Pimas, who for countless generations have irrigated their fields from the waters of the Gila River. It is the oft-repeated story of Indian history that the white man comes in where crops are fine and ruthlessly appropriates to himself the land and water of his defenseless neighbors. The Pimas, in spite of a spotless record in their relations to the white man, have suffered in that way. The water has been appropriated by the settlers until the Indian lands are left high and dry out on the desert where water is absolutely essential to life. Congress, to remedy the condition, made an appropriation for a diversion dam; but made no arrangement for a canal to carry water to the Indians' land. The white people built their canal and the water flows to their rich and blooming fields; while the Pimas for three years have carefully but hopelessly planted and cultivated their crops only to see them slowly dry up and die because of lack of water.

Wherever waste water runs on to an Indian's land he is so skillful that his crops are of the finest, as witness the fact that one of the Pimas under those circumstances took the prizes over all other exhibitors of similar products at the last Phoenix fair.

As I visited reservation after reservation and considered the situation, it became very plain to me that it was the age-old and fundamental problem of making a living. Our Indians do not wish to be paupers, but what is there for them? The majority of the reservations are in such remote places that they cannot find outside work without leaving their homes permanently; and the Indian, no matter how hard the circumstances, clings to his home with a passionate fervor. On the reservations, as I have already related, there are con-



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ditions that would daunt the most ambitious white man, and these conditions are not temporary.

When some friends of the Indians were telling them they were afraid they would not be able to get the legislation through that they so cruelly needed, one of the Indians said: "We have waited a hundred years, we can wait one more." But why should they wait one more? Why does not the Indian Committee in Congress work out a definite, constructive policy, putting each reservation on a self-supporting basis? Why does not the Indian Bureau invite some of the great foundations to come to their help in correcting the ghastly health conditions among the various tribes?

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is prepared to ask these questions and it will demand an answer on this simple and definite policy. The conscience of the nation is aroused to its responsibility toward these helpless wards of the Government. Through ignorance of what the Indians mean to us; through a lack of appreciation of what they can teach us in art of song and story, through a lack of knowledge of the neglect and poverty they have suffered all too long, we have neglected one of our choicest treasures.

Panama

(Continued from page 11)

wife. She must say the right thing, do the right thing and, what's so far more important, keep silent with intelligence at embarrassing moments. Indeed, I do not think we have half appreciated the political worth of the wives of men in the foreign service. I am convinced that Presidents should first select wives qualified for the position and if they happen to have qualified husbands, let them be jointly appointed. At least I could whisper in President Harding's ear the tale of how one American unqualified wife undid her husband and marred our political relations, and of a qualified wife of an unqualified Minister who compelled respect for her country despite the mistakes of her husband.

I might add another Panama example of the wisdom of having a pair of diplomats, for at Colon we took tea with Consul and Mrs. Julius D. Dreher in a quaint old house with a quaint bread-fruit tree shaking its "loaves" before their windows. With walls decked with Tahitian curios, the relics of their last appointment, the best of the newest books on their table, here are the former president of Roanoke College and his wife keeping march with the times together. I know some Mr. and Mrs. Consuls who keep behind the times together.

The last day we spent in Panama and incidentally on the South American tour we were entertained at a public luncheon by the Cristobal American Woman's

Club, Mrs. Joshua Henriquez, president.

Those with memories long enough, will remember that when the Canal was in the early stage and when the present-day beautiful park banking the Canal was a mosquito-infested marsh, the government was greatly embarrassed by the continual resignation of the men in charge of important work. The general excuse was that their wives and families were discontented. The condition became so annoying that the United States sent a special envoy to see what could be done to make the women more contented. Possibly, it was the first woman envoy "extraordinary" ever sent out by our government. The person was Miss Helen Varick Boswell, then as now an active Republican. She diagnosed the case and not only prescribed women's clubs as the remedy, but organized them in all the centers where there were American women. The cure did the expected, and the trouble ceased. All of those clubs have now passed out except the one at Cristobal which is a lively and alert factor in the community. It has a headquarters in the oldest house in the town, once occupied by the poet, James Stanley Gilbert, whose Panamanian verses still jingle around the world. There it holds its meetings, conducts an excellent woman's exchange, a reading room, library and lunch room. It maintains a free clinic for the poor, the Panama Republic aiding in the expenses to the extent of \$100 per month. The profits of the lunch room and contributions cover the remainder.

Mrs. Henriquez in the cool of the early morning took us to see the only thing we had left unseen on our program—the power house of the Canal. As we came through the Canal, we had seen the great gates open, the Canal fill or empty and the gates close again with no visible power to account for it. In the power house with electric connections, a simple lever is turned and the marvels happen, but down below in a big tunnel, more than a mile long, gigantic machinery hidden from above responds to the lever. The Canal is indeed the work of the superman. It cost the nation \$360,000,000, but it now pays the running cost and a profit. Those who want to know about the Canal should read Governor Morrow's article in the *Outlook* of February 28.

Four months and a few days have been faithfully expended reading, interviewing, seeing and hearing, in a conscientious effort to understand South America, its men and its women. We have striven to arouse women to join the great international movements which are binding together the women of all races and nations in the realization that the time is past when women may continue to regard themselves and to be regarded as mere auxiliaries of the human race. Perhaps we have at least blazed a trail. That was all we expected to do.

We have learned to know well, to understand, to love, a few women in each of the countries visited. If large numbers of North American women could know, understand and love large numbers of South American women, and vice versa, Pan-Americanism, which has inspired the hope of many great men of both continents, would become a vision realized.

Mrs. Dugan

(Continued from page 17)

name av a man that 'ull let me rot in jail? If he's willin' to risk tarnishin' his name fer a quart av moonshine fwy should I be more carefuller ner he is? An' ye'd sind fer th' warden an' come clane."

"Would that stop ut?" asked Nellie.

"'Twould discourage it," answered Mrs. Dugan. "Did ye see about that Minnesota judge that has started in to fill all th' jails in th' shtate? Nobody wants to be in jail, or have th' name av havin' been in jail, an' wanst ye git th' conshumers an' begin lockin' thim up, so as to call off yer demand, 'twill not be hard to handle th' bootleggers. 'Tis no use thryin' to make bootleggin' more dangerous; 'tis a game now where ye ar're quick or ye're dead. Fwat ye got to do is to make buyin' th' stuff disgraceful. Did ye iver see fwat they call 'Green goods,' Nellie?"

"Spinach, do ye mane?" asked Nellie.

"No—counterfeit money; fwat would a dacint man do to ye if he offered him a roll av ut? Well, th' dhrink they do be peddlin' is liss like th' rail craythur than th' poorest imitation lead quarther ye iver saw." Maggie sighed. "Niver will I spile th' mimory av me last dhrink av Scotch! Pull th' kittle forward, an' we'll be havin' a sup av tay. Here's to th' good owld days fwint th' counthry was blowin' in two billions a year fer misery an' want an' death an' destruction—may they niver come again!"

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

said to be bucking the party on this new phase of his foreign policy. The old irreconcilables and the party machine men hesitate to make public statements, but inwardly they are seething with dissension with the Harding-Hughes-Hoover faction. Matters have not been propitious for them lately because of the added strength given to the League and World Court by such converts as Senator Pepper and his wide-traveling slogan that the League of Nations advocates "stand between the living and the dead." No more than in 1920, when the League fight was at its height, are factions inclined to make concessions and until there is some coordinating power in either the Democratic or Republican party, the old

struggle between reservationists will continue.

Not in a long time has Washington been in a more psychological position. It is a field to be cultivated by the strongest reapers. If those who believe that world progress can be advanced by joining the League of Nations begin to work as they have never worked before, materials and men that they have never had before are ready at hand. If the irreconcilables and the dissenters work to stir up more strife and to pull factions farther apart, a definite foreign policy of isolation can be precipitated. But there are undercurrents which now give the League of Nations and World Court proponents the lead and the advantage.

The Secret of Youth

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP
College Physician at Barnard

OF all the quests of the ancient world none was more eager than the Quest of the Elixir of Youth. In those days the searchers believed there was a magic fountain hidden in the dim recesses of some mystic wood whose waters, if quaffed, would bestow this miracle of youth. Today preventive medicine says that youth, after all, is a bodily function, and though it may not be drunk, it may be eaten.

If we stop to analyze youth's peculiar qualities, we would place first an enormous energy, second a bloom of physical perfection, and third, hope. If we look around us and study youth from an empirical standpoint we see certain families, certain people, who are always marvelously young, and we wonder why they are young, not we. This quality of being young is an inheritable quality, just as the color of hair and eyes is inheritable. It is also an environmental quality due to the reaction of the individual to life.

Half, at least, of our environment is our food, the other half our emotions. Now these two things condition our bodies, make us old or young, acting through the path of the ductless glands. It used to be thought that our nerves governed our bodies, but the recent discoveries of science have shown that it is this chain of endocrine glands which governs all the bodily functions. The pituitary gland in the top of the skull, about as big as a pea or cherry, the thyroid gland lying, butterfly shaped, across the front of the throat, the two suprarenal caps of tissue above each kidney, and, in the female, the two ovaries, about the size and shape of an almond, deep in the pelvis, are the most important members of the endocrine chain of glands. The secretion from each of these glands is poured directly into the blood-stream circulating through the gland and is then carried by the blood to all parts of the body. The secretions of these glands deter-

mine the growth, vigor, intelligence, beauty and daily energy of each individual.

Nervous exhaustion, it has been found, is not nervous exhaustion but endocrine fatigue. Here science has made an enormous discovery that means a great stride in the fight against disease and abnormality. It has found that the higher animals, the sheep and the ox, have endocrine glands secreting similar substances to ours. If a human being, suffering from glandular deficiency, eats these animal glands, their secretions will supply him with what he lacks and the symptoms of insufficiency will vanish.

It is no longer necessary that a human being born into a cretin family, should be foredoomed to be an imbecilic dwarf. He can now be fed on thyroid extract from animal glands and grow to full human stature. Nor is it necessary to go down to the depths of depletion with a classical nervous breakdown. Instead of being forced to wait for the slow hygienic process of repair and rejuvenation, the treatment now includes the administration of glandular extracts, so supplying the worn-out system immediately with what it has used up so recklessly.

Through this glandular treatment

each individual can be helped and strengthened when a crisis occurs; but more important, through hygienic living she can prevent endocrine fatigue.

Endocrine fatigue means exhaustion, apathy, listlessness, lack of interest, depression, grey hair; in a word, old age.

In taking up almost any aspect of health one finds that the laws of health are like the laws of nature—when the temperature is below 32°F. all the windowpanes in our houses are covered with frost. The law works inexorably—no one has to remember to frost the windowpanes. The laws of health are the same kind of inexorable laws—only, each individual sets her own temperature:—We melt or freeze, we age or grow young, according to how we have set the thermometer.

Endocrines have their inherited life cycle but these cycles are profoundly modified by what we eat, how we work, and how we feel. To prevent endocrine fatigue food should be abundant and varied, including plenty of fresh green stuff, vegetables and fruits, and not too much meat and potatoes: work should be enjoyed, and anger, worry and despondency should be turned out.

The same causes that produced a radiant twenty will produce a radiant forty and sixty.

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A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALICO

"SOULS FOR SALE"—produced by Goldwyn, from the novel by Rupert Hughes, directed by the author: A picture which is supposed to give away all the secrets of Hollywood. But with the exception of an intimate view of certain interesting phases of the making of moving-pictures, there is very little disclosed. A fair enough audience picture, but not one that will go down in the history of the cinema.

"BELLA DONNA"—produced by Paramount, from the novel by Robert Hichens: Pola Negri's first American-made film. It shows the supremacy of American photography, but does not give Miss Negri much opportunity to display her dramatic ability. A trashy story taking place in London, and by and on the Nile, which includes unfaithful wife, faithful friends, Egyptian prince, and a great deal of sand. The kind of picture you probably don't want your children to see.

"DADDY"—released by Associated First National, with Jackie Coogan: Too bad they don't give this talented little child a worth while picture to do before he is too grown up to be a success. This is a super-sentimentalized affair with an uninteresting plot, but Jackie moves one by his personality and acting in spite of his story.

"THE NTH COMMANDMENT"—produced by Cosmopolitan, from the story by Fannie Hurst: A depressing and disagreeably atmospherized picture, dealing with the marriage of a shop-girl to a poor but honest man who develops consumption. The work of Coleen Moore as the heroine is commendable, as well as that of Eddie Phillips, who does the small-time sport type very well.

"THE GO-GETTER"—produced by Cosmopolitan: A picture admirably fulfilling its purpose, which is to entertain. One wishes there were more like it. There is a good plot, handed out with a comedy spirit. Many of us can experience a vicarious thrill from watching the hero who has the enviable ability to decide that he wants something and then go out and get it.

"PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS"—produced by Paramount: An utterly stupid and worthless picture except that Gloria Swanson, whom we like, is in it, and even she is not as charming as usual. Playing a flapper with bobbed hair, she has no opportunity to twist her hair in the various interesting ways she specializes in.

"A NOISE IN NEWBORO"—produced by Metro: Viola Dana's latest vehicle in which to make faces. This is not literature, but is more or less entertaining light comedy, a harmless dose for adults or adolescents.

"ARE YOU A FAILURE?"—released by Preferred Pictures: Not a bad little comedy, but nothing to get excited

about. The theme concerns a too-many-women-raised boy who finally wins self-confidence and overcomes fear by being the only pupil of a correspondence school. At least it is a wholesome picture.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

LIFE Insurance is a form of saving which also protects one's dependents to the fullest extent while the saving process is going on. Its greatest efficiency is, perhaps, in the fact that payments are due on fixed dates and must be made then in order to take care of and continue those already made. This little added pressure usually wins, where a mind set to save the same amount and put it in the savings bank might not always produce action.

The loss, or risk of death, in life insurance is carefully worked out and spread over the whole number of the people insured, and proportioned to the type of policy, to the individual insured, etc. Premiums are based on this.

But in most years the actual loss through death payments where the policies are not entirely paid up, does not come to as much as estimated. In the case of a great many insurance companies, out of these surplus funds or earnings, and out of the earnings made on the investments of the insurance company itself, rebates are paid every year on the annual premiums of the policyholders, who have the choice of applying them in three ways—they can elect to receive cash, to apply the rebate against the premium due, or use it to pay for additional insurance. This last is on the whole the most advantageous, since it is equivalent to compounding the interest on the money invested in the insurance. These rebates vary according to different companies, conditions of business, types of policies, etc., but usually average one sixth to one fourth of the premium. In a rough way this rebate corresponds to the interest paid on money by a savings-bank and probably averages about as much.

The two principal kinds of life insurance are ordinary or "straight" and the various forms of endowment policies.

An ordinary life-insurance policy is not intended to benefit the holder directly, but it is taken out in favor of any one chosen by him, and this beneficiary may be changed by the holder upon complying with certain forms. It may even be made as security for a loan, the beneficiary being the creditor, who is thus safeguarded in case of the debtor's death.

The amount paid annually for such a policy varies according to the age and health and even occupation of the insured person, but on the whole it is the cheapest form of life insurance. For a healthy woman of thirty it amounts to annual payment of about \$24.38 for

each \$1,000 of insurance during her life, or if twenty annual payments only are preferred, these would amount to about \$34.76.

Endowment policies are usually arranged in twenty equal annual payments, although both they and the ordinary policies may be arranged for a greater or less number of payments and over different periods of years. An endowment policy is particularly attractive to a person with no direct dependents who are likely to outlive him. It costs \$50.43 a year for twenty years for each \$1,000 of insurance in the case of a woman of thirty. It provides for the payment at the end of that time of the entire amount to the insured person, while during the period the full amount of the policy is payable in case of death to the beneficiary specified by the policyholder.

Money may be borrowed against insurance policies, a regular pro-rata table having been worked out to show the cash value at any particular date of any particular policy, and most of the companies will make loans to their policyholders on the bases there shown. Insurance policies are usually very good collateral.

The various insurance companies have worked out a number of forms of these two principal types of policies and also attractive combinations and minor arrangements, which further safeguard their policyholders upon the payment of small additional premiums.

Housework Problem

(Continued from page 13)

Whether the method detailed herein be employed, or another, the point is that parcelling the housekeeper's time, limiting her tasks and tackle to efficient handling, means a saving of hours which if used for remunerative employment, may develop into a golden opportunity. Furthermore through the substitution of scientific management for what has been termed household drudgery, the housekeeper's problem is given the dignity and importance that it deserves.

Another New Clubhouse

(Continued from page 13)

house is not yet all paid for, there is no depression about Hoyt Sherman Place, and no fear for its financial future.

The Club has for aim "The establishment of an organized center of thought and action among women, mutual improvement, benevolence, and the maintenance of a free public Art Gallery." It divides its work into eight departments, one of which a woman chooses on entering the club. A pleasant feature is the organization of a junior membership, composed of unmarried daughters of club members between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. They believe in bending the twig early in Des Moines.

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The Advertisers' Corner

WE wish the kind of business man who thinks intelligent women are frumps could attend a convention like the recent one of the League of Women Voters in Des Moines. It is true, he would not find many make-up boxes being used in public, but he would see smartly tailored women, who show good taste and fine discrimination in selecting becoming clothes, filling the day-time sessions, while the evening banquets and dinners brought out the loveliest of evening gowns and jewels. Two of the most popular officers of the League of Women Voters wore charming Bergdorf-Goodman frocks, and enthused over the advantages of selecting clothes from this house which is so well-known to *Woman Citizen* readers because of its very attractive advertising.

Have you ever stopped to reckon how much the tips add to your hotel bill, especially when your stay is just over night or a week-end? The doorman, the bell-boys, the waiters, the chambermaids? Have you ever dreamed of a hotel where this custom might be done away with?

Well, your dream has come true, and of course it was a group of women who brought it about. There is no tipping at the Grace Dodge Hotel, in Washington, D. C., the latest venture of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. No tipping and more service—special facilities for the care of young children and girls traveling alone.

The *Citizen* has just had an object lesson on the value of Excelsior Quilting. For years, a subscriber has used Excelsior Quilted pads for all her beds and has found them a great economy. By some accident in renting her house furnished for the winter, two beds were left without the pads. Alas! when she took possession again, both mattresses had to be sent to be cleaned and made over and the cost was heavy.

Excelsior Quilting is always light and fluffy, being made of the finest cotton. The mattress pad adds greatly to the comfort of one's bed and, in addition, the use of it adds years to the life of a mattress.

That the memory of pioneers serves as a lodestar for those who follow them has again been demonstrated. When Miss Ada C. Beard of Baltimore, Maryland received her diploma from the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women, she asked as a special favor that it bear the signature of the founder of Lowthorpe, Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low. Mrs. Low, a woman of great courage and wide vision, opened the first School of Landscape Architecture for Women in this country.

With the signature of a pioneer, a diploma becomes a priceless bit of parchment.

Katherine Blanc, the only woman optician in Brooklyn, has blazed her trail in a calling which has been reluctant to admit women.

Although a doctor of Optometry, instead of testing eyes she prefers filling prescriptions, making the lenses in her own shop and fitting glasses as they should be fitted. Miss Blanc has been in the optical business twenty-four years and now owns her own building and factory for grinding lenses. She believes that hers is a field eminently suited for women, but it requires six or seven years of intensive training.

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The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Contents for May 19, 1923

A Page of News Pictures.....	4
News Notes of the Fortnight.....	5
The Nation's Clubwomen Meet at Atlanta.....	7
Picturesque Peru	9
By Carrie Chapman Catt	
Your Business in Washington.....	10
By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes	
Owning Their Own Milk Supply.....	12
By Charles W. Holman	
Editorially Speaking	14
Representing Two Million Women Morality for Nations Why Don't the "Drys" Speak Up? A Question About Colleges School Tests for Citizens The Flexible Tariff Might Help "Seeing Things" "The Wounds of a Friend"	
What the American Woman Thinks	16
A Community Answer, by Hilda D. Merriam — Our Nonpartisan Duty, by Ruth Morgan—"Licensing" is Doomed, by Nancy M. Schoonmaker.	
The Woman Voter	18
The Official Organ of the National League of Women Voters, edited by Ruth Kimball Gardiner.	
World News About Women.....	22
Another Wisconsin Witness.....	23
By Theodora W. Youmans	
Your Investments	26
By Eleanor Kerr	
A Line on the Movies.....	27
By Alva Taylor Gallico	
The Bookshelf	28
A Protest from the Anti-Saloon League	28
By Dr. Wayne B. Wheeler	
Silhouettes	29
By Gulielma F. Alsop	
The Advertisers' Corner.....	30

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Vol. LI Old Style

No. 26

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WELL, it's happened. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have fallen for Radio. ♦ ♦ ♦ We innocently entered the home of a hundred per cent fan, who boasts two sets, two loops (bet you don't know what that means), a tangle of wires, an electric-light shop full of bulbs, a high-frequency enthusiasm, a perfect willingness (did we say it was a man?) and a perfect ability to explain. ♦ ♦ ♦ At first we listened to be polite, then to understand, to marvel and to envy. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are convinced that, given a little time, we can prove to ourself (at least) that a radio set would be an economy, if not an actual necessity. ♦ ♦ ♦ Just think of the editorials and news notes we could glean. ♦ ♦ ♦ At this rate, we aren't sure but the "Citizen" should stand the expense, and be glad to. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's a lot in the papers these days glorifying coffee. ♦ ♦ ♦ Is there a concerted effort to prevent our thousandth reform, or what? ♦ ♦ ♦ Well, anyhow, the latest is that in old-time Turkey if a man refused or neglected to give coffee to his wife, it was a legal cause for divorce. ♦ ♦ ♦ If that be pro-Turk propaganda, make the most of it. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of poison, we've all got to entertain another worry about civilization. ♦ ♦ ♦ A very practical one. ♦ ♦ ♦ It seems a Yale professor has discovered that with so many automobiles in the world, the carbon monoxid they give off is a real menace to city health. ♦ ♦ ♦ That's what makes us Fifth-Avenue-crossing folks so tired by night. ♦ ♦ ♦ He thinks we ought to have gas chimneys on the big cars. ♦ ♦ ♦ Just one more argument for the Retreat to Bermuda, where the auto chuggeth not, nor doth it gas. ♦ ♦ ♦ Mrs. Gardiner says she has a low opinion of us as an ad copy writer. ♦ ♦ ♦ She expected whole strings of cats, because we said she wanted one, and she hasn't had a meow. ♦ ♦ ♦ Same old materialism—judging things by tangible results instead of by Spiritual Values. ♦ ♦ ♦ And probably she's grown fond of that mouse by this time and wouldn't part with it to any cat. ♦ ♦ ♦ Did you ever have your house sand-blasted? Well, we warn you, don't. ♦ ♦ ♦ If any landlord tells you he's going to do this lovely thing for you, you must look him firmly in the eye and say you'd rather pay the extra rent he means to charge, without sand, than to have the Desert of Sahara flung at you and then pay for it besides. ♦ ♦ ♦ Who ever invented this medieval torture, anyhow? ♦ ♦ ♦ At the best it merely makes your house look snobbishly white among its neighbors, and when it's dirty again you'll still be scooping sand out of the corners. ♦ ♦ ♦ If you want to see whether you have an open mind watch your reaction to that idea of changing the dimensions of the flag. ♦ ♦ ♦ We wonder that some society hasn't started a crusade against it as an unpatriotic movement.

MRS. HAMILTON WRIGHT, of Washington, has been re-appointed "assessor" on the League of Nations Commission on Traffic in Opium — that is, a technical adviser. Mrs. Wright was in close touch with her husband's anti-opium work in the Philippines.



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© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y. C.

A crusader against the drug evil is Mrs. Wallace Reid, wife of the late film star. A moving-picture of Mrs. Reid's making is to furnish the sinews of war. Women's clubs are being widely invited to help fight.

RAPIDLY though women are pushing ahead in this man's world, there are still chances to say "the first woman who." This time it is the first woman to be a Collector of Internal Revenue in the United States. She is Mrs. George W. Reinecke, and the lady in the center of this page is she. The first bloom was off the "first woman who" feeling when she got the post, though, because she had already been for five months acting collector. This is how it all happened.

Away back in 1911 Mabel Gilmore's father became a member of the Merriam for Mayor Committee, and carried politics right into his home. His daughter admits that she "contracted" it. Pretty soon she was helping to organize the Progressive Republican League and after there was a Progressive party she became secretary to the Chairman of the Roosevelt Cook County Committee. The next thing she became Mrs. Reinecke. Then she set out in good earnest to help



© Moffett, Chicago

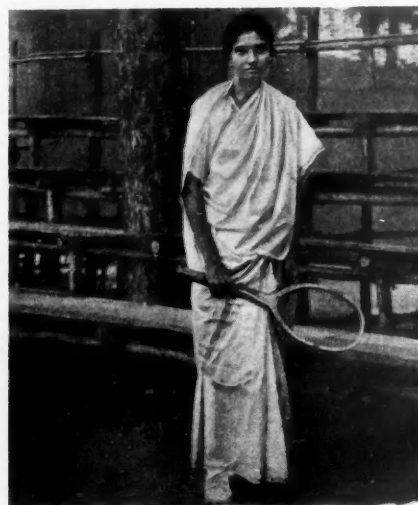
women win the vote as a means of getting things done in the world, working as a director of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association until the vote was won. Having acquired the habit of organizing women in campaigns, she became secretary of the Republican Women's National Committee when Miss Mary Garrett Hay was its chairman—and a mighty good one she was too, by all accounts. Mrs. Reinecke directed the woman's division of the Harding campaign in her own state, for one more item out of several for which there isn't room.

In 1917 she had been the first woman in the taxing bodies of Cook County, and four years later, being interested in taxes, she accepted appointment as Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago. After that, and the period as acting collector during her chief's illness, it was the logical step to make her collector when he died. Congratulations go to all concerned in taking that logical step.

HERE is marriage and career on the Senate threshold. Mrs. Henrik Shipstead, wife of the new Farmer Labor Senator from Minnesota, has been appointed her husband's secretary. But then she was his campaign manager too. Two children are included in her job.



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© P. & A. Photos, N. Y.

THIS is very different from Suzanne Lenglen's tennis costume, but it is the way women are taking up the game in India. The lady is Miss Subbammall Araduran, reported to be the champion woman tennis player of her country.

The Woman Citizen

Volume VII

MAY 19, 1923

Number 26

News Notes of the Fortnight

The Murder at Lausanne

SENSATIONAL events have marked the fortnight—and in them Russia again figures largely. Last week M. Voronsky, the representative of the Soviet Government at Rome who was attending the Lausanne conference, uninvited, was shot to death by Conradi, a Swiss. The murderer, who had served in anti-Soviet forces, claimed that he was avenging the torture and death of his father and uncle at the hands of the Bolsheviks. The rest of the Russian delegation, two of whom were wounded, charged an anti-Soviet plot and placed the blame on the Swiss Government, which they said had not given their guest due protection though it knew Swiss Fascists had ordered him to leave the country or take the consequences. The Russians also said that their delegate was denied the usual diplomatic courtesies and that the atmosphere was "auspicious" for murder. And the Russians in Moscow include the Allies in general in the blame.

So far, there is no evidence that Conradi's act was part of a conspiracy, but an Associated Press correspondent reports that official Switzerland fears the world may hold Swiss Fascists to blame, and that she feels keenly the ugly position in which Conradi's act has placed her.

The British-Russian Crisis

NATURALLY, the effect of the murder is heightened by the situation existing between Great Britain and Russia. Recently the Soviet Government seized two British trawlers off the Murmansk coast on the claim that they were infringing on Russian fishing rights, as they were within twelve miles of the shore. There was an exchange of notes, the British protesting that three miles is the legal limit for territorial waters and demanding the restoration of the trawlers and their crews; the Russians holding their ground but offering to submit the points to arbitration. Next, Lord Curzon sent a long stiff note which was a virtual ultimatum. The

Very Briefly

EDWARD P. FARLEY, of Chicago, has been chosen to succeed A. D. Lasker as chairman of the Shipping Board. Mr. Farley was formerly vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He is in sympathy with the Administration desire for an American merchant marine.

An arrangement for reciprocity with the United States on agricultural produce was recently proposed in the Canadian House of Commons by the Finance Minister.

Dr. Haven Emerson of New York City predicts that 69 years and not the present 55 will soon become the average span of life in the United States due to preventive medicine. During the past sixty years the average has been increased from 40 to 55.

Governor Preus of Minnesota will resign to accept appointment as senator to succeed the late Senator Knute Nelson if the state Supreme Court decides that the acting governor of the state can appoint him. Governor Preus is a liberal and Senator Nelson had hoped to be succeeded by him.

At the last minute before going to press, comes the splendid news that the women of Italy are to have the vote. Not all of them, all at once, to be sure, but it's victory nevertheless. Premier Mussolini made the promise at the opening of the International Woman Suffrage Congress, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is President. A few months ago he was known as an anti-feminist. There's progress!

Russians were to deliver a reply—a satisfactory reply—within ten days or relations would be broken off between the two countries. The note detailed "a long series of affronts" from Russia, demanding assurance about the discontinuance of Soviet propaganda, withdrawal of the two letters answering the British protests over the religious prosecutions, as well as the restitution of the trawlers. Also a cruiser was sent to protect shipping rights. At once a storm broke. Liberal and Labor elements in England, believing arbitration would easily settle the points at issue, attacked the Curzon note as an opening for war. The Parliamentary Labor Party sent its

own message to Russia begging the Soviet Government to be cautious. Though the Russians have been carrying on a great anti-British demonstration, the answer, just received in London, is conciliatory in tone. It renews the offer of arbitration on the trawlers, and proposes a conference on other points.

Russia plainly does not want to break off trade relations with Britain.

The Chinese Bandits

ANOTHER sensational event of the fortnight was the raid on a trainful of people by Chinese bandits. Of the company brutally driven from the Shantung-Peking express, many have been freed, but sixteen foreigners, two of them women, and a larger number of Chinese, still remain prisoners in the hills. Five of these are Americans. Chinese troops surrounded the bandits' position but dared not advance lest the captives be harmed. The bandits would not consider surrendering the prisoners unless the troops left. An ultimatum issued by foreign diplomats on the Chinese Government imposes indemnities for every day the captives are held, and the time limit of the ultimatum has expired. The truth is that the Chinese Government is helpless. But despatches report, as this goes to press, that terms have been made with the bandits and that the captives will be released on the instalment plan.

Germany's Offer Refused

UNDER the impulse of Lord Curzon's urging, Germany made a proposal for reparations settlement. It offered a total of thirty billion gold marks, twenty billion to be raised by a foreign loan, secured by German business, before July 1, 1927, the other ten billion to be raised, also by foreign loans as Germany's resources increased, for payment in 1929 and 1931. The conditions were that the areas occupied in excess of the Versailles Treaty should be evacuated, since production couldn't be restored under military occupation;

that no further "securities" should be seized—for the same reason. Passive resistance would not be abandoned while the occupation continued.

Within a very few days, M. Poincaré, having secured a Belgian O. K., turned the offer down flatly as inadequate in both amount and guarantee, and demanded again the end of passive resistance. He did not make a definite counter proposal.

Immediately the fat was in the fire, and in the smoke the Entente threatened to disappear. M. Poincaré had hastily responded alone to a note addressed to all the Allies, and Great Britain greatly resented it. She showed her displeasure by despatching a separate note. But it too was a refusal and an expression of disappointment with the German offer—a stern rebuke, though it urged the Germans to try again. The Italians also filed a separate answer—and the Entente didn't break after all.

No improvement has taken place in the Ruhr. The head of the Krupps has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine for alleged responsibility for the riot last month at the Krupp works, especially for allowing the whistle to blow and incite the workers. The French military authorities have even condemned to death a German convicted of sabotage.

Lord Robert Changes His Mind

IT is interesting to see that Lord Robert Cecil has changed his position on the need for intervention in the Ruhr. Some months ago he spoke of the possibility of appeal to the League of Nations, but was opposed to any immediate action. The other day, speaking in Parliament for the first time since his return from America, Lord Robert said he had come to doubt the advisability of "letting the French find out their own error," which had seemed to him reasonable at first. "Were the object to secure payment," he said, "I can not understand how it could be thought that an industrial district like the Ruhr would produce as much while occupied by a foreign foe as it would unoccupied. . . . The recent action of the French Government has made so great a change in the situation that the time has arrived when international action ought to be promoted." He then proposed that the British Government should suggest to France that "as the whole structure of Europe was being shaken by its action," an immediate meeting of the League Council should be called to consider the matter.

Whereupon the Liberals laughingly called out to this hereditary Conservative to come over on their side.

Sugar

ATTORNEY General Daugherty lost his suit for an injunction against

the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Four judges of the United States Circuit Court unanimously refused it. Actual information to show that speculation in sugar is responsible for the present high prices was lacking. The charge may be true, but the Department of Justice couldn't prove it. Despatches from Washington variously reported that the Attorney General would appeal, and that officials in the Department showed no disappointment over the ruling. The action was presumably undertaken largely as a political move rather than with the idea of affecting the sugar price.

That price during the fortnight has descended somewhat, but we are told that the peak has not yet been reached. The boycott idea is still active, even though the parade arranged in New York petered out, and a number of new organizations have joined the movement. Incidentally, medical authorities assure us that a reduction of half or more in our national sugar consumption would be good for our national health.



Pure water color—without the use of white or body color—is the medium Elizabeth Gowdy Baker uses for her portraits. It is a difficult process attempted by only a few, but it was always Mrs. Baker's ambition and, through constant work, became her individual art. Of course she knows oil—her sketches, flowers, landscapes and marines are all done with the palette knife—but for portraits she considers water colors more life-like and more durable.

At seventeen Mrs. Baker was on the faculty of her college, in charge of the Art Department. After coming to New York, she studied design composition at Cooper Institute and then, upon the advice of her teacher, went into the higher arts. All that she has learned she has individualized, and her methods have been altogether her own. Nothing daunts her—and it is her belief in water colors that inspired the Aquarellists Society, an organization of forty leading artists who are reviving the art of pure color in America.

A Hard Fight in Florida

THE Florida Senate has put up a fight against the abolition of whipping as a form of punishment for convicts, but the pressure of public opinion is telling. By a vote of 16 to 11 the Senate last week passed a bill definitely abolishing the whipping of county prisoners forever and of state prisoners for two years. That was supposed to allow time to test out the senators' worried fears that prisoners can not be controlled without the lash. At the same time, however, the Lower House, 61 to 8, passed a bill forbidding whipping for either state or county prisoners, and when the Senate bill reached the House it was promptly amended to conform. So the action is not yet final.

Doctors Exempt

WHAT effects will follow the decision of the Supreme Court about prohibition on ships, foreign and American, is still uncertain. The French Government, through its ambassador at Washington, has set forth its difficulties, though not in the form of an official protest. Under the French law ships are required to carry a wine or beer ration for their crews; under the American they can't, inside the three-mile limit.

Meantime, the interpretation of the Volstead law has had one more feature added, so far as the United States is concerned. Judge Knox of the United States District Court of New York has declared void that part of the law which limits physicians in the prescription of liquor. In the past they have been allowed to administer to a patient only one pint of liquor every ten days. The decision was on an action brought by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, in behalf of doctors who regard alcohol as valuable in treating certain diseases. It will probably be appealed.

The President Hits Out

PRESIDENT HARDING was invited to address the Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Atlanta last week, and in sending his regrets he spoke of the response to the World Court proposal, which he understood the clubwomen favored. He declared that never since he had been President had there been so unified a response to any great question of public policy—a straight thrust at the opposition, who are claiming the country is overwhelmingly isolationist. He said that evidences of approval were coming to him in great numbers, and he felt certain of the outcome.

During the fortnight, the United States Chamber of Commerce has lined up for the World Court. But the bitter-enders opponents in the Senate are working up a list of reservations.

May 14, 1923.



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Mrs. Alonzo Richardson
Chairman of Arrangements, at Atlanta

"BEFORE many years have passed women will be the political arbiters of this country," said a political observer who watched the meetings of the Biennial Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which were held in Atlanta, Georgia, May 7-12.

This observation was put in another form by a colored waiter who helped serve luncheon for the different departments of the Federation. It was the habit of these departments to utilize the luncheon hour for round table discussions of practical work. After serving three of them he was overheard to say: "Looka yere, I don' see why they don' turn the world ovah to women, they shor' kin run it a heap better 'n we kin'!"

Colored by Citizenship

The difference in interests and point of view of the Federation now from what it was even a year ago is marked. Every department of work today is colored and directed by the fact of woman's citizenship. Club women have been studying social problems for many years. They now find themselves with the power to put their knowledge to work more effectively than ever before. They are no longer content to be academic but are keen for action. This is the more significant as the General Federation represents the great mass of women of the country. Mrs. Winter, their President, defined them as "essentially home women, not exceptional, but leaders in their communities" and, she added, "they bring an experience of life, wifehood, motherhood, which is being harvested into public service."

One of the Council's first acts was to define the relation of their clubs to politics. They adopted the resolution presented by their executive board that they would back measures and principles but would take no part in partisan political activities and would refrain from using their club machinery for promoting partisan politics.

They are experiencing the value of their citizenship in making their work effective.

Even their department in Home

The Nation's Clubwomen Meet at Atlanta



© Sweet

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter
President of the General Federation

Economics is dependent in a measure on the co-operation of the Federal Government and the Federation wants more of the money appropriated by Congress under the Smith-Hughes Act for vocational work to go to Home Economics. They ask for the passage of the Fess Amendment. They reiterated their slogan of "a home demonstration agent in every county in the United States" and they want these demonstration agents to be women.

The subject of Home Economics was much in evidence in Atlanta, as the Atlanta Woman's Club was the first in the country to take advantage of the Smith-Hughes funds. During the past four years the club has graduated 500 women from its classes in sewing, millinery, cooking, interior decorating and home management. The club had a fine exhibition of professional work done by women of these classes.

As is inevitable when women come together, subjects relating to the welfare of children predominate. The Maternity-Infancy Act is close to the hearts of women's organizations universally. Many clubs reported on work for the acceptance of the measure by the states. Whatever New York or Massachusetts may think about the Maternity-Infancy Act, Georgia's Commissioner of Health calls it a "magnificent piece of legislation" and believes that with it many unnecessary deaths of mothers in childbirth in that state will be prevented. Georgia had also on



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Mrs. B. M. Boykin
President, Atlanta Woman's Club

exhibition a health truck which the Department of Health sends out into the rural districts. Through it last year, at least 10,000 children were examined and 2,200 mothers held consultations. The child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution making it possible for Congress to legislate against child labor has the active support of the Federation. Also the proposed Department of Education and Welfare with its head a member of the President's Cabinet was warmly endorsed.

An active fight against illiteracy was reported, ranging from local surveys to find the extent of the problem within reach, to a program such as was carried out recently by the state of Iowa. At the request of the Iowa Federation, a State Illiteracy Commission was appointed, a state conference was held and a tour of the state made with the slogan, "No illiteracy in Iowa." This resulted in a complete list of illiterates in the state and plans for their education. Mrs. Cora Wilson Stuart of Kentucky, the Federation Chairman of Illiteracy, urged as a practical beginning that every woman make sure that every illiterate in her own environment be taught to read and write.

Lower the Bars a Little

On the subject of Immigration, the Federation expressed itself as favoring a slight letting down of the bars. It advocated a new ratio based on the census of 1890, with examination by experts in the land from which the immigrant comes, and only those admitted who can be distributed and assimilated, and who will adopt American standards of life, labor and wages.

The Committee on Americanization, of which Mrs. J. C. Pearson of Oklahoma is Chairman, is impressing on club women their responsibility for the citizenship training of foreign-born women, especially because of the passage of the Cable Bill, providing for independent citizenship. They urge that clubs watch the naturalization courts, and make a point of attending every session where men or women are naturalized.

The author of the proposed federal

Uniform Marriage and Divorce Law is Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Chairman of Legislation for the Federation, who is also Assistant Attorney General for the State of Indiana. Mrs. White pointed out that since Congress can only legislate on subjects expressly mentioned in the Federal Constitution, before it has the power to deal with the subject of marriage and divorce an amendment is necessary to the Federal Constitution. It will be some time, therefore, before the Uniform Law can be introduced. Meanwhile, the Federation stands behind the Constitutional amendment, and the provisions of the Uniform Law as proposed will be a matter of discussion for the states.

Time to Discuss Divorce

There is a great diversity of opinion as to where the line should be drawn for granting causes for divorce. Therefore, it is well that there will be plenty of time for the discussion of details before such a law can be adopted, but women in overwhelming numbers seem to be behind the proposal for uniform laws on marriage and divorce in all the states.

Neither can there be any doubt as to where women stand on the Eighteenth Amendment—law enforcement and a belief in prohibition has practically the solid backing of the Federation.

Resolutions are easy to pass. They are not adopted so lightly when women realize that they count for nothing except when an organization makes them a starting point for action. The advocating therefore of law-enforcement, of the Child Labor amendment, and of a fight against narcotics may be taken to pledge club women to active work in these directions.

One of the most eloquent speeches of the Council was that made by Mrs. Winter on the drug evil. She gave the average consumption of narcotics in the United States as 36 grs. per capita compared to 3 in Italy, 1 in Russia, and other low figures for other nations. It was inevitable, she argued, that the United States should be exploited by unscrupulous interests, as it was the one great country outside of international agreements. She urged co-operation with all other countries throughout the world as the only way to control the evil. As the result of Mrs. Winter's appeal, the Federation authorized the appointment of a Committee to secure immediate and accurate information regarding the extent of the evil, the means being used to combat it, and on this basis propose to conduct a vigorous campaign against it.

Perhaps it is inevitable that women of the sheltered class, such as are represented in the Federation, should not know much about the woman in industry or the problems connected with her, but the lack of discussion of the entire

range of these social questions was noticeable. Otherwise such a statement could not have gone unchallenged as that made by the chairman of Social and Industrial Conditions, that "one of the brightest spots in recent political history has been the legislation to protect women in industry," and that "ideal conditions are ahead." When one knows the facts about the long hours of working women in most of the states, the strain of night work, the low wages, and the difficulty of securing protective legislation, one questions the kind of information on which such a statement is based. Also, is it not unduly optimistic to say that "whenever the activities of an organization or institution touch the home or community, the foremost thought in the minds of those in whose hands the appointing power lies is to give to that institution the practical humane ideal touch that only a woman can give"? The women who are working in many states to get women on school and prison boards, to persuade those in office to consider women in making appointments, and to induce political parties to include women occasionally as candidates, will not agree with that conclusion.

Promoting every kind of civic betterment, studying questions of education, of health, sanitation and child welfare, many Federation women have grown white-haired during the years, and now that some of them are beginning to drop out, they are asking who is to go on with the work? Who is going to fill the places of the women in these organizations, many of whom have been in club work twenty-five to forty years? Young married women are joining, and that clubs are more popular than ever would seem to be proved by the many projects for building new clubhouses and adding to old ones, but the question is being asked with increasing emphasis, what can be done to interest young people more in community affairs?

New Blood

If the problem could be approached everywhere as sympathetically as outlined by Miss Florence Dibert, President of the Pennsylvania Federation, the solution would be easy. Miss Dibert is Chairman of Junior Membership for the Federation, but her viewpoint is applicable to every community in the country, and, if adopted, would go a long way toward bridging the wide chasm between women's organizations and young people. Miss Dibert urges club women to throw open their clubhouses to girls, especially for recreation purposes. "Let the girls bring their beaux there. Let them dance and play in wholesome surroundings," she says. "Wherever girls are the boys will go. Take care of the girls and the boys will take care of themselves.

Give the girl the thing she wants, under wise guidance, not the thing you think she needs." And she adds: "Young people do not want work. They want recreation, then the work will come." As a practical example of interesting girls in civic affairs, she cited Wayne, Pennsylvania, where the Woman's Club conducted citizenship classes for girls, offering as prize to the two girls who stood highest in examination a trip to the state capital at Harrisburg during the legislative session.

Miss Dibert also says: "Why build community houses when schoolhouses are everywhere and the schoolhouse is the natural community house?" She argues that the schoolhouse belongs to the taxpayers; that the school-board are only the trustees, and that the community should use the schoolhouse for every community purpose, including recreation. A vision of club-houses and school-rooms all functioning for the benefit of all the community all the time makes one thrill to the possibilities of added helpfulness and joy in life.

The Road to Peace

Three things stand out above all others in the week—Mrs. Winter's pleas for international co-operation, Mrs. Pennybacker's bugle call to active efficient citizenship, and the warm enveloping, almost unbelievable hospitality of Atlanta. Mrs. Winter is an ideal leader for the Federation, holding the reins firmly, appealing with her idealism, always ready with the right word or a witty story. As in every great meeting of women, the uselessness and crime of war was a burning subject. Mrs. Winter urged that partisanship and personalities should be eliminated from all discussions and decisions on this subject. She declared that the United States must use its power, wealth and idealism in world leadership.

"Our dependence upon all the countries of the world comes home to us in a hundred ways. . . . Here we are in this tiny world, close up against each other, men of all races and all creeds and the well being or the suffering of one touches all the others, just as surely as the disease germs bred in one land can spread infection through the world. . . . We will not accomplish anything by going off in the clouds and dreaming of peace but by taking practical steps to bring it about."

The resolution adopted at the Federation was worded to endorse the principles of international co-operation without any specific plan being mentioned.

Do club women take their political duties seriously?—was answered enthusiastically by the Division of Citizenship under Mrs. Pennybacker, both in its discussions and in the response to her dramatic speech. Rousing applause

(Continued on page 24)

Picturesque Peru

By Carrie Chapman Catt

FROM an historical point of view, Peru is easily the most interesting of all South American countries. Indeed so "old worldly" is it that the traveler finds it difficult to bear in mind that he is really in the Western Hemisphere. When Pizarro destroyed Cuzco, the Inca capital, topping a mountain plateau eleven thousand feet high, he founded the more accessible city of Lima, seven miles from the sea. This city, one of the oldest in the Americas, not only became the headquarters of the administration of the Conquistadores, but also the Western headquarters of the Inquisition, then at the height of its terrible power. Many realistic reminders of that day are to be seen in modern Peru.

Most of us think of Pizarro as belonging to an utterly bygone age, but reposing in a glass case in the great cathedral lies his skeleton for all who come to see. The custodian points out the wounds where he was stabbed to death, and the house from which the assassins ran out to do their dastardly work still stands in a quiet street. Pizarro's cathedral was destroyed by an earthquake and the present one was erected upon the same site. Peruvians will tell you somewhat sadly that once it was much grander and that its column and the altar were covered with gold and silver, but that the Chileans took it away when they sacked the city in 1884. President Harding has the delicate task of arbitrating the chief point of controversy still left from that "War of the Pacific," the Tacna and Arica plebiscite.

Horrors of the Past

The present-day Senate sits in the very room, perfectly preserved, where men and women were put to torture by officers of the Inquisition in order to compel confessions of heresy. The room itself is a rare work of art, for the exquisitely carved ceiling, a dado and doors were brought from Spain and represent the highest workmanship of the best period of wood carving. A huge table, now in the museum, in the old days stood upon the spot now occupied by the speaker's platform and behind it formerly sat the relentless judges. They must have been awesome creatures with their scarlet robes of state, and should have warned any poor devil that thinking was no business of his. The unhappy accused usually knelt before the judges, probably half scared to death, while behind a door near by stood the



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The Cathedral at Lima, where Pizarro lies in state

accuser, with his ear to a hole through which he could hear all that was said without betraying his identity. When the victim failed to yield to the ordinary intimidating processes, the tortures were applied.

First came the water test, a tap being inserted in his mouth and water, drop by drop, incessantly trickled down his throat. No confession resulting, the iron test was applied. Huge, heavy irons were fastened to the feet, the victim lifted high and dropped with a crash. When the test worked at its best, bones were broken. The final and most severe torture was the brazier test. Bare feet and legs were smeared with grease and lighted braziers were placed near enough to make the fat burn without setting it afire. Most victims confessed to whatever their accusers wanted them to under this test, but occasionally they resisted even this torture and persisted in their innocence. If the victim was regarded as a particularly undesirable member of society, the Inquisition made an end of the trial by standing him in a niche in the wall and bricking him in. Thus did the gentle Christians of the sixteenth century attempt to persuade the ruder people of a new continent that Christianity meant sweetness, tolerance and brotherly love.

As I stood in that Senate, my admiration of its impressive artistic beauty was tempered by a shivering conjecture as to the number of skeletons there

might be in those thick walls. Senates have ever had their difficulties about thinking clearly, but surely a torture chamber is the most discouraging of all possible environments for such a body. The Peruvian Senate was in recess so we were unable to view it in this setting.

The Chamber of Deputies occupies an up-to-date parliamentary hall. Its president received us pleasantly. We found this Chamber energetically discussing the same question which was absorbing attention in each of the ten countries we had previously visited—its budget.

The palace of the first governor is the finest memorial of Pizarro's time. It is now occupied by the Department of Foreign Relations. All the windows and doors are heavily guarded by iron grills, a convincing comment upon the insecurity of life in that early day. Behind these iron bars, looking quite out of place in such surroundings, typewriters were ticking and clerks running to and fro. The building contains much beautifully carved woodwork brought from Spain and is tiled throughout with Spanish tiles. The walls of the chief reception room are hung with portraits of the Governor's family, his own the most conspicuous among them. Ah, in those old days, with embroidered velvet coat, gold laces and jeweled belt and sword, a gentleman was a thing worth looking at! No wonder the superstitious masses thought him only a trifle lower than God himself and his wrath far more necessary to avoid.

The Peruvian's Background

A thrilling picturesque history forms the background of modern Peru, for before the conquest of Pizarro was the mysterious Inca civilization, and before that was another more mysterious and supposedly more advanced. The next few generations of history will be of great interest to several branches of science, for a racial experiment is being tried out in Peru. The Spanish Conquistadores took humbled Inca maidens and other Indian women less proud to wife, not always "wid de papers." Soon Negro slaves came to Peru and white men, or men with mixed blood, blended their race with Negro women. No effort since that early day to keep the races pure has been made. The result is that in Peru there is no Indian question, no Negro question, for the various races have been completely merged and the main population is composed of

what scientists call "ethical types."

While this is true in varying degrees throughout South America, the absence of extensive immigration has accentuated the mixed types in a few of the countries, and notably in Peru. One English author states that fifteen per cent. of the population is white, but a Peruvian statesman declares that the whites constitute not more than six per cent. of the population. This small minority of whites is probably prouder and more aristocratic in its feeling than any other known minority. The women have no association on terms of social equality with those of the mixed classes.

Thus Peru has solved the race problem which still threatens the peace of the United States and soon there will be no Negroes, no Indians, no whites, but a new, merged race. This process has hindered the normal growth of other qualities of a nation and especially the woman movement. Organization among women in South America has not kept pace with that of other continents, but that in Peru has not kept pace with other

South American countries. We were told often, by Peruvians, North Americans and other South Americans that no organization could be effected or that, should one be formed, it would not last out a fortnight. Our hopes, therefore, did not run high.

Our ship had taken on so much copper and nitrate in Chilean ports that we were three days late and our stay that much shortened. Yet in the six full days spent in Lima we addressed eight meetings—more in proportion to time than in any other country. Moreover, audiences were larger and we therefore reached more people. An opportunity was given to address the aristocratic women at an afternoon tea and every one of the thirty women present understood English. The public meetings were held and attended by wholly different classes, which under no circumstances would attend the same meeting. One was arranged by the *Evolucion Feminina*, which boldly espouses woman suffrage and civil rights for women. The hall was filled and many men remained

standing. A professor of English stood by my side and translated my speech, sentence by sentence. The president, Señorita Alvarado Rivera, is an exceedingly able young woman, of an old family recognized by the aristocrats as equal to their own, but they do not accept all her members on the same basis and so will not join it. She is a very gifted and persuasive speaker and is deeply concerned over the Peruvian woman question. A few aristocratic women ventured to come to this meeting, but as a whole the audience was composed of "ethical types." Several Indian women in their distinctive dress were there, and after the meeting one came up to the platform and throwing her arms around me smilingly patted me on the back. I didn't know whether she was a convert, or I an interesting curio.

The next evening, by courtesy of the University of San Marcos, a meeting was held in the main hall under the auspices of the *Entre Nous*, a literary (Continued on page 24)

Your Business In Washington



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The Old, New Problem-- Immigration

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

March 10, 1923.

FOREIGN policies can always be set aside by Congress until they begin to upset domestic affairs. Internal conditions more than external charities, have been the incentive behind the Administration's movement to become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice. So immigration could be shelved as a remote matter to be taken up at some distant time until the whole immigration policy began to be felt by American business. Thereupon began a sharp protest and investigation of what had been going on in the way of immigration legislation. That is why we happen to be hearing so much about immigration. Not because immigration itself is any more troublesome in one way or another than it has been for ten years. It has been in reality one of the nation's pressing problems. But because it now becomes a factor in the American labor market, it is said to have become serious; to be one of our major fights for the forthcoming presidential campaign.

and one of the chief problems for the next Congress.

One might think with all this stir that what had happened to immigration was a brand-new situation. As a matter of fact, it is new only in the effect it has upon domestic labor supply. Let us review briefly the controlling conditions in immigration, in order to understand the background which will face those who will alter the immigration law. At no time since the United States proclaimed itself the asylum of oppressed peoples has the nation invited to its shores only the "most desirable" of the oppressed. They have come in hundreds of thousands, thrown into the Atlantic and Pacific streams by economic conditions at the foreign source, and speeded and lured by economic and social conditions in the beckoning country. A canvass of immigrants, hundreds of them, has shown that their prevailing human impulse is a very known quantity; they came for a job, its wages, its promise of steady work, and the comforts it provides in America.

Undoubtedly desire for the spiritual freedom they expect under the American flag is often a motive, but economic considerations are mingled.

The romance in immigration is quickly dispelled by any intimate inquiry among those boatloads of hopeful faces from some far-off corner of Europe. They come to this country hoping to earn enough money to buy some of the bodily comforts they never have had. They expect to eat more here. They expect to have a softer bed; a feather in their hats, and a little money to send back home. And as such they must be considered.

They do affect the labor market. They have that effect before they ever hear of naturalization papers or Americanization. They learn all about an American pickaxe before the Star Spangled Banner. This is not a pretty conclusion, but it can be substantiated. When unemployment is general in one country, as it is today in Great Britain, and there is work for all in another country, which is the present condition

in the United States, there is a normal exchange from the hard-up country to the full-of-work country.

There is no other reason on earth which the expert statisticians of the Bureau of Immigration here can assign to the fact that the quota for Great Britain recently has taken such a sudden jump that as we approach the end of the immigration year, July 1, the quota for Great Britain is used up to the point of only 1,184. The annual allotment to Great Britain is 77,342. On May 10, as I write, 76,158 British subjects have been admitted to the United States.

The present restrictive law has now been extended to next June, 1924. Before that time Congress either will have to further extend or amend the law. The full force of the restriction has been felt this year. Your correspondent obtained today the latest figures showing in parallel columns first the number from each country who may be admitted in any year under the quota law and, second, how many more may come this year. The extent to which the quota has been taken up shows the highly restrictive nature of our present immigration policy. Nearly every country with the notable exception of Germany, France, and the Scandinavian regions has crowded close to its prescribed quota.

Where the Quota Pinched

Only a few professionally interested will ever know what this quota business has meant in three vital places, i. e., at the European points of departure where crowds of refugees and work-seeking immigrants have besieged the steamship offices; at Ellis Island, where they have had to be turned back, and in Washington where extreme cases by the hundreds have had to be dealt with in the best possible way consistent with a humane interpretation of the law. A man whose wife's mother has been trying to visit her from South Africa for a year has been waiting for the new quota to become operative on July 1, but unless she gets to the United States on one of the first boats after July 1, that 122 prescribed for the whole year will rapidly diminish.

Restrictive immigration is not a joke even to those who have more money than steerage passengers are supposed to carry. The law is clear: "The number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted into the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to three per cent. of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as shown by the census of 1910; and not more than 20 per cent. of the annual quota of any nationality may be admitted in any month." Today, as I write, the story is told in the next column.

For those who believe in highly restrictive immigration this table will probably be used to point out the fact that it accomplishes what the law intended, namely, to restrict the immigration from Southern Europe and force an increase in the Northern and Western immigration; that is, to curb what is called the "new" immigration from Italy and the Slavic regions, and to stimulate the "old" influx from England, the

	Yearly Quota Allotment	Remainder of Quota May 10.
Albania	288	—
Armenia	290	—
Austria	7,451	78
Belgium	1,563	—
Bulgaria	302	9
Czecho-Slovakia	14,357	—
Danzig	301	86
Denmark	5,619	1,768
Finland	3,921	—
Fiume	71	3
France	5,729	1,391
Germany	67,607	33,736
Greece	3,294	—
Hungary	5,638	—
Iceland	75	23
Italy	42,057	—
Luxemburg	92	—
Memel region	150	—
Netherlands	3,607	308
Norway	12,202	3,649
Poland (inc. Eastern Galicia and Pinsk)	31,146	2,007
Portugal	2,465	—
Rumania	7,419	—
Russia (inc. Bessarab- ian region)	24,405	—
Estonia	1,348	1,155
Latvia	1,540	95
Lithuania	2,310	—
Spain	912	—
Sweden	20,042	4,898
Switzerland	3,752	—
United Kingdom	77,342	1,184
Jugo-Slavia	6,426	—
Other Europe	86	—
Palestine	57	—
Syria	928	—
Turkey	2,388	—
Other Asia	81	—
Africa	122	—
Atlantic Islands	121	31
Australia	279	—
New Zealand and Pa- cific Islands	80	—
	357,803	

Scandinavian countries, France and Germany.

A great amount of prestige and tradition surrounds the old immigration. The Scandinavian forefathers, the hardy Scots and Irishmen who came to this country about 1850 and 1860, built up the country. They came at a time when a great deal of the bedeviling political environment and social unrest had not yet contaminated the country. They were not always shunted into corners and labeled "aliens." They were heartily welcome and sorely needed. They were just as good as their New England neighbors; knew as much about farming and sometimes more about skilled labor. They were respected members of the community.

Then came the "new" immigration of

the last twenty years, all these hordes of Sicilians and Slavs, out of an environment in Europe less steady, into a turmoil less serene, into manufacturing plants and drudgery too dirty and unattractive for those who already were here. They were kept underground, and did not blossom into pretty flowers. The United States decided they were not a nice lot. They looked pretty smutty when they came up out of the coal mines. So the immigration restriction law of two years ago was aimed directly at them, and it has shut them out.

At the same time there has been an economic wave in Northern and Western Europe which has thrown thousands of Scandinavians and Englishmen out of employment. They are coming here. But they have not been sufficiently hard-pressed at home to accept any old thing in the way of work, housing and wages. So great American industries, like the Steel Corporation, can not hire them in hordes, and they are wailing for the restitution of the old days when they could get all the cheap labor they wanted at their own price.

Of course, this is a labor and capital question. It is nothing else all over the world. Congress so interprets it. The last Congress, in the House, tended to be more restrictive than ever. The labor influence in the House is strong. American labor is enjoying a period of prosperity, wages are high and unemployment is greatly reduced. There is little competition from the cheap Slavic source that cares not what it eats nor where it lives, nor works.

Restriction—But How Much?

The Senate on the other hand is for less restriction. Chairman Colt of the Immigration Committee, although progressive in his ideas, would not go back to the old days of a hit-or-miss admission and wide-open doors, but he would let down the present bars considerably. However, there is some sentiment in the Senate for restriction, and the fight in the coming session is likely to be not between the open-door adherents and the restrictionists, but between the three-per cent. restrictionists and the two-per centers. Or between the high restrictionists and those who would have the door selective rather than restrictive.

The Commissioner General of Immigration, W. W. Husband, after a full experiment with the present restrictive law, has made certain recommendations for amendments after admitting "that the per centum limit law has accomplished the purpose for which it was obviously enacted with a degree of success which few anticipated." They are:

1—Limit the number who may be admitted in any month to 10 per cent. of the yearly quota, instead of 20 per cent., as in the present law.

2—If possible the number admitted

(Continued on page 25)

Owning Their Own Milk Supply

Minneapolis Workers and Consumers Unite
To Solve a Marketing Problem

By Charles W. Holman

THE latest development in Northwestern co-operation is a combination of workers and consumers in Minneapolis who have organized their own co-operative milk-distributing service. Through this concern they are able to take for themselves a part of the margin which ordinarily represents the difference in the price of milk received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer. This co-operative milk-distributing association has grown very rapidly; it has reached such proportions that it promises to become one of the most remarkable experiments in co-operation. It will become so if it is able to ride through the storms breaking and brewing against it.

As a rule American consumers are apt to complain most frequently and loudly and most bitterly when any rise occurs in milk prices; for in some inexplicable way the average housewife confuses the dealer with the farmer and holds the resentful thought that the price she pays for milk is the price the farmer receives. This fallacy for a time was encouraged by some dealers in various parts of the country through subtle use of the news in relation to changing milk prices, which was their method of "passing the buck." A cent a quart rise always causes a city-wide flurry and an immediate drop in the aggregate quantity of milk purchased. We have always a tender condition of the public mind in regard to milk.

A New Idea in Milk

For that reason when consumers find a way to reflect to themselves the exact prices the farmer receives, plus the actual cost of collecting, processing and distributing to themselves the milk, they have taken a long forward step in stabilizing milk market conditions. That is why the story of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association of Minneapolis has a direct appeal to you and to me. And that is why also its success may point out one way to solve the problem of maintaining an adequate, high quality milk supply at the lowest possible cost. I shall tell you the story of "The Franklin" as it was told to me when I visited Minneapolis and talked with its leaders.

Three years ago the union milk drivers and the private milk dealers of Minneapolis had a decided difference of opinion. The disagreement was not so much over wage adjustments as over a

proposed reorganization of the drivers' union and the right to organize the technical workers inside the milk plants. It resulted in what the dealers called a

All over the Northwest the co-operative movement has spread—Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Iowa, the Dakotas. Here is the story of one of its forms—a co-operative milk-distributing service. Mr. Holman is Executive Secretary of the National Milk Producers' Federation, in Washington. He has studied agricultural co-operation both in Great Britain and in the United States.

"strike" and the drivers termed a "lock-out." The trouble gave birth to the idea that some day the union drivers and unionized plant workers might have a creamery of their own.

This idea was enthusiastically held and promoted by Edward Solem, the business agent of the local drivers' union. Solem had studied and digested the Rochdale theory of co-operation for workers. He decided that the same principles could be applied to milk distribution. He dreamed the idea and talked it. It resulted in a committee being formed. This committee tried to purchase a milk plant in northeast Minneapolis, but according to the co-operators "the milk dealers got wise to it, took up a collection amongst themselves and bought the plant." A little later the strike troubles were settled. But Solem and his fellow enthusiasts continued to agitate to have their own organization. To his fellow workers Solem said in substance:

"Look here. We furnish the technical skill which enables the dealers to run their plants. About all our bosses do is to buy the milk from the farmers association as low as they can, supervise us and see to it that the books are kept straight. They are not super men. They are just ordinary chaps with hard common sense. Among ourselves we have enough ability to do what they are doing; but we have not the capital. There is a way to get the capital. The consumers will furnish it."

To the consumers he was prepared to say: "Here is an opportunity to own your own milk supply. Why patronize a middleman when, by investing a few hundred dollars, you can get an interest on your money and have your

own milk delivered to your own door for the exact cost of doing so?"

Solem's enthusiasm was infectious. A committee was formed and in October of 1919 the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association was organized and incorporated under the co-operative law of Minnesota. It was decided to build a new plant and to locate in the southwest section of Minneapolis—a typical laboring men's community. In this neighborhood most of the initial stock was sold, but it was not until March 24 of 1921 that the plant was ready for occupancy. It was a modern plant in every way, designed to supply milk to a maximum of sixty-five wagons. The plant could pasteurize and bottle milk, make butter, cottage cheese and buttermilk.

At the first meeting the stockholders elected a directorate composed of veteran union drivers. This board unionized the plant one hundred per cent. It reached over and took away from the private dealers the most intelligent and experienced drivers; for it is the driver who is the business getter in the city milk business. It offered these drivers a wage scale somewhat higher than the private dealers were paying them. Likewise it made favorable inducements to get the most highly skilled men in its plant.

Speedy Growth

By the first of April eighteen drivers were put to work. The ease with which the business was built may be illustrated by the case of an old driver, returning from Sweden to Minneapolis, who was taken on. He started out with an empty wagon to build his own route. In two weeks he was earning at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars a month. The average driver in the co-operative earns a minimum of one hundred and fifty dollars a month and his earnings increase according to the quantity of products sold by him.

Week by week additional wagons were put on and before the end of the year the plant was running at maximum capacity and additional machinery had been ordered. By September of 1922 the plant was supplying eighty-four wagons, running over routes closely concentrated and convenient to the plant.

Meantime, the demand for the Franklin co-operative milk had spread over the city and the Association decided to build a larger plant in northern Minne-

apolis. This plant was constructed to supply 170 wagons. It was opened last November and is now well under way. Its opening was the occasion of a great co-operative demonstration—a housewarming, so to speak. Thousands of people attended, there being at that time nearly seven thousand stockholders participating in the project. Noted speakers discussed the fundamentals of co-operation. The musical program was furnished from the ranks of the employees of the Franklin Plant No. 1. Early in the life of the association a glee club had been formed and an orchestra had been created. Both of these musical institutions had practiced regularly under a trained leader.

Afraid of the Franklin

The opening of the north side plant was the signal for a milk price-cutting war in Minneapolis. It is said that the dealers in other cities are preparing to back Minneapolis dealers financially in order to destroy the co-operative association; for they fear that the success of "The Franklin" will result in a rapid extension of co-operative milk distribution to their own communities. The Minneapolis dealers have some reason to feel concerned: The co-operative is now selling more than one-fourth of all the milk consumed in Minneapolis. It has become the largest milk distributor in that city. It has an authorized capital of one million dollars. In last October more than \$600,000 of this had been paid in and stock sales were progressing at the rate of \$25,000 a week.

The by-laws provide that no single person may own over \$1,000 of the stock. It does not matter whether a stockholder owns one share or ten, the association operates on the one stockholder, one vote basis. The by-laws limit the dividend on capital to eight per cent, but do not require this full dividend to be paid. They do require a part of the earnings to be set aside for maintenance, depreciation and reserve. The balance of the profits is distributed on a patronage basis among employees and consumers. That is to say, if a five per cent. dividend were declared on patronage, and during the year you had purchased forty dollars worth of milk and twenty-five dollars worth of butter, you would get a patronage dividend check of \$3.75. A wage worker drawing \$1,500 a year would get a wage dividend of seventy-five dollars. The by-laws also require that a certain percentage of the net earnings be set aside for educational purposes. A further provision concerns patrons who are not shareholders. It permits the patronage dividend to apply on the payment of a share of stock and in time if the patron does not pay in any cash he may own a share in the company.

To save book-keeping expense in the matter of patronage dividends, the as-

sociation sells coupon books to the householders or restaurant keepers. These books are issued in one-dollar and five-dollar denominations and are usually sold for cash. At the end of each dividend period the consumer turns in to the association the covers of the coupon books, gets a receipt for them and later a dividend check. In 1921 the largest patronage dividend check, for \$164, was paid to a café proprietor.

The board of directors are all employees—all old-time drivers. They are also stockholders. The influence of unionism is shown by the creation of a special grievance committee, formed to consider misconduct of members or neglect of duty of officers and employees. Should any matter of that kind arise it would be a sort of trial board, but so far nothing has occurred to bring about a trial. The plant itself shows the result of a good morale. All plant workers are in white uniforms. The place is sweet smelling and clean. One room is set aside for the drivers who congregate in the middle of the night to go out on their routes. This room is

program the details of problems and troubles of associations are told quite frankly to the stockholders and later the balance sheet is printed. But each member of the association and each patron knows each month, anyway, how much business was done and whether a profit or a loss was the net result. The association publishes such facts in a monthly journal which is distributed by the drivers. From this journal we learn, for example, that the total turnover of the organization for 1922 amounted to \$1,671,593.63, and a total operating profit of \$105,431.34. The Board set aside 25 per cent for the reserve fund; 4 per cent on capital invested, and the balance to be distributed back to the patrons as a consumers' dividend. Roughly, it distributed \$50,000 to consumers.

From the beginning these city co-operators have maintained friendly relations with the farmer co-operators. One of their first steps was to make arrangements to purchase all of their milk from the Twin City Milk Producers' Association. To this plan the private dealers raised objections. They pointed out to



Between times, these milk drivers of the "Franklin" cooperate in making music

equipped with games and a library. Adjoining it is a lunch-room run for the workers on a co-operative basis; the exact cost of preparing food is charged the men. In another room is a small laboratory equipped with the latest apparatus for testing milk. Everywhere are indications of care being taken to put out and preserve a good, sweet milk supply.

The association holds an annual meeting in January of each year. Ten per cent. of the shareholders may constitute a quorum. It is easy to get out a quorum because the stockholders live in the same city. The annual meeting, like the housewarming meeting for plant No. 2—is always something of a social occasion. It does a lot to keep up the spirit. In addition to the general pro-

the farmers that the co-operative was competing with themselves. They asked the farmers whether they were going to permit the co-operative to destroy the business of the private dealers. To this the association officers of the producers association replied in substance:

"We are organized to find a market for the producers' milk. We shall never discriminate against anybody, but we will sell our milk to anyone who is in a position to buy it in quantity and to pay us a reasonable price."

And so the private dealers and the co-operative association each pay the same price for their milk and cream delivered in Minneapolis, but the patron of the co-operative, through the patronage dividend arrangement, gets milk cheaper

(Continued on page 25)

Editorially Speaking

Representing Two Million Women

SUCH a national gathering of women as the Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs last week in Atlanta, gains a special importance because here are voiced the opinions of the great body of articulate women of the nation, on a great variety of public questions. The program of the General Federation covers a wide range of interests, from the arts and home economics, through the entire list of social questions, to international relations. What the great mass of women in this country think about these things is indicative of the best public opinion concerning them. These are the outstanding women of their communities—the leaders representing two million of the substantial, influential women of every part of the country. Go into any town of any size today and the woman's club is the center of every worth-while civic activity. For years these women were in a measure inarticulate. They carefully avoided controversial issues. Politics and religion were often completely barred from the clubs even as matters of discussion. Gradually the ban has been lifted, and while the Federation at the recent meeting outlined a policy of not allowing their organization to be used for partisan politics, nearly every issue they are interested in today is more or less bound up with government, and they themselves are not content with discussion, but are increasingly demanding action. In no other place and in no other way can one learn authoritatively from the women themselves what they think about problems which await public opinion for decision. Therefore, the resolutions and expressions of opinion of this Council meeting are worth careful study as expressing the beliefs of the great body of American women.

Morality for Nations

MR. FRANK VANDERLIP, speaking at the Swedenborgian Convention last week, called himself a "theological illiterate." But his ideas on international relationships are the very core of the best possible theology, if that be understood to mean the principles of religion; for they reduce to the substitution of love for hate and selfishness. His subject was "The Moral Obligations of Nations," and he applied to nations the ethics of personal morality. "The infraction of a moral law by a nation," he said, "is a hundred million times more heinous than an infraction by an individual, because instead of a single life being affected the lives of a hundred million may be changed." He referred to the moral law against bearing false witness—and its violation in organized propaganda in war-time and in prejudices against whole races. He spoke of the law against coveting our neighbor's house—"but (nationally) what about his territory, what about his oil fields and his ports?" . . . "We are commanded not to kill, yet we are still organized to kill—and the church has blessed the killing." Not to steal—"yet all the harm done by all the stealing in the world in a century has been outdone by the acts of a few governments in Europe since the war."

Mr. Vanderlip has the courage to believe in a new régime—evidently he has never heard the "human nature" argument. "Historically," he says, "any nation can find a reason for committing acts of injustice against another nation. The unjust acts of today are excused by the injustices of yesterday. For instance, unquestionably an injustice was done to Germany by the Allies in imposing on her a reparation debt which she could not possibly pay. But this injustice was excused by the terrible brutalities and the pri-

mary causes of the war which, I believe rightly, are laid at Germany's door. Yet paying injustice with injustice does not bring justice, but instead a chaos which is a threat to civilization. . . . Unless we get away from that sort of thing—demanding an eye for an eye—unless we get a better spirit in international relationships, civilization is threatened. For civilization is the art of living together. When people live together in peace, justice and good will, the tree flowers and fruits. . . . The trouble with the world today is a spiritual thing—a lack of brotherhood. We have army and navy academies—schools for instruction in destruction—but we have no schools of good will to teach understandings of other peoples. It is not 'bunk,' it is not impracticable to talk about a new era. It is the most practicable thing in the world."

And the more talk of that sort there is, the sooner the new era will come.

Why Don't the "Drys" Speak Up?

IN the closing minutes of the legislative session, by only one vote, the New York State Legislature passed a bill repealing the state law for the enforcement of prohibition, known as the Mullan-Gage Law. The act does not do away with the enforcement of prohibition—that remains primarily in the hands of the Federal authorities, but it takes away from the state any responsibility for enforcement.

The bill is now in the hands of the Governor, "Al" Smith, awaiting his decision. The "wets" have besieged the Governor begging him to sign the bill—letters, telegrams, personal visits and resolutions have been poured in on him, but, according to reports and press accounts—and this is the reason for this mention—almost nothing has been heard from the "drys." It is even said that the bulk of messages from women are in favor of the Governor's signing the measure. What is the explanation? Certainly women are not indifferent to the issue of prohibition. They have proved that in many ways. Can it be that the reason for their inaction is that they think the case is hopeless; that Governor Smith is sure to sign the measure anyway, and that protests would be futile? But this is a faint-heartedness we should dislike to impute to women. Or is the reason for so little being heard from the women of the state that they are not yet accustomed to being articulate in political matters?

Whatever the answer in this particular case, the *Citizen* believes that women need to be aroused to a greater realization of their responsibility for public affairs—that they should be convinced of the importance of making themselves heard and felt on political issues, and that they should train themselves to be articulate in an effective way. If Governor Smith should sign the prohibition repeal bill, the women of New York State will share the responsibility.

A Question About Colleges

DOES the average college education furnish so many intellectual helps and ready-made standards of thought that it fails to stimulate individual thinking and to develop intelligent judgment?

In a recent number of the *Womans Press*, Miss Margaret Speer, who acted as secretary to Miss Maude Royden during the latter's American lecture tour, says that "with rare exceptions the audiences that had fewest questions to ask Miss Royden were college audiences" and she adds, "Why do college graduates find it so difficult to think, not only to think hard or to think honestly, but even to think at all? In college we have so many 'helpful aids' to thought, set prob-

lems to be solved, definite questions to be answered and reports and topics to be written, that we are made to feel like real authorities simply because we have digested other people's opinions on one minute subject."

The same question was asked in a letter which came to the *Citizen* recently from a speaker on civic topics. She wrote: "Every college club before which I have spoken seems so conservative and indifferent. Why is this? With all their knowledge they should be the progressive women of the day. How can they be made in some way to wake up to their civic duties?"

Is this criticism justified? Is it true that too much is poured into the minds of college students and that not enough is required of original work that calls for mental activity on the part of the student herself? Is it also true that women's colleges are not yet awake to the tremendous change that has come to women's position in the world today? That they are not creating interest in live public questions? Or are they stimulating discussion and encouraging a helpful independent judgment on the part of students which will help form an intelligent public opinion? These questions are serious ones today, when the colleges are thronged with young people who are the citizens of tomorrow.

What do *Citizen* readers think of it?

School Tests for Citizens

CAN a voter read and write English? Does he know something of the history of the United States, and the basic facts of its Government? These are the new requirements for the right of franchise which the State of New York has just enacted into law. A literary qualification for voting was adopted last year, but it was left to the election officials to interpret. Now, Americanization, in the best sense of the word, will be required before a foreign-born man or woman is permitted to vote, and the test will be given not by election officials, but by the public schools. The examinations will be conducted by the school authorities under the regulations of the State Department of Education, and certificates of literacy will be issued to those passing the examinations. The tests as planned by the educational authorities are based on studies connected with the duties of citizenship, and have the standing of the completed fifth grade.

Many states have educational qualifications for the vote, but this is the first time that the public schools have been made responsible for the educational tests. The advantages are many. During the hurry of an election, election officials have not the time—and they are in no way qualified—to ascertain the degree of intelligence and literacy possessed by voters. The school is not only the logical place for preparation for citizenship, but it will be able to arouse a far greater interest in Government than has ever existed before. The new requirements will give great impetus to the best kind of Americanization. The diploma of literacy will be a prized possession.

Now, if a dignified ceremony could be added to the sessions of the naturalization court, the gift of enfranchisement would acquire an entirely new value and meaning.

The Flexible Tariff Might Help

HOW about the flexible tariff provision, which promised alleviation of the Fordney-McCumber law? Mr. Harding has said that he has no idea of allowing this provision to become a dead letter. He has also adjured the Tariff Commission not to "throw a monkey wrench into the tariff machinery," in a context which seems to refer to the possibility of a recommendation for use of this provision. Late in March he declared that if it were shown there is any ground for believing that the duty is "even partly responsible" for the high price of sugar, he would be "ready to proclaim a reduction of duty, as provided by law." The

Tariff Commission did later report that the duty on sugar was not responsible for the whole advance in sugar prices; but it also admitted that the tariff had been "absorbed" in the price. That raises at least a reasonable doubt as to whether or not the flexible tariff provision might not apply, and at the least a desire for explanations. The American Sugar Refining Company's report for last year furnishes some light by crediting the tariff with a fifth of the rise in the price.

Meantime, too, prices of other commodities are rising, according to Department of Labor statistics, not to mention one's own experience. The boycott method of protest is direct and feasible, and there may be a much extended use of it; but it is also worth considering whether the protesters ought not to keep up insistent demands for full information about the tariff and ask to be shown *why* the flexible provision shouldn't be tried out on sugar.

"Seeing Things"

A PSYCHOLOGICAL test recently carried out in a Northwestern University classroom has a general moral. There was a clash between two students, and a shot was fired, one of the men fell and the other ran away. The professor asked the class to write out exact reports of the incident. Fifty students recorded their impressions, and all but three said they had seen a revolver, some of them claiming to have seen smoke. As a matter of fact, the incident had been staged, the shot was fired from the rear of the room, out of the students' sight, and the man who was supposed to have fired, aimed a banana. The professor in charge arranged the test after he had taken his class to a courtroom where the witness had claimed he could describe accurately everything that happened in a burglary that had lasted no more than three minutes.

The moral is offered not only for its obvious values as a warning against over-sureness, but also for the sake of a hint to the growing tribe of jurywomen—and may that tribe increase.

"The Wounds of a Friend"

NO friend of a cause ever truly serves it by defending its mistakes. It's hard to learn—the temptation to protect is so strong, the fear of perversion of the truth by enemies seems like a legitimate motive, and anyhow prejudice-in-favor minimizes the mistakes. So it was a fine thing the other day that friends of the League of Nations in the British Parliament should be uncompromising in their criticism of the recent Saar decree. Lord Robert Cecil himself said that it was "indefensible" and "worthy of militarism at its worst," and that it should be withdrawn at once.

The decree imposed penalties for certain offenses among which was the crime of casting discredit on the Treaty of Versailles or the League of Nations. It was passed by a majority of the Saar governing commission, consisting of a Frenchman, a Belgian and a Dane. But for the acts of this commission the League, the final authority for the Saar region, is responsible. In the Parliament discussion the decree was attacked as an infringement on the elementary principles of civil and criminal law as recognized in all democratic countries. The only defense was offered by the Hon. Edward Wood, who presided at the League Council meeting in April. He reported that the decree was brought before the Council and was not considered illegal, and that the chairman of the Saar Commission justified it on the ground that it was adopted to meet exceptional circumstances. —An old argument, often very sincerely offered, and usually dangerous to have about. The League of Nations is far too strong to require suppression as a weapon in its defense.

"I WOULD like to convince you that, if we do not forgive one another in Europe to-day, it is not our hearts that refuse, nor is it our judgment; it is our nerves."—A. Maude Royden, in "Women at the World's Crossroads."

What the American Woman Thinks

A Community Answer

By HILDA D. MERRIAM

Before our Housework contest started, Mrs. Merriam wrote for the CITIZEN an editorial about the problems of mothers in this day and age. Though it was not entered in the contest, we are publishing the editorial here—ahead of the contest "honorable mentions" promised in the last issue, because it advocates a different solution—one only slightly represented in the contest papers. Mrs. Merriam, wife of Professor Charles E. Merriam of Chicago University, is chairman of the Better Films Committee of the Illinois Council of Parent-Teacher Associations.

THE last few years have changed our views a great deal and most of us realize that something is radically wrong in the servant problem. I believe the whole situation is fundamentally wrong and that we need a revolution. This is the day of specialization, and we can not expect one girl to be an expert cook, laundress, nurse, seamstress and scrubwoman combined, besides having the virtues of honesty, punctuality and cleanliness. That would mean the millennium. Our men and women in the industrial world are specialists. Each one pursues a line of work in which he or she is competent. Only in our homes have we forgotten that times are changing. Of course many will hesitate at any change until forced to it, but I believe most of us have been forced to think seriously, and realize we must do something.

It is easy enough for the rich to provide specialists for their homes, and the fact that a girl can go to a fine home and specialize in her chosen work makes it all the harder for the average person to get help, for most of us can not afford to keep much help at the present scale of wages. Since the war, the average mother has been a slave to her home, for there are no more grandmothers sitting at the fireside to leave the baby with; and no more Lulu Betts to take the responsibility. "Those days have gone forever," but there are with us everywhere young mothers carrying their babies down-town when they shop; taking them to the movies even late in the evening; having no chance of one moment of relaxation because they can not afford to pay some one to care for these babies at home.

They are wearing themselves out doing the drudgery of the home, instead of having the chance to be *real* mothers, the companion of the husband and children, the creator of an ideal home. The race will surely suffer if the mothers are

worn out, for on them depends the character of the citizens of tomorrow, so it seems as if this were a community problem which we should all solve together. It is foolish for each mother to be cooking three meals in each little home every day, and caring for her own little ones while her neighbor is doing the same. We join forces in this work when our children are six years old, and then a mother has some moments of relaxation. We compel a child to attend school at six, but we leave empty those first six years, the most important years of a child's life. Few mothers realize the



possibilities of education and training in these first years. The community is lax in caring for these first years—the most important—and also in caring for the recreational hours of the older children. If the community supplied wholesome recreational facilities for its young people after school hours, the juvenile problems would greatly decrease.

We have realized our needs in my home community and are now trying to solve it by building a large community house. Woodlawn is the section of Chicago bounded by the University to the north and the cemetery to the south and the lake to the east, so we are rather definitely located. Although it is almost entirely a community of apartments, a splendid community spirit has developed in the last ten years and we have, by cooperation, established several playgrounds, a branch library which is now the largest in the city in circulation, a splendid bathing beach and a community center, at the Hyde Park High School. This meets Friday evenings and has an average attendance of a thousand.

Naturally after these activities we feel the need of a community building. Our Sixth Ward League of Women Voters (the Woodlawn League) sat down to a banquet Washington's birthday with over eight hundred present. We have accomplished these things by working together. When we started to raise money for our first playground, we developed

the scheme of asking delegates from all men's and women's organizations to meet together, discuss the problem and then decide on a course of action. These delegates have been meeting for the past year in an effort to formulate plans for our biggest venture, the building of a community house. Perhaps the fact that we are a community of apartment dwellers is the reason that we appreciate the need of community effort and cooperation. While the men are especially interested in the athletic facilities, the women are thinking of the dining-room, where we can all dine together and discuss our community problems, and the nursery, where we can keep Woodlawn's babies under the care of trained nurses, who can at the same time keep a check on their weight and health.

The community nursery can serve a threefold purpose—allow young mothers a little relaxation, and give us our only chance to know something of our younger citizens and their possibilities; the girls of the higher grades can use it for a laboratory, to learn how to be good mothers; and we can reach our present mothers who use the nursery and give them a compulsory lecture once a week on the care and feeding of children.

We want our own community movies to compete with the trash shown in the neighborhood, our own dance hall and lecture room. We believe that if we care properly for our young people on whom the future depends, they will not seek the unwholesome recreational centers. We are learning that youth must play—not have its fling. After all our ancestors were very short-sighted and selfish in their community buildings. They built the jails to care for the criminals their own neglect made possible. Then they built the church for the adults and forgot the child altogether. What chance could it have under that system? Young people must play while we adults pray; and their play can be just as divine as our prayers.

This possibility of giving childhood the right kind of training is one of the big arguments, to my mind, for the community house. It can supply opportunities that the individual home lacks. The problem of recreation ties right into the housework problem. Because the housework problem normally involves children, and the question who is to take care of the children is a very big factor. As we see it here, there is no better way to solve that, as well as the cooking and cleaning and serving problem, than community effort.

Our Nonpartisan Duty

By RUTH MORGAN

Third Vice President, National League of Women Voters, and Chairman of Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War.

I WONDER whether most of us are at all aware how the Constitution of the United States condemns its citizens, either to be without any constructive or continuous foreign policy, or to secure that policy by nonpartisan action. No treaty or foreign obligation may be entered into by the Government unless confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The most optimistic partisan hardly expects that two-thirds of the Senate will be composed of men of one party. It, therefore, is obvious that while a minority may by a succession of refusals insure a negative foreign policy, a constructive measure requiring two-thirds support in the Senate will have to secure the votes of senators of both parties for its ratification. And what is that in the last analysis but nonpartisan action in the field of foreign affairs?

Before we plunge into the heat and struggle of a presidential campaign,



every citizen, man and woman, should face this fact. And if we are not prepared to amend our Constitution so as to permit a majority in the Senate to act on treaties and other foreign commitments, we must accept the simple duty of rising above our party interests and prejudices when these matters are in question. We must make our own influence on our representatives count in a nonpartisan way.

It is a situation and not a theory which confronts us, and sooner or later we shall have to face the responsibility of decision.

The League of Women Voters in this field can surely justify the necessity for non-partisan education and deliberation, so long as the Constitution of the United States remains unchanged in its relation to foreign affairs. And nonpartisan, we should remember, does not mean, as we usually think, a negative atmosphere in which facts may be presented and conclusions reached by minds acting in concert, without the pressure of special advocacy, so inevit-

able in a group of political workers. As a matter of fact, "all partisan" is a title which more truly describes the League of Women Voters than the word "nonpartisan." The ability to get together on a constructive plan of action which was shown by the League at its convention in Des Moines, is something far more important than "nonpartisan" education and deliberation can possibly suggest. Almost every woman there was an active member of one or other of the political parties, and yet the efforts to lay aside party prejudices, at least temporarily, in order to learn together what was best for the common good, resulted in the "clear ideas in the minds of energetic men and women of good will" suggested by the League as its motto for 1923.

"Licensing" Is Doomed

By NANCY M. SCHOONMAKER

Lecturer and writer who recently made an extensive trip in Europe to study the condition of women.

FAR too little, it seems to me, has been made by American women and by the press of what the League of Nations has accomplished in its fight against the traffic in women and children. Particularly does the action taken by the Third Assembly call for our heartiest approval.

As may be remembered, the article of the Covenant which empowers the League to take action on this matter was during the 1920 campaign either ignorantly or maliciously distorted to read supervision of the traffic instead of supervision of the agreements in regard to the traffic in women and children. Women were urged to vote against the League for this reason, and no doubt thousands of them did so.

It would have been within the power of any of us at that time to discover what were these agreements which the League had undertaken to supervise. A half hour's search would have shown us what have been called the Conventions of 1904 and 1910—those agreements which came out of international conferences called by the French Government, the first step toward regulating, restricting and eventually abolishing this international buying and selling of human beings for immoral purposes.

Following the creation by the League of its Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children, at the Second Assembly, the matter came up for long and searching discussion. But when the Convention which the Committee recommended was brought to vote, although Dame Rachel Crowdy, head of the Social Section, Mlle. Henri Forchhammer of Denmark, perhaps the world's greatest authority on this subject, Dr. Bonnevie, alternate from Norway, and Mrs. Wicksell, alternate from Sweden, all threw the weight of their influence into the effort to get a unanimous vote from the Assembly, twenty-one out of the

fifty nations absented themselves or abstained from voting, thus declining to take the forward step.

But the next year, at the Third Assembly, in 1922, the Committee reported a still stronger Convention, and again sought a unanimous vote. And this time, only one of the fifty-two nations represented, Spain, declined to vote. Thus the measure was carried by the vote of fifty-one nations.

This measure was aimed at the very heart of the traffic. It has been well known for years that no single practice contributes so largely to the continuation and growth of the business as does the system of state licensing of houses



of prostitution which still obtains in some, not all, of the European countries. Every year thousands of the miserable victims of the trade, willing and unwilling, have been shipped up and down over the face of Europe, from one country to another, carrying disease, corruption, degradation and worse in their wake, to serve in brothels that were recognized and licensed by the various governments. Governments have held to this system because of the revenue it brought into the state and because of the wornout, mistaken theory that thus good women were protected.

This is the policy and conviction that the League seeks to change.

The Convention that the League endorsed this year provides that, pending the abolition of this licensing system, no foreign woman shall be allowed to practice her trade in a licensed house. The trade in foreign women will thus become illicit, less profitable, and, as a consequence, less likely to be carried on.

It cannot but be a matter of sincere regret to American women that our Government had no part in putting through such a measure. We may get some consolation, however, from the fact that the Secretary of State of the present administration has notified the League that, although the conflict between federal and state authority prevented our signing this Convention, the measure has our most profound moral sympathy and support.

Because it was deemed so important that the necessary steps for the final adoption of this draft convention of the

(Continued on page 26)

The Woman Voter

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Finance to the Front in Des Moines

ALL of us who were so fortunate as to get to Des Moines must have realized by the close of convention week that a miracle had happened; that however absorbing other questions might be, the question of finance had come into its own, and by common consent had spread and expanded itself all over the convention program. This change of emphasis means three things for the League of Women Voters. It means, first, that we are many steps nearer an assured income than we ever were before; second, that we have made the discovery that finance may be a fine art and a fascinating one, and, third, that the League of Women Voters, national, state and local, is one organism and that we who work to sustain it must co-ordinate as the nervous system of a sound body is co-ordinated.

How was this accomplished? To begin at the beginning: when the last convention authorized the formation of a finance secretary, an office, a real status among the divisions of the National League work—this seemed to open up dazzling possibilities to the eyes of a new treasurer. Plans were mapped out, the finance expert secured, in the person of Miss M. Louise Griffith, and the convention of 1923 fixed the date for accomplishment.

The year's work was an illuminating, encouraging, sobering, but above all, interesting experience! In face of the stubborn facts of League finance, the \$8,000 appropriation did not look quite so large at the close of the year, but on the other hand, the possibility of getting money from the public for the League of Women Voters looked larger. The treasurer and Miss Griffith arrived in Des Moines bursting with ideas as the result of a year's mistakes and successes. They intended to get finance to the front and keep it there, to blow its trumpet loud and long, and, above all, they were determined to win the delegates to a great idea—the idea that the states and the National League must put on a campaign *together*. They weren't quite sure how the program-makers of the National Board would meet this somewhat bumptious attitude, but their anxiety did not last long. Generous provision was made for finance in the program, and every inch given us, we turned into an ell! Then came the question as to how the delegates would feel. Would they turn and flee at the very name of money-raising? Would the thought of a campaign appall them? Would they see finance as a joint national and state affair? In the light of the outcome, these alarms seem foolish now, but they were very real before the convention.

The crux of it all in the minds of the finance department

was the joint campaign for \$200,000 to be raised in \$100 units and divided equally between the National League and State Leagues. If that won, anything seemed possible. The plan was submitted first to the pre-convention Board meeting. Searching discussion, and great perturbation on the part of the treasurer and the assistant treasurer! If this plan wasn't taken, how could a substitute be prepared so late in the day? But it was adopted and the first bridge was crossed. Next came the pre-convention meeting of the Executive Council with all the state presidents to convince; but again our fears were unnecessary. They stood up to the campaign idea gallantly, and there remained only the convention itself to carry. How finely the delegates rose to the situation all who were there can testify. Members of the National Board were enthusiastic over the outcome and profoundly reassured as to the soundness of our organization. It gradually dawned on us that the dreaded question of finance, far from dividing and discouraging, was proving the common bond that made the whole League kin! In other words, that the National League and state Leagues had found, as never before, their mutual dependence.

Of course the pledging, which came on the morning of Friday the 13th, fell naturally into hundred-dollar units. Each state delegation was ambitious to get a head start on the campaign. The session was moving ahead well but not spectacularly; individuals were pledging toward their state quotas; delegations were getting their heads together and deciding what they could safely assume, when Iowa decided that something was needed to wake up the convention and give us a sensation. Mrs. Tomlinson, the president, got her delegates together in the lobby, and in a few minutes came to the platform and announced that Iowa not only assumed its campaign quota of forty-four gifts of \$100 each, but that they here and now underwrote the whole forty-four. As she waved the blue pledge-cards the Iowa delegation in the back of the hall started the Iowa "Corn Song" and many of us were taken back to the days of the war drives, or further still, to some memorable suffrage rally of the past.

On the whole, however, the dominant note of the convention was serious determination rather than fervor, and this was well, for the League of Women Voters has entered the phase of intensive work, when each year must see programs completed, organization solidified and permanent machinery developed. For this reason the results of the finance session are cause for deep satisfaction. That National League and state Leagues together are really putting to the test a possibly permanent method of financing the League—a method capable of indefinite development and expansion—is much more hopeful for the future than if two or three fairy godmothers had come forward and put up enough money to carry us through the year.

One of the delightful discoveries we made this year was that the delegates wanted to talk over financial problems and experiences together. The finance dinner was crowded and just as we were getting into the realities of state and local situations, our time was up and we had to move on to the mass meeting. But another year, by hook or by crook, we are going to manage a finance dinner with a free evening to follow and we are going to have a stenographer take down all the inspiring ideas that are developed, for the benefit of Leagues back home.

One of the pleasantest things that we heard said at the close of the convention was that money no longer seemed a disagreeable subject, that the finance workers who were there felt a new and intoxicating sensation of popularity, that budgets began to look possible. This change of atmos-

phere was in itself an achievement of the convention. Let us make it the achievement of the coming year.

Now the campaign for \$200,000 is on. The majority of states are putting it through in May and June and a few, for local reasons, are waiting until fall. If it should succeed only fifty per cent., it would be worth while as an experiment, and the states would have cleared considerable money for themselves; but we are not going to consider anything but a one hundred per cent. success, because the League of Women Voters has a service of one hundred per cent. importance to perform for this country, and we have a way of not failing in the things we undertake. We are referred to in important circles in Washington as the persistent organization which "gets what it wants." We want now two thousand people in the United States to give us \$100 each. We are going to get them.—KATHERINE LUDINGTON.

The Measures State Leagues Worked For

THE decision of the Des Moines convention was that in becoming second, instead of third vice-president, Mrs. Solon Jacobs should continue as head of the Department of State Legislation and Law Enforcement, a position in which she has achieved signal success. Her work during the past year has been that of special representative to the states when help with legislative programs was desired, and adviser, passing on to one state the successful plans of another.

Mrs. Jacobs' digest of state legislative programs as presented to the convention, shows that the measure most frequently incorporated is acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner Act, thirty states having placed it on their "active" list (California, by the way, and New York are the latest states to secure acceptance, making a glorious thirty-nine in all). Twenty states included other child welfare measures, such as the creation of children's code commissions (three states); mothers aid (five states); child labor reforms (four states); juvenile courts and courts of domestic relations, and general support of many bills desired by state child welfare bureaus. Twelve programs stressed educational needs. Jury service was asked for in twelve of the twenty-six states in which women are not eligible. Co-guardianship was an item in the program of six states, while in several eligibility for office was included.

A dozen programs asked for limitation of hours of women's work, prohibition of night work, and the minimum wage. Social hygiene measures, such as the requiring of health certificates before marriage, raising the age of consent, and vice repression, appeared in eleven. Prohibition enforcement, the appointment of women to various boards, and the "50-50" bill, were worked for by six states. Sixteen programs dealt with principles of efficiency in government, retention of the direct primary heading the list, which contains Pennsylvania's call for a constitutional convention, Nebraska's elimination of the party circle, New Jersey's city-manager plan, and North Dakota's prohibition of the separation of men's and women's ballots. Co-operative work for bills embodying these principles was done by state organizations combined in legislative committees, or councils, each member-group giving special attention to its own program and sometimes actively supporting the programs of the others.

Mrs. Jacobs made special mention of the work of various Leagues in defeating undesirable legislation. Indiana defeated eight bills weakening the school system. Vermont, three aimed at the primary, Pennsylvania, one to excuse women from jury duty, Wisconsin, one to repeal the County Nurse Law, and Minnesota, the always objectionable "blanket" bill and the exemption of women from jury duty in certain cases.

"While our success as an organization can not and should not be measured by the number of laws secured, nor by any other visible results, it is encouraging to realize that even if this were the gage we have set a high standard,"

Mrs. Jacobs said. "We hope at the end of this year to be able to record a very large number of good laws passed and bad ones defeated."

Legislative reports, she added, were incomplete at the time she prepared her summary of work done, and till all legislatures had adjourned, she was "too seasoned" to prophesy what they might or might not do. The opinion of those who heard it is that if Mrs. Jacobs had said she was "mighty proud" of the work of her department, nobody on earth would have failed to agree that she had every reason so to be.

The Woman Juror in Action

AFTER two weeks of jury service in criminal and civil cases, Miss Belle Sherwin believes that courts should make more use of women jurors. Women are eager to serve, genuinely interested and deeply attentive to the cases to which they are assigned, as fair as the average man juror in their decisions, and patient during the often trying times when the jury is making its decision, she finds.

"Women can usually arrange their home responsibilities so that they may be away during court hours," Miss Sherwin adds as another reason why women should be called on, "whereas men who are the wage-earners of the family and more frequently employed by others, find this more difficult. For example, one of the women now serving gets up at five in the morning, gets her husband off to work by seven, sends two children to school by eight, and takes the third child to a neighbor's house before starting for her day in the court-room. Since women can so manage their responsibilities, it is possible to get jurors of intelligence and understanding from among them instead of following the old custom of calling in unoccupied men and habitual jurors to fill out the required number.

"Women are no more swayed by their emotions than men are. In fact, I have known cases in which women of more than the average intelligence were not accepted by attorneys presumably because they would not be swayed by their emotions."

During her first three days, Miss Sherwin herself was dismissed from two juries when the lawyers exercised their privilege of peremptory challenge. No reason was given for her discharge in spite of the fact that she knew nothing about either case and that her interests were not in the slightest degree involved in it. In many another case women who would have judged the evidence on its merits were dismissed.

Miss Sherwin feels that motives of "delicacy" should never be allowed to debar women from serving on juries. If a woman is involved in such a case, she will gain confidence from the fact that other women are sitting in the jury-box. If evil conditions exist in the community, women should know them and should work for their removal.

"You can not help a situation by turning your back on it because it is unpleasant," Miss Sherwin says. "As long as men and women live together in this world they must work together to make it what they wish it to be."

The court wherein Miss Sherwin gained her jury experience is housed in a dingy, crowded building adjoining an old condemned jail. One room on the third floor is used as a rest room for women jurors. Here, in the shadow of the jail, women sit sewing or chatting while they wait for their cases to be called. A woman bailiff takes charge by day and in case the jury is held over night, is in charge of the sleeping quarters of the women. Confusion and unpleasantness are avoided. Miss Sherwin has emerged from her jury service filled with hope for the better understanding of the court system by the public since the acceptance of women as jurors.

"I found that wherever groups of women in the jury room were engaged in conversation, they were uniformly serious in their discussion as to how the jury system could best operate in court cases. Instead of trying to evade jury

service, these women are accepting it and trying to work out the problems with which they came in contact."

The most useful juror, Miss Sherwin thinks, is the one who has a wide range of experience, a habit of relating causes to effects, and an ability to balance facts. In criminal cases, when the penalty is death, imprisonment, or fine, or in civil cases, in which the penalty is damages, jurors should not only be intelligent, but able, moreover, to view the facts with proper perspective. Miss Sherwin's firm belief is that, taking one thing with another, and in spite of many mistakes of detail, juries do have common sense in judging the facts of the case.

How South Dakota Does It

One of the most interesting sessions of the Des Moines convention was devoted to a discussion of the local league and Mrs. L. L. Leavitt, past president of the Minnehaha League (Sioux Falls, South Dakota) and chairman of the department of efficiency in government of the state league, was among the women asked to talk of the town league and how it can translate the league program into local league activities. Because of a disastrous fire in her home, Mrs. Leavitt was unable to attend the convention and the paper she sent did not arrive in time to be read to the session. The editor is glad to be able to present it here:

WE can translate the ideals of the National League into the activities of the town and county leagues by effective organization, systematic study, impartial discussion, and distinctive publicity. Judging by personal experience in suffrage campaigns and in League work since the League of Women Voters came into existence, I can highly recommend the following plan of organization which emphasizes the great advantage of the voting precinct auxiliary.

The object of this plan is to effect as many active auxiliaries as there are voting precincts in the town or county. Each auxiliary is to be in charge of a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary. All auxiliaries are to hold monthly meetings at the same specified time, and to follow the same course of study. The general monthly meetings of the organization are to be held the week after the precinct meetings, at which time each auxiliary chairman report on attendance, membership, and general interest at preceding auxiliary meetings. The school buildings provide popular precinct meeting-places as teachers are interested and will gladly arrange special program features by the children.

The Minnehaha League, formerly known as the Minnehaha Franchise League, has followed this plan of organization most successfully and has found that it creates general interest, enthusiasm, co-operation, and a spirit of competition and rivalry which is the greatest incentive to success. The citizenship course of study arranged by the National League was completed by the Minnehaha League last year. Questions on these lessons were given advance publication in the Sioux Falls daily newspapers so that all women might have the benefit of the popular course in advanced citizenship and be encouraged to attend the precinct meetings. The study course has attracted wide attention. Many organizations of the surrounding county and the state have written, expressing a desire to follow our plan and to secure the National League study course.

The third essential of a successful League program is impartial discussion of all public questions. The Minnehaha League has always made these discussions the principal features of the general meetings and it has achieved the reputation of being absolutely fair and impartial to all candidates and to all political parties. The subjects given consideration at the general meetings are controversial, of popular interest, and those which are at the time engaging the public. Candidates of all political parties have been given opportunities before elections to express themselves on these questions and particularly upon the proposed legislation which has received the endorsement and support of the League. Later, the successful candidates have been invited to report what has been accomplished.

Programs of the precinct and general meetings are sup-

plemented by reports of standing committees which correspond to the national and state committees.

Publicity is one of the most important factors in the translation of the League program. It must be interesting, distinctive, and continuous if we would educate the public to become familiar with the ideals of the League and appreciate its possibilities.

The opportunities which the Minnehaha League has afforded to study citizenship and to hear important discussion of each public question at the most opportune time appeals to women who are prepared to determine their own convictions in preference to accepting the wisdom of others. This program of education teaches self-reliance, citizenship, the duty of being impartially informed on all public questions and actively interested in the discharge of all public obligations. In the words of Mrs. Park's pledge, "It teaches citizens to respect the rights of others to uphold convictions which differ from their own, and to regard their citizenship as a sacred trust."

Your League Needs These

THE League's most famous device for rousing housewives to the tremendous need for their active participation in local politics is now at the disposal of any League, state, county, or local, which cares to ask for it. The "it" in question is a display card 27x44 inches, with a cut-out foreground and a separated background of bristol board, and is ideal for show-window, booth, or general meeting use. The vigorously drawn picture shows a home at one side of the street and a city hall across the way, with all the officials—food and health and milk inspectors, garbage collectors, policemen, firemen, teachers, and the rest—whose duties most vitally concern the health, happiness, and well-being of the family, streaming across from hall to house—from their headquarters to the voter who has power to choose them, in fact.

The color scheme of the picture is blue and buff with a striking yellow background and a touch of green in a tree, so that it can be seen from a considerable distance and catches the eye immediately. At the top of the card is lettered boldly in black, "Madam, who keeps your house? The City Hall." The National League is distributing this stirring placard free but has a very limited supply left. Leagues which wish to add heavy artillery to their membership campaign are advised to send their requests for it to Washington headquarters immediately. Cost of carriage is the only charge involved.

Indispensable to every League woman is the new pamphlet of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War. It is a small three-ply folder giving in twelve brief paragraphs a definition of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with its methods, functions, and personnel, its relations to the old Permanent Court of Arbitration, its relation to the League of Nations, the common objections raised to it, the special objections from an American viewpoint, and Secretary Hughes' proposals to obviate them, the relation of the court to the movement to outlaw war, and an exposition of the traditional attitude of the United States government toward such a court. As a primer with which the study of international co-operation may be begun, the little folder is the satisfying reply to a demand which is beginning to be insistent.

Exactly a fortnight after the fourth annual convention adjourned, the plan of work and program adopted thereat was in print and ready for distribution. This meant quick work and hard work on the part of the committee on publications, of which Miss Belle Sherwin is chairman, and is a matter for congratulation to the League in general, for the sooner items in the program can be translated into actual undertakings, the sooner the League goal will be reached. The plan of work and program includes copies of the resolutions adopted at Des Moines. The booklet is free to state Leagues which do not require more than one hundred copies. Copies

in excess of that number will be charged for at five cents each.

State Laws Still Valid

MISS GLADYS HARRISON, executive secretary of the Minnesota League, sends an opinion from F. A. Duxbury, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota, the body charged with the administration of the state's minimum wage law, which clears up a misapprehension many persons have been laboring under, in regard to the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law, passed by Congress, unconstitutional.

"The law involved in the decision was limited to the District of Columbia in which the city of Washington is situated and has no application to any state," Mr. Duxbury says. "The Minimum Wage Law in this state was passed by the state legislature and has been held valid by our supreme court. The power of a state legislature to pass minimum wage laws has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States and the recent decision in no way affects that holding. The impression which seems to prevail that the invalidity of the law passed by Congress affects similar laws in the states is wholly unwarranted. The duty of employers to pay the minimum wage as required by the Minimum Wage Law of this state has not been affected in any way by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is hoped that no misapprehensions in regard to this duty will arise from the publicity which has been given to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States with reference to the law passed by Congress for the District of Columbia."

Leagues and League Work

THE three-day session of the Wisconsin League's third annual convention began on April 24 at Milwaukee, with Mrs. W. Z. Stuart, League president, in the chair. Her official address was a stirring appeal in which she called on the League to bend every energy to the end of bringing women to the polls, prepared to vote intelligently. Mrs. William G. Hibbard, regional director, discussed international relations, Mrs. Ben Hooper talked on peace, James Alton James on American ideals, and Mrs. John Paul Goode, of Chicago, took as her subject, "The Near End of Politics." One of the most interesting addresses of the convention was made by Miss Emily Kneubuhl, of the Minnesota League, and Mrs. Winfield Smith's speech on organization and its essentials could not have been bettered. The League endorsed the National League's plan for the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War and announces as a summer "attraction" at Madison, its first citizenship school, which will be held in the state capitol July 18-20 in co-operation with the extension division of the state university.

THE Georgia Children's Code Commission, created by an act of the 1922 legislature, is to study all Georgia laws which "in any way affect child life," to study welfare conditions in the state, to consult authorities in and out of the state and to draft better laws to safeguard childhood. The ten members of the commission, who are to be appointed by the governor for a term of five years, are to be selected in a way which would have astonished our mothers. One member must be a judge of the superior court, one a member of the House of Representatives, one a state senator, and the other six, members or representatives respectively of the state Federation of Women's Clubs, the state Council of Special Agencies, the state Board of Health, the state Board of Public Welfare, the state Federation of Labor, the state Department of Education, and the Georgia League of Women Voters.

THE slogan of the fourth annual convention of the Indiana League, May 1-3, was "Know your own county," an especially suitable bit of advice in a state in which there will be no legislative session during the coming year. Em-

phasis was placed on the work of county Leagues and ample opportunity given for free interchange of ideas on local League work. Mrs. William G. Hibbard, director of the fourth region for the National League, attended the convention and Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, was speaker at the mass meeting which has come to be as much a permanent feature of state conventions as it is of conventions of the National League.

A MEDFORD (Massachusetts) woman tells that a few days after the April meeting of the town League, she heard her cook discussing with the cook next door something that happened at that meeting. The city clerk, Charles A. Winslow, had given a talk on registration, in the course of which he announced that in the last city election 84 per cent. of the registered vote came out, the largest vote the city has ever known. This was the news Cook A told to Cook B, who evidently does not read the papers.

"That was the vote, no less," said Cook A, "and the men do be blaming it on them League women."

IT is likely that hereafter states claiming the first organized college League of Women Voters will be as many as the cities which claimed Homer as native son, and data on dates of organization should be put on record. Whatever college League was first in the field, it is believed that so far Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has the largest college League. Its members number 125, and it is organized after a plan which gives one chairman from each class as a member of the executive council. The Coe League has four working committees: women in industry, child welfare, social hygiene, and American citizenship.

THE Lakewood (Ohio) League called upon Senator Maud C. Waitt to redeem a promise she had made the League and she did so in an entertaining talk on the Ohio Senate from a woman's point of view, at a League luncheon in April. The promise to tell about things after the session ended was given soon after her election, it is said, and League members felt that after they had formed no less than thirty-one classes for the study of state and national questions, they were prepared to hear intelligently all the pioneer woman senator had to tell.

NOTHING but praise is heard of the school for political education which the United League of Rhode Island held at Brown University, April 3-5, and Rhode Island women feel more than satisfied with the League's first venture of the kind. Teachers from the Brown University faculty, from Mt. Holyoke, from Clark University, from the Rhode Island College of Education, and from Wellesley College were the lecturers, with Mr. Everett Colby and other distinguished laymen to round out a program that was as interesting as it was helpful.

A WARD League in a large Pennsylvania city has gone straight to the root of things in answering somebody's question, "Why should women be interested in politics?" The ward League's reply is: Coal that is not coal but dirt; queer tasting water; stentorian-lunged garbage collectors; lack of public markets; carfare that is too high; the fact that "women are adapted to politics just as they are to business," and "so they can teach their children to root out the evil in politics."

MRS. BEN HOOPER, of Oshkosh (Wisconsin), former president of the Wisconsin League, is offering prizes for the best essays on "What is the Best Means to Prevent War?" and all essayists are to be pupils in the high schools of the state. The first prize is \$25, the second \$15, and the third \$10. Essays are to be about a thousand words long and it is expected that the contest will close May 20.

World News About Women

Famous Women at Rome

AS this is written, the Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is about to open in Rome. At the session set for Monday morning, May 14th, the Mayor of Rome and Premier Mussolini will receive the Congress, and Mrs. Catt will deliver her President's address (part of which we hope to have in time for publication in the next number.)

Meantime lists of the women who will be present have just been received from the I. W. S. A. News Service: Thirty-six countries had already appointed representatives, and others were expected. All the Dominions and several of the British Colonies will be represented. Contingents will come from the two unfranchised dominions of South Africa and Newfoundland—from the latter for the first time. The British delegation will be led by Mrs. Henry Fawcett and Miss Eleanor Rathbone.

Mlle. Tseng and Mme. Chu will represent China, while four women will come from Egypt to show that in their country too a new era for womanhood has dawned.

Central Europe, in spite of economic difficulties, is to be well represented. Germany, in addition to a striking company of women prominent in many lines, sends a direct representative from its Government, Dr. Gertrud Bäumer. Member of the Reichstag and an official of the Ministry of the Interior, and a sister M. P., Frau Schreiber-Krieger, who is a member of the Alliance Board, will also be present. The Governments of Czechoslovakia, Greece and Estonia have each appointed a Government delegate. Poland is represented by a woman Member of the Diet, who is, however, a Ukrainian. Austria, Hungary and the Balkan States are all attending. Denmark is sending, among others, Fru Elna Munch, a Member of the Folketing since 1918. Norway may be claiming to send the "Mother of the Congress," the veteran Fru Qvam for many years the leader of the women's society there. Sweden sends a Government delegate and also Anna Wicksell, the well-known member of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. Finland contributes the very first woman to enter a Parliament (1913), Miss Annie Furuhjelm.

From Holland comes Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the pioneer woman doctor of her country, and Switzerland boasts the largest number of visitors coming from any one country. France, in addition to the Vice President of the Alliance, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, is sending a brilliant company of women,

many of whom are members of the French bar. Spain, Portugal and Uruguay will be represented, and the Government of Italy has shown its sense of the significance of the Congress by appointing Professor Regina Terruzzi its official representative.

Unconquered

THE University of Wyoming has carried the colors in every intercollegiate debate held this year—thirteen in all. The teams were made up of eight women and nine men. The subjects were varied, some being, "Resolved, that organized labor should enter politics," "that a parliamentary form of government should be adopted by the United States;" and "that the allied war debt be cancelled." In two instances a team of young Wyoming women debated against a team of young men. Students from Nebraska, Montana, Utah, California, Colorado, and Nevada stood up against Wyoming.

The outcome of this success is a challenge to Bates College—the collegiate debating champions of the United States.

A Protest

MISS A. MAUDE ROYDEN, the English preacher, recently returned to England from her American lecture tour, has come out against the marriage service in the Church of England. She is opposed to the bridegroom's "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" (considering what the law lets him do), to the wife's promise to obey, and to the ceremony of "giving the bride away."

Americans for America

THE Opera in Our Language Foundation and the David Bispham Memorial Fund have combined efforts to foster American opera, and are holding a campaign of "Chamber Opera," where English only is sung, in Chicago. In this work they have the endorsement of the League of American Penwomen, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federation of Music Clubs and the Affiliated (men's) Clubs of Chicago.

A Late Triumph

IN contrast with the youth of Marsue Burrows, whose miniatures have been accepted in the Paris Salon, as reported in the last *Citizen*, is Mrs. S. A. Barnett, seventy-one, an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Mrs. Barnett's life has been devoted to social work, and though she has sketched in water colors, it was only during this year that she began paint-

ing in oils. It took her only two months, reports say, to reach the goal to which so many artists aspire.

The Twelve Greatest

A YEAR ago when Señorita Mandujano, here for the Pan-American Conference, asked the National League of Women Voters for the names of the twelve greatest women in America to take back to South America with her, the task seemed easy. It has not proved so. Twelve is a small number—and anyway, what constitutes greatness? Who was to judge, was the first question. The League was puzzled, so they formed a special committee (on which neither men nor women were eager to serve) and started through the lists sent in by local Leagues and unaffiliated individuals. The verdict has been given, and we publish below the names of the twelve living American women who are judged to have contributed most in their several fields to the betterment of the world:

Jane Addams	philanthropy
Cecilia Beaux	painting
Annie Jump Cannon	astronomy
Carrie Chapman Catt	politics
Anna Botsford Comstock	natural history
Minnie Maddern Fiske	stage
Louise Homer	music
Julia Lathrop	child welfare
Florence Rena Sabin	anatomy
M. Carey Thomas	education
Martha Van Rensselaer	home economics
Edith Wharton	literature

The Hall of Fame

IN January, 1922, the Senate of New York University (on the proposal of the Chancellor, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, and the Director, Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson), determined to abolish sex discrimination in the Hall of Fame. This involved abolishing the separate Hall of Fame for Women. A year later, January, 1923, on the initiative of the Director, the Senate took the logical step of approving the transfer of the tablets in such a way as to obliterate the sex distinction. The women to whom tablets have been inscribed are Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charlotte Cushman, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Alice Freeman Palmer, Maria Mitchell and Frances Willard. Last year a bust of Maria Mitchell was unveiled, and on May 22 of this year, seven busts will be dedicated, among them that of Miss Frances Willard by Lorado Taft, the gift of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

It seems desirable that the tablets should be transferred prior to this time, but the expense incurred, because of the convexity and concavity of the tablets

in relation to the curves of the colonnade, is larger than the budget would cover. The amount needed is \$1,325, and the Director invites those who are interested in the removal of such artificial discriminations to contribute. Checks should be made out to LeRoy E. Kimball, Bursar of New York University, New York City.

Another New Club House

THE Women's National Republican Club of New York has picked the site for its new political club-house, which it expects to erect next winter. The plans give proof to the statement that it will be the largest political club-house for women in the world. The auditorium will seat five hundred. Besides, there will be a large library, lounge rooms, committee rooms, and offices. The two upper floors of the building will be converted into bedrooms for club members. The address is 6 and 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City.

Four in One

THE Neighborhood House—conducted by the Portland, Oregon section of the Council of Jewish Women—serves many purposes. On Friday afternoons at four thirty it is a children's Synagogue—the children actually participating; on week-days it is a Hebrew school; on Sundays a religious school; and at all times a babies' clinic.

A Financial Venture

A PERMANENT Thrift Shop, opened at 29 East 125th Street, New York City, is the means the Manhattan Borough, New York League of Women Voters, has chosen to financial independence. As with other shops of this character—which, by the way, are being established by numerous Leagues in the country—donations of furniture, clothing, books, bric-a-brac, etc.—old or new—are sold.

Trade Union Women Meet

AS an outgrowth of the United States Supreme Court's decision against the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law, the National Women's Trade Union League called a conference at Washington—May 15-16—to discuss the situation. The League invited delegates from all the great national women's organizations, the American Federation of Labor, various affiliated labor bodies, and several church organizations.

Providing for a Woman Doctor

AT the recent Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Atlanta, the board of directors voted to establish an annual scholarship, paying \$1,000 for a medical education for some woman college graduate. The scholarship will be awarded by a special committee, and money will be provided from the interest of the \$80,000 remaining from war work funds.

Calendar

Special Libraries Association's Fourteenth Annual Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 21-26.

Alabama League of Women Voters' Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, May 22-24.

International Congress on Motion Picture Arts, under the auspices of the Authors' League of America, New York City, June 7-8.

World Conference on Education at Oakland—San Francisco, California, June 28 to July 6. The purpose of this Conference is to promote, through education, a better understanding among nations.

Business and Professional Women's Convention at Portland, Oregon, July 9-14.

Institute of Government and Politics (two weeks' course including thirty-one lectures and nine round table discussions) conducted by the National League of Women Voters in co-operation with Columbia University, July 16-27. Fee \$22.00—special terms for applicants who will undertake some piece of work for a state or local League during the year 1923-24. Application should be made to Miss Helen M. Rocca, Division of Training for Citizenship, 811 Superior Avenue N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

Another Wisconsin Witness

By THEODORA W. YOUNANS

Two articles and two letters in discussion of the Wisconsin equality law, written by Mrs. Hooper and Mrs. Putnam, have been published in the CITIZEN. Now Mrs. Youmans, a third Wisconsin woman, closes the discussion with a summing-up of the situation, from a third point of view.

THE Equal Rights law in Wisconsin, concerning which a lively controversy has been waged in the columns of the *Woman Citizen*, has by no means reached a static position in the minds of the people of this state. It has been in force less than two years; very few cases affected by the law have reached the courts. Its influence upon women and through them upon society remains largely a matter of theory.

A committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, of which I am a member, has been making investigation into the workings of the law and a part of the conclusions of this committee, favorable to the law, have been published in the *Citizen*. However, the final summing-up of the committee seems to have been overlooked. It reads as follows:

"Because of the short time during which the law has been effective and because of the rare instances in which it has been invoked, it has been impossible for the committee to reach any final conclusions about the law. Any change in the wording of the law requires intensive and exhaustive study for a long period of time.

"We therefore recommend that the committee be continued to report again next year and to carry on its investigations along the lines so far begun."

In spite of the tentative character of this conclusion, I think it would have been better if no part of this report had been published. As a member of the committee writes me, "it does not truly express the opinion of the majority of the members of the committee" since it was not passed upon by them. It cer-

tainly does not express my judgment in all its details. Further the report is so very meager and tentative that I am sure all members will agree it offers no basis on which to form a just opinion.

The main source of information, that is the judgment of the legal profession, was not very productive, since to 160 questionnaires addressed to members of that profession, only twenty-one replies were received. And these replies agree in nothing except in answering "no" to the first question, "Have you information of any cases involving the interpretation of chapter 529, laws of 1921?" The only actual court procedure quoted by any of them is in relation to woman jurors.

It is almost impossible to classify the answers received, they approach the law from such different angles. But on the whole I should say six lawyers approve the law, eight disapprove it, and the rest express no opinion. Several declare the statute "indefinite." One finds it is so meaningless "that the court will have to declare it void." Another thinks the court will "undoubtedly construe it to mean nothing." One humorist defines the phrase used in the law "and in all other respects" as "covering a multitude of sins." One thinks the law "would seem to wipe out dower and curtesy." Others think it will not affect dower and curtesy. Several are satisfied that the law will prove beneficial. One thinks it will not make much difference in existing conditions. Two women lawyers who send answers disapprove the law.

These legal opinions are of interest but are far from settling the question at issue, the wisdom of blanket legislation in Wisconsin and elsewhere. In fact at the present time Wisconsin is little better equipped to settle this question than any other state. It has a law on the statute books and it has an abundance of theories, but it has a small amount of data to prove the soundness of anybody's theories. Blanket legislation is new, untried. As compared with the old common law, it is revolutionary, representing a change in the very foundations of society. The Wisconsin law can prove itself only in one way, by its works.

Readers of the *Citizen* may also remember that the Wisconsin law includes this provision:

"The various courts, executive and administrative officers shall construe the statutes where the masculine gender is used to include the feminine gender unless such construction will deny to females the special protection and privileges which they now enjoy for the general welfare."

This provision, which seems to me of primary importance, has been strangely neglected in the controversy over the law. Certainly a so-called blanket law with this provision and another without it are two very different things. I leave it to readers whether one may fairly be quoted in support of the other.

The Nation's Clubwomen

(Continued from page 8)

followed when she said that women demand clean political campaigns without personal slander and abuse and that "the party that stands the best chance of capturing the woman vote in 1924 will be the party that is wise enough to present in decent campaign fashion well defined issues that mean better schools, better home conditions, better community environment, better administration of eleemosynary institutions, better management of prison and penitentiaries. In short, issues that mean a better chance for every citizen, be he old or young, rich or poor, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, American by birth or American by choice."

Although the Atlanta Woman's Club was the official hostess to the Federation, it seemed as if the entire city was devoting itself to welcoming the Convention. Motor cars invited with posters "Have a ride. Welcome club women." Atlanta hostesses wore in plain view, "My name is _____; let's get acquainted." It is no wonder that with such appeals everybody talked to everybody else and that people did get acquainted. Nearly every evening the beautiful new banquet hall of the Woman's Club was the scene of a brilliant dinner. Atlanta men's organizations co-operated in a southern barbecue at the Druid Hills Golf Club, where 1,500 people were served. This was followed by a motor ride to Stone Mountain, where a colossal Confederate monument is to be carved in the granite of the mountainside. Mrs. Winter said let people play together first and then they will work together.

All Atlanta seems to have adopted that principle.

It is often said by observers who have visited Geneva and have seen the League of Nations at work that the friendships which develop among the representatives of nations widely separated in customs and native characteristics, the broadened sympathies and quickened understandings which result, are in themselves a sufficient reason for the existence of the League. Certainly one of the best by-products of such national meetings as that at Atlanta is the coming together and getting acquainted of women from all parts of the country. In spite of different surroundings and varying local conditions, many of their problems are the same. Sectional jealousies and misunderstandings are minimized. As women come to know each other, they find that in their desire to serve, they stand on common ground.

Every such national meeting is worth all it costs in money and effort in the impetus and enthusiasm it gives to renewed work.

Peru

(Continued from page 10)

club (Señorita Belen Osma, president). It will be remembered that this University, founded in 1551, was the first in the Western Hemisphere and antedates by nearly a hundred years any in North America. The original building has been destroyed but the University occupies a grand old cloistered Jesuit convent two hundred years old which the government took over in 1821. I was much touched by the sentiment of the occasion. The roof of the hall is a beautiful old fresco in which feudal castles, walled cities and drawbridges were the most conspicuous features. These were the dominating facts in the world when that University was founded and it seemed that our woman's plea under that roof was a connecting point between an outworn past and a glorious future yet to be. The Minister of Cuba

The rise in the price of sugar is a fact easy to grasp. To find out the facts that produce the price, is not so easy. In the next issue an authority on this subject will present his view of the situation for CITIZEN readers.

presided and the audience which crowded the hall was an aristocratic one.

Were there results? Delegates from existing organizations met in the library of the University to organize. All organizations were represented. It was difficult to find a board of officers which would be acceptable to the aristocratic minority and the mass majority, but one was finally agreed upon with members from both classes on it. Every woman declared fervently that the time had come to organize and to work, but every woman begged off from official responsibility. A second meeting at our hotel completed the process. Aims were adopted, a program of work was laid out, and officers were elected. It is called the Peruvian Council of Women. It will be an auxiliary of the Pan-American Association of Women and eventually I hope of the International Council of Women.

Will it live? The women are earnest and true, able and resourceful and will give it form and direction unless the local conditions prove overwhelming. Among the one thousand students at San Marcos are only fifteen girls, although the University has been open to women for a long time. No girl of the aristocracy has ever ventured to attend the University, but a total of five hundred women have been graduated. A few women physicians and dentists are practicing in Peru and a young woman, Señorita Acosta Cardenas, has just graduated in law, writing her thesis upon the theme of "The Legal Status of the Women of Peru." Societies for anti-tuberculosis and day nurseries exist, a

crèche and a woman's exchange are in operation under the direction of women. The organization showing greatest executive talent is the *Industria Femenila*, organized by Señora Isabel F. de Swayne. This society takes contracts from the government and manufactures caps and clothing for the army and the navy, the work being done in the homes after women have been taught in schools conducted for the purpose.

Self-government has not been achieved among these people. Public opinion as we know it, does not control. Parties are composed of the followers of individual men. Each party arouses its own to vote on election day, but money and "influence" are used and no one calls the result "the will of the people." Revolutions have frequently superseded the more prosaic process of voting. When the present President was elected his opponents attempted to prevent his installation. He was shot at and several of his followers were killed, but he managed to seat himself by dint of superior military force. In January of this year he was invited to luncheon on a battleship and accepted, but he learned later that it was the intention to steam quietly away when he should be aboard and to discharge him in Ecuador. Meanwhile his rivals would seize the government. He did not go—but he adopted a plan for deporting his enemies in the interest of political serenity. I overheard a conversation. Said Man No. 1: "Oh, has he been deported?" Man No. 2: "Oh yes, last December." Man No. 1: "Well, well, fine man." Man No. 2: "Yes he is, but I do not see that the President had any other course open to him."

Facetious taxi-drivers at times point out the penitentiary as the palace of the ex-president, since rivals have managed to put so many there for safe keeping. The tame melodrama of North American politics becomes real drama in South America, with plenty of "action." Meanwhile the foreign residents say a dictatorship is the only possible government.

We called upon President La Guia and found him a cultured and exceedingly polite gentleman. He volunteered the opinion that he saw no objection to woman suffrage and hoped the women would organize a Pan-American auxiliary, an opinion which he allowed the women to make public. It is in the midst of these unfamiliar conditions that the Peruvian Council of Women has come to life. The women who form it are just like all other women similarly engaged, intelligent, educated and with complete understanding, but their field is unlike any other we know. The American Colony in Peru greatly facilitated our work there. A group of its members met us at the steamer and escorted us through the customs and to our hotel in Lima, and at the end of our stay delivered us upon the next steamer. The

American Woman's Club gave us a reception, and the American Men's Society a luncheon. It was at the home of the wife of the Chief of the American Naval Commission, Mrs. Frank Barrows Freyer, that opportunity was afforded to meet the Peruvian women of the aristocratic classes.

At any rate we have told some hundreds of Peruvians the story of woman's new place in the civilized world. The press has sent the message on to thousands more. Most will forget; a few remember. Perhaps we have only blazed a narrow trail, perhaps the somewhat timid organization brought into being on that day when past and future met in the library of San Marcos will bear aloft the standard of women's right to an equal share of things until the new order prevails.

Peru, with its old-time frescoed walls, its grilled balconies overhanging quaint narrow old streets, its antique tiles and carved wood, telling the story of feudal castles and sailing ships loaded with stolen gold, the bones of Pizarro, the bold and cruel adventurer lying in perpetual state, its Inca and pre-Inca wonders of weaving and pottery, its imposing monuments to its two immortal liberators, San Martin and Bolivar, its experiment of merged races, is fascinating picturesque and romantic.

In the next South American letter we shall have Mrs. Catt in lighter vein—a tourist letter from Venezuela. Her speech at the Rome Suffrage Congress will probably appear in the June 2 issue.

Washington

(Continued from page 11)

monthly or annually ought to be regulated at ports of departure rather than at ports of arrival, or, preferably, in countries of origin, if this can be accomplished through limiting the number of visés issued each month.

3—A sufficient penalty for violations of the act to insure observance on the part of transportation lines.

4—Increasing materially the period of time (now one year) during which aliens who are natives of countries within the operation of the act shall be required to live in foreign contiguous territory, before they are exempt from the provisions of the law.

5—Giving legal authority, through administrative discretion, or otherwise, to the end that immediate families shall not be separated because children and parents happen to have been born in different countries.

6—Insuring that the always very limited immigration of European origin from New Zealand, Australia and South Africa shall not be prohibited.

Secretary Davis, in his report to President Harding on the immigration

situation, said: "Immigration restriction was one of the measures which helped to put an end to the industrial panic. We have come a long way through wise administrative and legislative measures since then. Today unemployment has been reduced to a minimum, wages everywhere are rising." But, Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation, retorts: "America is faced by a shortage of labor, due principally to the laws restricting immigration. These laws as passed are the worst things that ever happened to this country economically. There is a great abundance of labor on the other side of the water that would be glad to come over and develop our resources."

Yet Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, has a bill to change the restrictive quota to 5 per cent., instead of 3 per cent., and to base it upon the census of 1890 instead of 1910, which would further reduce the Southern European allotment, and increase that of Northern and Western Europe. Chairman Colt of the Senate Immigration Committee in his bill would authorize the Secretary of Labor to admit immigrants in excess of the quota to relieve an established labor shortage.

For the first time in the history of immigration, the idea of selection of immigrants at the source is gaining headway. In a bill proposed by Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire, 25,000 orphaned or homeless Armenian children under sixteen years of age, now in the care of relief organizations, would be admitted. The bill provides that the question of admissibility should be determined before embarking. Chairman Johnson of the House Committee has never retracted in his position on the restrictive principle; he rather has been inclined to become more restrictive than ever, and if he makes any changes in the House bill it will be to endeavor to cut the quota still further and to make more sure of the exclusion of Asiatics under the clause "An immigrant not eligible to citizenship shall not be admitted to the United States."

It will be remembered that the House bill already reduces the quota to 2 per cent. based on the census of 1890, and imposes fines upon steamship companies transporting immigrants who cannot be admitted within the quota. In fact, amendments to the act which will be presented to the next Congress will cover emergency situations that have arisen during the experimental time when Senators and Representatives have had to make personal appeals to cover cases about which the law was in question. The Bureau of Immigration and Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor have been liberal during this initial period. But the coming year will see the whole matter in a more permanent form. Now is the time for constructive study of the problem.

Milk Supply

(Continued from page 13)

than she could get it from the private dealers, though the retail price charged by both organizations is the same.

But in addition the Franklin people claim that their advent has prevented the private dealers from raising the price of milk to an exorbitant figure. They point out that this might have been possible, since the educational work of the National Dairy Council in the Twin Cities increased the consumption of milk by twenty-five per cent. in two years time. They claim that their existence insures to the consumer that the spread between the farmer and the consumer will be held down to the minimum.

In December of 1921 producers received 5.59 cents per quart, f.o.b. Minneapolis for milk with 3.5 per cent. butterfat content, and the average retail price was 11 cents per quart. A year later the price paid to producers was 6.66 cents per quart delivered in Minneapolis and the retail price still averaged eleven cents per quart. The Franklin people claim that it was their influence which prevented the retail price from jumping higher. This "spread" for the distributor compares very favorably with other cities.

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ture was started in the Northwest an attempt has been made to start a similar co-operative delivery system in Cleveland, Ohio. Numerous other attempts are being made to solve the problem of distributors' spread. In Cincinnati, for example, the farmers have formed a co-operative association and are building a large plant of their own to deliver milk to the housewife's door. In other communities farmers are also working out short cuts to the consumer.

"Licensing"

(Continued from page 17)

Third Assembly be promptly taken, the date for the regular meeting of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children was advanced by several weeks. And it was to this meeting that our American representative, Miss Grace Abbott of the Children's Bureau, went as "unofficial observer."

The full report of the action of that Committee has just now been given out. This informs us that the fullest possible consideration was given to the draft convention which, after much discussion, was finally adopted. In this discussion two other important points were raised and were finally crystalized into resolutions. One was a recommendation for a questionnaire to be sent to all members of the League asking those states that have a system of regulation for a report on its working and results, and those that have abolished it for a full statement of the reasons that led them to do so. The other urges the use of women police in dealing with prostitution.

But, says the report, particular importance attaches to that resolution which embodies the proposal made by the "unofficial observer" from the United States. This was that the Council might, without delay, appoint experts to make, in collaboration with the governments of the countries concerned, a comprehensive study of the conditions under which this traffic goes on, the methods practiced and the main centers between which it prevails. Again, it is seen, the mighty weapon of publicity is to be used. Light is to be turned upon this darkest spot in our social organism. It is hardly credible that, when the full facts are laid out for the world's inspection, governments and people will not be stirred to some immediate positive action against this hideous business.

When these resolutions of the Advisory Committee have passed through the necessary technical steps, they will be referred to the various national legislatures for ratification. Adequate legislation for their enforcement must then be passed. And when that is done, as Mrs. Dale, alternate from Australia, said at the time of the discussion in the Third Assembly, the greatest blow ever dealt at the traffic will have been struck.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

TWO policies issued by insurance companies which are very popular and which are more or less on the endowment order mentioned in our last article, are income bonds and retirement annuities.

Many women—and men, too, of course—who have no one dependent on them and wish to provide themselves with savings from which to receive an income in the future, find the purchase of income bonds one of the safest methods of assuring this. The purchaser makes annual payments until a certain age, after which date the insurance company pays her a fixed amount monthly for the rest of her life. Should she die before reaching this age, the insurance company usually agrees to return to the heirs the total amount of deposits which have been made. And even if the purchaser dies after having reached the stipulated age and received some of the income payments, but not the aggregate equal to the entire amount deposited as premiums, the difference is usually returned to the heirs.

The cost of income bonds varies greatly, according to the age at which payment on them begins, and the age at which the income is desired. A person thirty years of age, who wishes to receive ten dollars monthly beginning at the age of sixty, would pay an annual premium of about \$34.14, and the same amount for each additional ten dollars of income desired. Should she wish the income to begin at the age of fifty the annual premium would be about \$82.36. Disregarding the fact that no interest is paid until the end of twenty or thirty years, the interest received after that period amounts to a little over 7 per cent. on the accumulated deposits in the latter case, and approximately 11½ per cent. in the former case. The profit to the insurance company, of course, lies in the fact that interest on the money as it is accumulating during the twenty or thirty year periods is not paid out, but goes into the company's treasury. From a business man's point of view, this makes the interest received on the money in the form of income after the age of fifty or sixty represent only about one-half the interest rate indicated above, as during this time the capital has had a chance to increase 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. The compensation for that lower return lies in protection against making a bad investment and in the guarantee of systematic saving.

The retirement annuity bond operates on the same principle and is practically the same thing, though differently named. The premium unit for women is \$105 a year. This would provide for a woman of thirty a retirement annuity of \$13.50 a month for life beginning at the age of fifty, and of \$30.71 a

month beginning at the age of sixty.

In both these types of bonds, by the addition of a dollar or two (which has been included in the above figures), the purchaser of the income bond or retirement annuity may be protected against total disability. This means that should the purchaser become permanently disabled from pursuing her active business life, all premiums subsequently falling due would be waived, and six months after proof of this disability the insurance company would begin to pay to the purchaser the monthly income stipulated in the bond until the regular life income commences at the specified age. This monthly income varies according to different types of policy.

A Line on the Movies

By ALVA TAYLOR GALLICO

"THE BRIGHT SHAWL"—released by First National: From the story by Joseph Hergesheimer, with Richard Barthelmess and Dorothy Gish. A good picture, with high entertainment value, well put across and well acted, especially by two of the minor characters. Getta Goudal, a new type of screen vampire, and William Powell. Barthelmess had little opportunity to use his fine abilities.

"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR"—released by Metro: From the play of the same name. An excellent picture, due to highly commendable direction by Fred Niblo, and equally commendable acting. An example of true motion-picture technique. Even as the play, a bit depressing in atmosphere. It is always unpleasant to watch a family go to rack and ruin because a mother is too busy to take care of it.

"FRONT PAGE STORY"—produced by Vitagraph: There ought to be more movies like this. A delightful little picture of small-town politics and journalism, with a charming comedy element and a clever story.

"WITHIN THE LAW"—released by First National: With Norma Talmadge. The stage success of several seasons back transformed into a successful motion picture, holding one's interest throughout. Norma is beautiful to look at, and a fine actress.

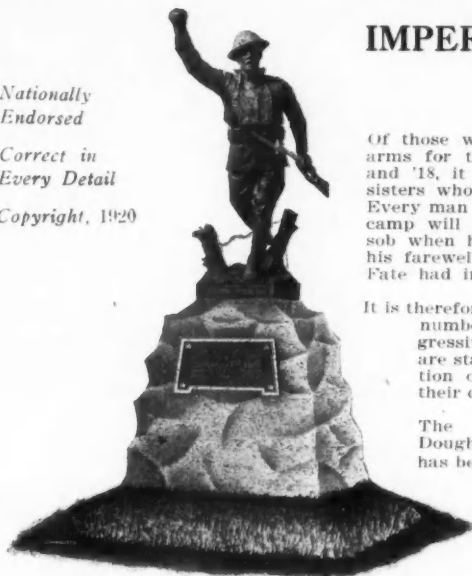
"BACK BONE"—released by Goldwyn: It is unfortunate that so fine an actor as Alfred Lunt should have to make his screen debut in a mediocre film like this. Mr. Lunt suffers in the picture from bad direction, and is not able to break away. It is a half-way interesting story of French Canada, falling short at every moment where there should have been a big dramatic effect. If you are an admirer of Alfred Lunt you'd better not risk the disappointment this picture may give you.

"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"—released by Associated Exhibitors: An honest

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IMPERISHABLE HOMAGE

Of those who were not able to take up arms for their country's honor in 1917 and '18, it was the mothers, wives and sisters who made the greatest sacrifices. Every man or boy who left for a training camp will never forget the heartbroken sob when he gave someone dear to him his farewell kiss, neither knowing what Fate had in store for them.

It is therefore quite natural that in a great number of instances it is the progressive, public-spirited women who are starting campaigns for the erection of memorials to the valor of their communities' bravest and best.

The "Spirit of the American Doughboy" Statue here illustrated has been nationally endorsed by ex-soldiers, military officers, and many others as being a true representation of the American soldier as he was in action.

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picture made from the play of the same name by Clemence Dane. A gripping moving photoplay about real people and acted by real actors. The best English film we have ever seen. Don't be surprised if this picture does things to your emotions. We know you're not used to it from the movies, but this is a real picture. Since you wouldn't let the children go to the play, you'll naturally keep them away from the picture.

"BAVU"—produced by Universal: A very bad play transmuted into a pretty fair movie. This is rough Russian melodrama, Bolsheviks and Royalists, stabbing in the dark, mobs, suffocation in a vault, intrigue and sabre battles. It will give the little ones the willies, but may help you forget for a moment that the price of sugar is soaring.

"THE NE'ER DO WELL"—produced by Paramount: From the novel by Rex Beach, with Thomas Meighan as the prodigal son. A picture from which one can derive a pleasant evening's entertainment—and then forget it before turning into bed.

The Bookshelf

IN the absence of the authentic Bookshelf, we are going to tuck into this corner the record of our own fortnightly snatch at passing books, which happened to produce two or three enthusiasms that bubble with more than usual effervescence.

One is for a book about books—a book that means grief for all the books you don't know, and persuades you that book-selling is the career you've always

wanted. It is the story of an adventure with a bookshop lived by two truly educated women-of-ideas in New York; told by Madge Jenison (one of the two), entitled *Sunwise Turn*, and published by E. P. Dutton. This bookshop is altogether different—human, intimate, with books sold by people who, with the clear perception of the way books work in the world, gave their own brains and personalities along with the volumes—and touched hands with pretty much all the world in the giving. To any one caring for books or human beings, we recommend it.

The Public Square (Appleton), by Will Levington Comfort, is a graver matter altogether. It is that rare thing—a story with a great truth fused (nearly always fused) with a real story. The story is of New York and India, with an absorbing development and living people. The light they follow—the best of them—is not to be caught in a few sentences here, but it is the light at the heart of all great religions and philosophies. It is a book that speaks straight to what is best in one's hopes and aspirations, through the medium of a strong, gripping story.

And then there is *Gladiola Murphy*, written by Ruth Sawyer and published by Harper's, which adds to the charm and grace of Ruth Sawyer's earlier books something bigger and deeper. It is a story which brings up all that vexed question of heredity and environment, and works out a comforting truth of science in the life of a child born in "the Turnpike's most no-account family." It is sound to its roots, and a thrill with personality. *Gladiola*—vital, beauty-loving, eagerly alive—is an addition to happiness.—V. R.

A Protest

FROM THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
To the Woman Citizen

AMIS-STATEMENT of the position of the Anti-Saloon League toward the application of the Civil Service Act to the force of the Prohibition Unit was made in an article by William Dudley Foulke in your issue of March 24th. The Anti-Saloon League has not opposed the application of Civil Service rules to the Prohibition Unit. It was unwilling, however, to jeopardize the passage of the original measure by making a civil service provision an essential element of that bill. At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, held in Washington, December 7-8, 1922, as general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, I requested the secretary to permit me to state the views of our organization with respect to the classification of prohibition enforcement officers. The following statement was then made and is here quoted from the report of the convention proceedings, page 36:

"I regret any misunderstanding concerning the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League toward a bill to put Federal prohibition agents under civil service. We have never been opposed to it but have been practical enough to accept the best possible when the perfect best was unattainable. It was impossible to secure civil service except for the clerical force in the original bill. One of the objections raised was that the qualifications of the successful prohibition agent, integrity, courage and common sense, are not brought out by a civil service examination.

"I regret that criticism should be voiced against the integrity and honesty of the prohibition agents as a class. Most of them are men of character and ability and efficiency. In most of the states where the United States Senators and the dominant party leaders are friendly, we have been getting good agents, but in the states where these leaders are unfriendly, inefficient and sometimes corrupt men have been appointed. I am convinced that we shall get better enforcement if these agents are placed under civil service.

"It is regrettable that any one in the civil service organization should condemn prohibition as a failure. It is not a failure. It is a success, even with the odds against it and with the wet propaganda trying to poison the minds of the people against it. I suggest that we keep our heads and work together. It will be difficult enough to get a civil service measure even if we unite our forces. We cannot take the position that we will not accept anything unless we get a one hundred per cent perfect bill if we expect to accomplish the desired results."

WAYNE B. WHEELER.

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Silhouettes

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP
College Physician at Barnard

SHOW me your silhouette and I'll tell you what you eat and how you spend your days. If you will then hop on one foot across the room and back, on the tip of one toe, I will tell you whether you are too thin for vigor or not. For thinness is sometimes good and sometimes bad. Not every thin person needs to be fattened, but at least eighty per cent. of them do.

Each person can decide for herself. First look up in any insurance table the average weight for a woman of your height. Don't consider the age, for no one should grow older than thirty-five, physiologically speaking. The increasing weight of many people after forty does not come from age but from the bad habits of living and eating which have crept upon them. If you are over thirty-five, take the average weight for a woman of that age. No matter how thin you are, if you feel all right and look all right and have not a symptom in the world, stay just as you are. But if you are under thirty, it is risky to be more than ten pounds underweight.

Thinness means poor nutrition, anemia. Thinness means that the body of the person is partly starved, that the blood, the liver, the stomach, the lungs, each organ, each muscle, are only about three quarters good. A thin person is like a second-hand automobile—you can never tell where or when it will break down, for all parts of such an undernourished body are working under a continual strain.

Poor nutrition will cause a continual feeling of fatigue, for no apparent reason; it brings frequent headaches, makes the patient liable to five or six colds a year, and produces indigestion and autointoxication.

Thinness comes from several causes, and in each case the cure must be directed to removing the cause. First, insufficient food. To remedy that defect the following diet is given:

Breakfast: orange, cereal with cream and sugar, tea or coffee with cream and sugar, one or two eggs, toast and butter and orange marmalade, a glass of milk.

10 A. M.: crackers and a glass of milk, or crackers and a piece of sweet chocolate.

Lunch: Cream soup, one fresh vegetable and some carbohydrate as potatoes, rice or macaroni, a lettuce salad, dessert, bread and butter, a glass of milk, raw fruit.

Afternoon tea: tea, toast, and jam.

Dinner: clear meat soup, meat, potatoes, fresh vegetable salad, dessert, bread and butter, raw fruit, a glass of milk.

Late supper: crackers and a glass of milk.

Such a diet, as outlined above, usually makes a thin person gasp. She

says it will give her indigestion. She is not hungry for so much. Her appetite has grown contrary—the less she eats the less she wants to. This diet will provide about three thousand calories of heat and energy, that is, about one thousand more than the woman needs for the business of the day. This one thousand extra she can store as fat. Many people, even on such a diet, do not begin to get fat for over a month, simply because their tissues have been so undernourished that the body utilizes the extra calories to make itself over into a first-class creature before

it stores up anything on reserve. Thinness may be due to lack of sleep and rest. It may be due to lack of fresh air and sunlight. Add to that diet ten hours in bed, two hours out of doors, and cut out worry, and you are bound to gain. But no diet, no sleep, no fresh air in the wide world will ever make a person fat if she is unhappy and worried. The body is a unit and you never cure it or make it perfect by physical means alone.

The first half of a well-known proverb is the real cure for a thin person, "Eat and be merry."



A telephone personality

In your face to face contacts with people, your appearance, your bearing and many other things help you to make the right impression. But in your telephone contacts there is only one thing by which you can be judged—your speech.

An effective telephone personality is to-day a business and social asset. Everybody appreciates the person who speaks distinctly and pleasantly, neither too fast nor too slow, with a clear enunciation of each word, with lips facing the mouthpiece and speaking into it. In business, this is the telephone personality which induces favorable action on the part of the listener. To the salesman it may mean the difference between an order and no order; between an interview

granted and an interview refused.

Curiously enough, people who are careful to make themselves effectively heard and understood face to face, often disregard the need for effectiveness in their telephone speech. Perhaps they shout, perhaps they mumble, perhaps they hold the mouthpiece far from their lips. And frequently they never realize that their carelessness has defeated the purpose of their talk.

The Bell System maintains for telephone users the best facilities that science, modern equipment, skilled operation and careful management can bring to telephone speech. But these facilities can be fully effective only when they are properly used.



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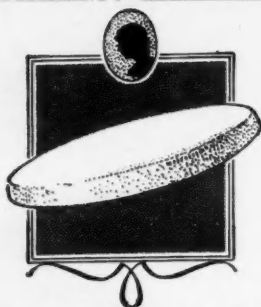
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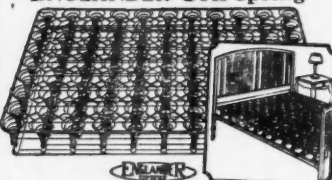
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N. Y. C.

The Advertisers' Corner

WHAT is a transformation? A subscriber writes us this incident: While having a shampoo recently she watched a woman in a neighboring chair who was arranging her hair. It was a pretty red in color, but it was straight, and while she was piling it on top of her head there were many untidy and refractory ends. Then she opened a box and took out two pieces of wavy hair, the exact color of her own. On one side she pinned one on under her own locks, brought it down over her forehead in a soft wave, and tucked the ends under her own hair. She did the same on the other side. Little soft pats, a small hair pin or two and she was transformed. A lovely natural wavy coiffure made her look years younger and pleasanter. "That," the subscriber wrote, "must be a Pierre Transformation, such as I saw advertised recently in the Citizen."

— o —

Many a young girl who sees an older woman with a double chin vows that she will not permit herself to become so marked by time. Then the years slip by and one morning she looks in the mirror to find that a similar trick has been played on her, and that the tale-telling double chin is there. Look over an audience of women and see how common it is. Why didn't they use the Cora Davis Chin Strap? It is such a simple and pleasant means of preventing what is often a serious disfigurement of the face, and even after the double chin has appeared it can be practically eliminated.

— o —

A few weeks ago our laundress fell ill, and the family wash had to go to a laundry. As a result, we became the recipient of some strange garments—and the loser of some familiar ones. We hoped for better luck the next week, but it didn't come. Nor the next. Nor any week until we sat down and sewed some of Cash's Woven Names in inconspicuous places in each and every garment. We have eliminated one of our worries any way.

— o —

The best proof of any product's worth is an unsolicited testimonial. Such is the letter that arrived after this appearance of Bellin's Wonderstoen advertisement in the CITIZEN. Of course all medical advertising is investigated before insertion—but when one reader writes us that this product "is all that it claims to be" and that she "has used it for years with the greatest satisfaction," we must pass these words on to the other members of the family.

— o —

When the call went out to sculptors for a statue that would honor fallen American soldiers, nearly a hundred designs were submitted. Of these, the "Spirit of the American Doughboy" was the one unanimously agreed upon, and this is the memorial accepted by the National Memorial Committee for erection in Washington. Immediately newspapers all over the country published the picture of the statue, and the artist found himself swamped with letters asking if the statue could not be had as a miniature. Finally it was decided to open studios for the development of miniatures of this statue. That is why The American Doughboy Studios at Atlanta, Georgia, can supply the figure not only as a memorial statue, but as the standard for an electric lamp or for a candlestick, or even as an incense burner. Already the studios can prove that ex-service men and others like this way of cherishing the memory of our soldiers.

96-14-94



200

200

A

	Number	Page
Abbott, Grace	Dec. 16	16
Should Children Work?		
Adams, Mildred		
"Friday Morning's" New Home	Apr. 7	13
Health-Posture	Sept. 23	8
Librarian Extraordinary	Dec. 30	10
Maker of Heirlooms, A.	Jan. 27	11
Mr. Will Hays of the Movies	Oct. 7	17
Round-the-World Lady, The	Dec. 24	13
She Who Makes Time	May 13	13
Adventures of a Local Chairman	Dec. 16	19
Adventure, The New		
By Sarah Warder MacConnell	June 3	15
Age of Consent Laws		
What Has Been Done	Dec. 16	19
Alabama		
Birmingham Clean-Up	July 29	18
Direct Primary	Nov. 4	21
Woman Legislator	Jan. 13	21
Women's Prison	Dec. 24	23
Post Tax	April 21	21
Allen, Governor Henry J.		
The Kansas Way	July 29	7
Allen, Judge Florence		
Outlaw War	June 17	14
Caroline Avis on	Oct. 7	13
Alsop, Guilfelma F.		
See Health Stories		
Ambler, Laura L.		
Teachers Cheer Up	Jan. 27	17
American Association of University Women		
Paris Club House	Oct. 7	7
New Secretary and Plans	Oct. 7	24
New Headquarters	Jan. 27	4
Washington Club House	Dec. 30	23
American Woman's Association	July 15	20
American Women's Hospitals		
See Smyrna		
Dr. Elliott in Near East	Nov. 18	22
Medical Relief in Greece	Feb. 16	22
Women Take Honors	Feb. 24	2
Anti-Lynching Crusaders	Dec. 16	23
Architects, Women		
Dozier, Henriette C.	Sept. 23	4
Riddle, Mrs. John Wallace	Oct. 21	4
(Thorate) Fope		
Lois Lilly Howe and Eleanor Manning	Nov. 18	4
Argentina		
by Carrie Chapman Catt	Apr. 7	10
Arkansas		
Legislative Program	Mar. 10	19
Arnold, Anne (Verse)		
Urges	July 1	16
Arletta (Woman) on Covers		
Ansbacher, Jessie—"The Green Kimona"	Dec. 2	5
Baker, Elizabeth Gowdy—"Jean and Her Dolly"	May 19	6
Cassatt, Mary—"Mother Feeding Child"	Sept. 9	5
Conkling, Mabel—"Hope Garland"	Oct. 7	5
Cox, Louise—"Mrs. Warren Thorpe"	Aug. 12	5
Craig, Miss Constance-Portrait	Dec. 16	10
Fancif, Maud Tousey—"Character Study"	Dec. 16	5
Farnham, Sally James—"Victory"	Nov. 18	5
Fraser, Mrs. Laura Gardin—"The Baby Goat"	Jan. 27	6
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild-Portrait	Feb. 24	5
Gardiner, Eliza D.—"Boy and Goose"	Apr. 7	5
Grimes, Frances—"Baby Mitchell"	Aug. 26	6
Hendie, Felicie Waldo—"House of Seven Gables"	July 15	5
Knox, Susan Ricker—"Mme. E. from Moscow"	June 17	5
Litzinger, Dorothea—"May Morning"	Apr. 21	4
McCarthy, Helen-Portrait "Red and White"	Feb. 10	5
Milhuu, Ze'la de-"Gyassa"	Sept. 23	5
Nourse, Elizabeth—"Les Petites Bi- boudines"	Jan. 13	4
Palmer, Pauline—"My Mother"	Oct. 7	5
Putnam, Brenda—"Sundial"	Dec. 30	5
Ryerson, Margery—"Brother and Sister"	July 29	6
Saher, Helen—"Child of St. Francis"	June 3	5
Tudor, Rosamond—"Hopping Brook Swamp"	Mar. 24	6
Vonhoh, Bessie Potter—"An Ideal"	July 1	5
Viehl, Dorothy E.—"Dame Lloyd George"	Nov. 4	5
Artists (Women)		
Associate of London Royal Academy	Dec. 2	23
Barnett, Mrs. S. A.—Royal Academy	May 19	22

	Number	Page
Burrows, Marsue—Paris Salon.....	May 5	22
Citizen's Thanks to Artists.....	Jan. 13	15
Daniels, Julia.....	Dec. 16	4
Williams, Margaret Lindsay.....	Jan. 13	4
Artist's Corner—by Eleanor Horst.....	Feb. 10	30
Artist's Corner—by Eleanor Horst.....	Feb. 24	26
Artist's Corner—by Eleanor Horst.....	Mar. 10	30
Astor, Lady		
As She Sees Us (Ed.).....	June 3	13
Her Opponents.....	Sept. 9	27
Renominated.....	Nov. 4	22
Re-elected.....	Dec. 2	23
Hall of Politics—Radcliffe College.....	Dec. 2	23
Astronomer, Woman		
Cannon, Annie J.....	Aug. 12	21
Atherson, Miss Lucile (Picture)		
Nominated.....	June 17	
First Woman Diplomat.....	Feb. 10	4
Atwood, Stella M.		
Bread or a Stone for the Indians?.....	May 5	9
Australia		
What Senator Pearce Thinks About		
Women—by Marie de Montalvo.....	Sept. 23	13
Equal Division of Property Law.....	Feb. 10	23
Housewives' Association.....	Jan. 27	22
Ais, Caroline on		
Judge Florence Allen.....	Oct. 7	13
B		
Babcock, Elizabeth		
Institute of Politics, The.....	Aug. 12	10
Institute of Politics, The.....	Aug. 26	9
The United States and Latin America.....	Nov. 18	20
Baker, Dr. Josephine		
League of Nations Health Committee.....	July 1	20
Baldridge, Alice Boardman		
Are Women Free?.....	Feb. 24	24
Bankers, Women		
American Bankers' Association.....	Sept. 23	23
New York City.....	Feb. 24	23
Kansas City.....	Feb. 24	23
Bank President—North Dakota.....	May 5	22
Barrett, Janie—Wonder Worker		
by Gertrude Sherman Trowbridge.....	July 29	8
Bayard, Martha		
The Sand-Pile Lady.....	Dec. 16	12
Belgium		
Women Lawyers.....	Sept. 9	27
Woman Barrister.....	Jan. 27	23
Women—League of Nations Union.....	Feb. 10	22
Agricultural Courses.....	Mar. 10	22
Bender, Robert J.		
Questions for November 7.....	Nov. 4	14
Bemis, Mrs. E. W.		
Cook County's First Woman Commis-		
sioner.....	Jan. 13	12
Better Home Week.....	Sept. 23	22
Bien, Lill: V. H.		
Housework Problem Minus Help, The.....	May 5	12
Birthrate		
France—Endowment for Motherhood.....	Dec. 16	22
Why Not Ask the Women (Ed.).....	Dec. 16	15
Protection—Unmarried Mothers.....	Mar. 10	23
Blackwell, Alice Stone		
Editorials:		
A Bit of Renaissance.....	Aug. 12	15
An Object Lesson.....	Feb. 10	15
Cash Value of Politics.....	July 29	12
Congress Could.....	Sept. 9	15
Growing Better.....	April 21	14
Harnessing the Wind.....	Aug. 26	12
Lest we Forget.....	Apr. 7	17
Nothing New.....	Dec. 30	15
Prophecy versus History.....	Mar. 24	14
The American Superiority Complex.....	Nov. 4	15
The Children and the Land.....	July 15	12
The Minimum Wage Question.....	Nov. 18	15
Twelve Hour Day.....	Jan. 27	22
Youth to the Fore.....	Apr. 21	15
Reviews:		
"A Hoosier Ambulance"..... by Wil-		
liam Dudley Folke.....	Dec. 30	24
"Lute and Furor"..... by T. W. Tilford		
Dargan.....	Dec. 30	24
Catherine Breckinridge.....	Dec. 2	23
Blanket Amendment.....		
Conference Against.....	Nov. 18	26
A New Movement..... by Jessie Kelley.....	Dec. 2	17
Equality in Women..... by Jessie Jack		
.....	Feb. 24	11
Reply by Mrs. J. H. Mar. 10		23
Mrs. Hooper Adams..... Mar. 24		23
Mrs. Putnam Adams..... May 5		23

B

	Number	Page
Bonus, The Soldiers'		
No Bonus Rider (Ed.)	Feb. 10	14
Versus the Vote (Ed.)	Sept. 23	14
The President's Veto (Ed.)	Oct. 7	15
The Bonus and Idealism—by Cornelia James Cannon	Sept. 23	16
Books, Children's		
Alcott, Louisa—"Little Women"	Dec. 16	27
Barbour, Ralph Henry—"Right End Exemson"	Dec. 16	27
"The Foxglove of the Eight"	Dec. 16	27
Bonser, Waldemar—"Maya"	Dec. 2	27
Bryant, Lorinda M.—"Children's Books of Celebrated Pictures"	Dec. 16	27
Children's Bureau—"Brief Manual of Games for Organized Play"	Apr. 21	22
Grimm's Fairy Tales	Dec. 16	27
Hawthorne, Nathaniel—"A Wonder Book"	Dec. 16	27
Mare, Walter de la—"Down-a-Down Derry"	Dec. 16	27
Matthews, Brander—"The Tocsin of Kevitt"	Dec. 2	27
Mulock, Dina—"The Fairy Book"	Dec. 16	27
Nexo, Martin—"Ditte: Toward the Stars"	Dec. 2	27
Paine, Ralph D.—"Blackbeard Buccaneer"	Dec. 16	27
Reed, Victoria—"The Bird Nest Boarding House"	Dec. 16	27
Sawyer, Ruth—"The Children's Book Shelf"	Nov. 4	16
Spyri, Johanna—"Heidi"	Dec. 16	27
Vari, Loom, Hendrie—"A Short History of Discovery"	Dec. 16	27
Widmeyer, Margaret—"Winona on Her Own"	Dec. 16	27
Book Reviews—mostly by Mildred Adams		
Andrews, C. A.—"Old Morocco and the Forbidden Atlas"	Nov. 18	29
Anonymous—"Behind the Mirrors" (C. C. C.)	Sept. 23	28
"The Pomp of Power" (G. F. B.)	Apr. 7	29
Con A Young Girl's Diary	July 29	12
Atherton, Gertrude—"Black" (G. F. B.)	Apr. 21	28
Banning, Margaret Culkin—"Spellbinders"	Oct. 21	28
Bent, Wallace Rose—"The First Person Singular"	June 17	15
Bennett, Arnold—"Lillian"	Jan. 13	24
"Mr. Prohack"	July 15	15
Bohman, Gladys and Henry—"Motion Pictures for Community Needs"	July 1	15
Brown, Heywood—"Pieces of Hate"	Aug. 12	22
The Boy Crew Older	Nov. 18	29
Burke, Thomas—"The Lone Spy"	May 5	24
Burnett, Francis Hodgson—"The Head of the House of Coombe"	July 15	15
"Robin"	Aug. 26	17
Cannfield, Dorothy—"Rough Hewn"	Dec. 2	9
Cather, Willa S.—"One of Ours"	Oct. 21	29
Chesterton, G. K.—"What I Saw in America"	Dec. 2	9
Comfort, Will Levington—"Public Square, The"	May 19	28
Conkling, Hilda—"Shoes of the Wind"	Jan. 27	26
Garland, Oliver Tibb—"Lute and Furore" (A. S. B.)	Dec. 30	24
Davies, W. H.—"The Hour of Magic"	Mar. 10	24
Delafeld, E. M.—"Humbug"	Sept. 9	24
Deland, Margaret—"The Vehement Flame"	Aug. 12	22
Dodd, Lee Wilson—"Lilia Chenoworth"	Aug. 26	17
Dos Passos, John—"Rosinante of the Road Again"	June 3	19
Dumarsay, Lord—"Don Rodriguez"	Dec. 2	9
Eliot, A. S.—"The Land"	Mar. 10	24
"Elizabeth"—The Enchantress" (A. S. B.)	Feb. 24	27
Exline, Frank—"Politics" (G. F. B.)	Mar. 10	24
(Editorial on)	Mar. 10	15
Fassett, Charles M.—"Assets of the Ideal City"	Sept. 9	24
Faus, Frederick—"The Village Street"	Oct. 7	28
Flandrau, Grace—"Being Respectable"	Apr. 21	29
Forster, E. M.—"A Room with a View"	May 5	24
Foulke, William Dudley—"A Hoosier Autobiography" (A. S. B.)	Dec. 30	24
Garland, Harlan—"A Book of the American Indian"	Dec. 2	9
Garrett, Garet—"The Drive"	Jan. 27	26
Grout, Katherine Fullerton—"Valiant Dust"	Feb. 24	27
Hale, Beatrice Forbes Robertson—"What's Wrong with Our Girls"	Feb. 24	15
	Mar. 10	24

	Number	Page
Hebard, Dr. Grace Raymond—"The Boreman Trail".....	Feb. 24	23
Hergesheimer, Joseph—"The Bright Shawl".....	Nov. 18	29
Herrick, Robert—"Homely Lilla".....	Apr. 21	29
Housman, A. E.—"Last Poems".....	Jan. 27	26
Hudson, N. H.—"A Hind in Richmond Park".....	May 5	24
Hutchinson, A. S. M.—"This Freedom".....	Sept. 23	28
Jeffrey, Jeffrey E.—"Escape".....	Dec. 2	9
Jenison, Madge—"Sunwise Turn".....	May 19	28
Kahler, Hugh McNair—"East Wind".....	Apr. 7	29
Kaye-Smith, Sheila—"Joanna Godden".....	Sept. 9	24
"The Tramping Methodist".....	Dec. 30	24
Lane, Franklin K., The Letters of.....	Dec. 2	9
Lawrence, D. H.—"Fantasia of the Unconscious".....	Jan. 13	24
Lewis, Sinclair—"Babbitt".....	Dec. 2	9
Lindsay, Vachel—"Going to the Sun".....	Apr. 7	29
Lippmann, Walter—"Public Opinion" (C. C. C.).....	Sept. 23	28
Maran, Rene—"Batouala".....	Oct. 7	28
Mathews, Shailer—"Validity of American Ideals".....	Feb. 10	24
Maxwell, N. B.—"Spinster of This Parish".....	Jan. 27	26
Merriam, Charles Edward—"The American Party System" (C. C. C.).....	Sept. 23	28
Merrick, Leonard—"To Tell You the Truth".....	Feb. 24	27
Milne, A. A.—"Red House Mystery, The".....	July 1	15
Moody, Edna Wadsworth—"We Are Here—Why?".....	Jan. 27	26
Morley, Christopher—"Where the Blue Begins".....	Feb. 24	27
Nathan, George Jean—"World in Falseface".....	Mar. 10	24
Norris, Kathleen—"Certain People of Importance".....	Jan. 13	24
O'Donovan, Gerald—"Vocations".....	July 1	15
Ossendowski, Ferdinand—"Beasts, Men and Gods".....	Mar. 24	27
Papini, Giovanni—"Four and Twenty Minds".....	Feb. 10	24
Perkins, Edna Brush—"White Heart of the Mojane, The".....	Jan. 13	24
Remington, Frederick—"A Book of the American Indians".....	Dec. 2	9
Richardson, Henry Handel—"Maurice Guest".....	Oct. 7	28
Robinson, James Harvey—"The Mind in the Making".....	Sept. 9	24
Ross, Edward Alsworth—"The Social Trend".....	Oct. 7	28
Royden, A. Maude—"Sex and Common Sense".....	July 15	15
"Women at the World's Crossroads".....	Mar. 10	24
St. John Lee, G.—"Spilled Wine".....	Apr. 21	29
Sawyer, Ruth—"Gladiola Murphy".....	May 19	28
Scott, Miriam Finn—"Meeting Your Child's Problems".....	July 15	15
Sedgwick, Anne Douglas—"Adrienne Toner".....	June 17	15
Seymour, Beatrice Kean—"Intrusion".....	June 3	19
Sherman, Mary K.—"Parliamentary Law and Rules of Procedure".....	June 3	19
Sherman, Stuart P.—"Americans and the Sinclair, May—"Anne Severn and the Fieldings".....	Dec. 30	24
Stern, G. B.—"The Room".....	Dec. 30	24
Stewart, Charles D.—"Valley Waters".....	Apr. 7	29
Strachey, Lytton—"Books and Characters".....	Oct. 7	28
Stribling, T. S.—"Birthright".....	Aug. 12	22
Taggard, Genevieve—"For Eager Lovers".....	Mar. 10	24
Tarkington, Booth—"Gentle Julia".....	June 3	19
Tittoni, Tommaso—"Modern Italy".....	Feb. 10	24
Towne, Charles Hanson—"The Chain".....	Nov. 18	29
Townley, Lady Susan—"Indiscretions".....	Jan. 13	24
Treat, Payson J.—"Japan and the United States".....	Aug. 26	17
Walpole, Hugh—"The Cathedral".....	Dec. 30	24
Walpole, Henry Kitchell—"Joseph Greer and His Daughter".....	Mar. 10	24
Wells, H. G.—"Secret Places of the Heart".....	July 15	15
West, Rebecca—"The Judge".....	Oct. 21	28
Wharton, Edith—"Glimpses of the Moon".....	Sept. 9	24
Wilkinson, Marguerite—"The Great Dream".....	Apr. 7	29
Willie, Honore—"Judith of the Godless Valley".....	Dec. 2	9
Wister, Owen—"Neighbors Henceforth".....	Jan. 27	26
Wylie, I. A. R.—"The Dark House".....	June 17	15
Yot-sen, Dr. Sun—"International Development of China".....	Mar. 24	27
Zia Bey, Mufty Zade K.—"Speaking of the Turks".....	Mar. 24	27
Books Suppressed (Ed.).....	July 29	12
Borghese, Donna Santa (picture).....	Apr. 21	4
Bowen, Louise De Koven.....	Mar. 24	17
Fight on Vice, A.....	Nov. 4	17
Are We Interested?.....	Nov. 4	17
Bradford, Mary C. C. "Tuning-In".....	Jan. 13	16
Brandstrom, Elsa.....	Feb. 10	4
"Angel of Siberia," The.....	Mar. 24	10

	Number	Page
Brazil.....	Mar. 24	9
Busy Women in—by C. C. C.....	Oct. 21	24
League for Emancipation of Women.....	Nov. 4	22
Suffrage Vote.....	June 3	14
Brown, Dorothy Kirchwey.....	Nov. 18	11
Child Labor Must Stop.....	Oct. 21	10
Bruere, Martha Beasley.....	July 1	8
X Y Z in Coal.....	Feb. 10	29
America's Club Women at Chatauqua.....	Mar. 24	29
Heart to Heart.....	Mar. 24	29
Intimate Talks About Your Magazine.....	June 2	28
A Dream That Might Come True.....	June 2	28
What's Your Contribution.....	June 2	28
You and the Advertiser.....	June 2	28
100 Per Cent. Voters.....	June 2	28
100 Per Cent. Voter and World Peace.....	June 2	28
Prepare for 1924.....	Apr. 7	33
The Advertiser's Corner.....	Apr. 21	30
The Advertiser's Corner.....	May 5	30
The Advertiser's Corner.....	May 19	30
Bruere, Miss Mina.....	Feb. 24	23
Burns, Allen T.....	Jan. 27	13
About Russia.....	Jan. 13	14
Bureau Pension Bill.....	Mar. 10	12
President Vetoes (Ed.).....	Feb. 24	13
Business Ideals at Home.....	Oct. 21	17
by Isabel Kimball Whitting.....	Oct. 21	17
Butcher, Margaret A.....	Oct. 21	17
A Teacher Who Loves to Teach (Agnes Shirley Winn).....	Oct. 21	17
Buy, Steal or Fight.....	Oct. 21	17
by Anna Harbottle Whittie.....	Oct. 21	17

C

	Number	Page
Cable Bill (Independent Citizenship for Married Women).....	Oct. 7	17
The New Law.....	Oct. 21	21
The Historic Pen.....	Nov. 4	21
Why She Telegraphed.....	June 7	18
Introduced in House.....	July 1	13
Passes House.....	July 15	18
How It Passed.....	Oct. 7	14
Editorials.....	Oct. 7	14
Another Triumph.....	Dec. 16	15
Other Countries Please Copy.....	Dec. 16	15
What Has Been Done.....	Dec. 16	15
A Good Job to Finish.....	July 29	13
California.....	Oct. 7	23
Club Activities.....	Oct. 21	23
Joint Legislative Committee.....	Jan. 13	20
Legislative Program.....	Feb. 10	12
Congresswoman—Mrs. Mae F. Nolan.....	Mar. 10	22
Congresswoman—Mrs. Mae F. Nolan.....	Mar. 10	22
Berkeley Center Civic League.....	Apr. 7	22
Campaigning at Long Range.....	May 5	18
Camp Fire Girls.....	Jan. 27	22
In Colleges.....	Mar. 10	4
Celebrate Birthday (picture).....	Mar. 10	4
Canada.....	Aug. 12	10
Agnes MacPhail, M.P.....	Sept. 9	19
Candidates' Questions.....	Oct. 21	26
Candidates' Stories.....	Oct. 21	26
Theodore W. Youmans.....	Dec. 2	12
for Wisconsin Legislature.....	Dec. 2	12
Hooper, Jessie Jack.....	Dec. 2	12
for United States Senate—Wisconsin.....	Dec. 2	12
Olesen, Anna Dickie.....	Dec. 2	12
for U. S. Senate—Minnesota.....	Dec. 2	12
Candidates' Women.....	July 1	5
For United States Senate.....	July 15	6
For United States Senate.....	July 15	6
For United States Senate.....	July 15	6
For Secretary of State—Iowa.....	July 1	20
For United States House of Representatives.....	July 15	20
For State Senate—Ohio.....	Aug. 12	21
Mary Garrett Hay on.....	Aug. 26	14
In the Primary Elections.....	Aug. 26	21
For Election.....	Sept. 9	26
For British Parliament.....	Sept. 23	23
For British Parliament.....	Sept. 23	23
For United States Congress—New Mexico.....	Sept. 23	22
For United States Congress—Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 23	22
For Judges—New York.....	Sept. 23	22
State Affairs and Congress.....	Oct. 7	22
Belle Kearney, U. S. Sena.....	Oct. 7	23
For Governor—South Dakota.....	Oct. 7	8
For Congress—Missouri.....	Oct. 7	8
For Congress—New Mexico.....	Oct. 7	8
A Roll Call of Women Candidates for High Office.....	Oct. 21	12
Children's Judge.....	Oct. 21	24
Women's Entries in the Election.....	Nov. 4	12
Races.....	Dec. 30	22
For Congress—California.....	Dec. 30	22
Legislature—Mississippi.....	Dec. 30	22
Canfield, Dorothy.....	Mar. 10	16
Pro Primary.....	Mar. 10	16

	Number	Page
Cannon, Miss Annie J.....	Aug. 12	21
Discovers New Star.....	Sept. 23	16
Cannon, Cornelia James.....	Sept. 23	16
Bonus and Idealism, The.....	Dec. 30	16
Is the Woman Vote Sentimental?.....	Sept. 23	7
Capper, Senator.....	Sept. 23	7
Helping the Hand that Feeds Us.....	Feb. 10	16
Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws.....	Sept. 23	16
Careers and Married Women.....	Oct. 7	16
A Married Woman of Genius—by Julia Lathrop.....	Jan. 13	17
It Depends—by Juliet Everts Robb.....	Mar. 10	17
Instinct vs. Career—by Anne Hard.....	Apr. 7	12
Fifty-fifty Wives—by Mary Alden Hopkins.....	Nov. 4	25
Catholic Women in Convention, National Council of.....	Dec. 2	8
Catt, Carrie Chapman.....	Dec. 2	8
Call to Rome.....	Dec. 16	8
Letters from Europe.....	Dec. 30	7
The Fascisti in Italy.....	Jan. 27	7
Austria—Revisited.....	Feb. 10	9
A Glimpse of Germany.....	Feb. 24	7
The Terrors of Hungary.....	Mar. 10	9
The Bright Spot of Europe (Czechoslovakia).....	Mar. 10	9
Letters from South America.....	Mar. 10	9
Crossing the Equator.....	Mar. 24	9
Busy Women in Brazil.....	Apr. 7	10
South American Contrasts (Argentina and Uruguay).....	Apr. 21	9
Woman Question in Chile, The.....	May 5	10
Panamas, The Two.....	May 19	9
Peru, Picturesque.....	July 29	21
Accepts Presidency, Pan-American Association.....	Mar. 10	23
Resigns Presidency in I. W. S. A.....	June 3	12
Editorials.....	June 3	12
Genoa.....	June 17	12
The Three Horns.....	Aug. 26	12
To Talk or Not to Talk.....	Sept. 9	14
Gloves.....	Sept. 23	14
Strikes.....	Sept. 23	14
A National Duty.....	Oct. 7	14
The Business of Being a Good Citizen.....	Oct. 7	14
The First Rule.....	Oct. 21	14
The Menace of the One Track Mind.....	Nov. 4	14
Finding Your Party.....	Dec. 2	14
We, the People.....	Dec. 16	14
Organize Yourself.....	Dec. 30	14
Big Politics.....	Dec. 30	14
Book Reviews.....	Dec. 30	14
Anonymous, Behind the Mirrors.....	Dec. 30	14
Lippmann, Public Opinion by.....	Nov. 18	22
Merriam, American Party System by.....	May 5	15
Cauer, Frau Minna.....	May 5	15
The Real American Way (Ed.).....	Jan. 27	22
Censorship, the Real American Way (Ed.).....	Apr. 21	9
Chile.....	Jan. 27	22
Factories Provide Nurseries.....	Apr. 21	9
The Woman Question in.....	Jan. 13	22
by Carrie Chapman Catt.....	Jan. 13	22
China.....	July 29	20
American Women's Club—Shanghai.....	Dec. 16	10
Child Health.....	Dec. 16	10
See Sheppard Towner Act.....	Dec. 16	10
In Michigan.....	Dec. 16	10
National Child Health Council.....	Dec. 16	10
Survey, New York.....	Dec. 16	10
Directory of Agencies.....	Apr. 21	21
In Kentucky.....	Apr. 21	14
Why City Babies Survive (Ed.).....	June 3	14
Child Labor.....	June 17	18
Child Labor Must Stop.....	July 15	12
by Dorothy Kirchwey Brown.....	July 15	12
Amendments and Bills Introduced.....	July 29	12
The Children and the Courts (Ed.).....	Nov. 4	19
A. S. B.....	Dec. 16	16
School is Where the Child Should Be (Ed.).....	Feb. 10	15
Child Labor Maps.....	Mar. 24	15
Should Children Work—by Grace Abbott.....	Sept. 9	7
"The Makin's"—by Ross B. Johnston.....	Dec. 16	7
Heckscher Foundation.....	Jan. 13	23
Congress at Mexico.....	Jan. 27	22
Chile Factories Provide Nurseries.....	Apr. 28	22
Organized Play—Porto Rico.....	Mar. 10	23
Churches, Women in.....	Feb. 24	23
Baptist Church—Wales.....	July 15	20
Episcopal.....	July 15	20
Disciples—Ohio.....	July 15	20
Rabbis.....	Aug. 26	18
Citizenship.....	Feb. 10	14
Radio Course—Va.....	May 19	15
School Citizenship League.....	July 1	13
School Tests for Citizens.....	Feb. 10	14
Editorials.....	Feb. 10	14
A July 4th Thought.....	Feb. 10	14
Creed—College of William and Mary.....	Feb. 10	14
Politics as a Cure.....	Feb. 10	14
Let's Face It.....	Apr. 7	16
More Than Bones.....	Apr. 7	16

	Number	Page
Citizenship, Independent—for Married Women		
See Cable Bill also		
In England	June 3	18
Citizenship Schools		
Radcliffe College	July 1	18
Radcliffe, Mass.	Sept. 23	21
State Schools	Nov. 4	18
New York, Mass., Ohio, Ill.	Dec. 16	20
National School of Democracy	Dec. 16	23
Connecticut	Jan. 27	21
State University Courses	Feb. 24	23
Northwestern University	Mar. 10	21
Smith College	Apr. 21	20
Yale	May 5	21
Courses, Columbia University	May 5	21
Brown University, R. I.'s	May 19	21
Clark, Mary Vida		
Wanted—More Women	Jan. 27	17
Clark, Nell Ray		
The First Legal Lady of the Land (Mabel Walker Willebrandt)	Feb. 10	11
Clubs, Women		
See General Federation Notes—Every Issue		
Biennial—Chautauqua		
"Three Thousand Strong"	June 17	7
The Biennial—by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter	June 17	14
American Women's Club—Greece	Feb. 24	22
Club Houses (pictures)	Aug. 12	4
Club Houses (pictures)	Aug. 26	4
Women's Club Homes	Aug. 12	8
Club Financing by the Extravaganza	Aug. 26	7
Sex		
City Clubs and Civic Clubs	Sept. 9	10
Auditoriums, Tea-Rooms and Smoking	Sept. 23	12
San Francisco	Oct. 7	23
A-lanta Woman's Club	Oct. 7	9
Good Business Heads in	Oct. 21	11
In California (pictures)	Nov. 4	4
National Democratic Club	Dec. 16	22
China-American Women's Club	Jan. 13	22
"Friday Mornings" New Home—by Mildred Adams	Apr. 7	13
Atlanta Women's Club	May 5	4
The Women Did It—Again	May 5	13
(Des Moines Women's Club)		
Council Meeting—Atlanta	May 19	7
National Republican New Clubhouse	May 19	23
Coal		
X, Y, Z, in—by Martha Beasley Bruere	Oct. 21	10
Living Costs and Coal	Oct. 7	19
Halted Again (Ed.)	Jan. 13	15
Coal Commission Law	Mar. 24	19
Cobb, Irvin S.		
Dr. Women Count in Politics?	Nov. 18	11
Colorado		
Federated Club Work	Oct. 7	24
Colorado is Right (Ed.)	Feb. 10	15
Community Welfare		
Easter Caroling (Ed.)	Mar. 10	15
W. C. T. U. Survey	Apr. 21	22
Comstock, Dr. Ada Louise, (picture)		
President Radcliffe College	Mar. 24	4
Congress		
See Stokes, Your Business in Washington—Every Issue		
Editorials		
Steps Forward	July 1	12
Congress Could—But Didn't (A. S. B.)	Sept. 9	15
My Thirteen Months	Dec. 2	13
Free Seeds	Jan. 27	15
No Bonus	Feb. 10	14
The Fathers Rode Horseback	Feb. 24	14
Better Pay for Scientists	Feb. 24	14
The High Cost of Pork	Feb. 24	14
The Filibuster Scandal	Mar. 10	14
Connecticut		
League's Progress	June 3	20
The Inquisitive Sex	Aug. 26	18
Women on Party Committee	Nov. 4	21
Naturalization Ceremonies	Jan. 27	21
Woman Justice of Peace	Jan. 27	21
Citizenship Schools	Jan. 27	21
Club Work	Feb. 24	23
Legislative Program	Mar. 10	19
Thrifty Shop	Mar. 24	21
Weaker Sex? (Ed.)	Mar. 24	15
Consumers, National, League		
Conference against "Blanket Equality"	Nov. 18	26
Cook County's First Woman Commissioner		
by Mrs. Frances Todd H'Doub'er	Jan. 13	12
Coolidge, Mary Roberts		
Ten Good Years	Aug. 12	15
Why They Don't Vote	Nov. 18	17
Cooper, Mrs. Millicent, (picture)		
Fingerprint Expert	Mar. 10	4
Co-operative Movement		
Apartments	Dec. 30	13
Banking	Oct. 21	23
Housing	Oct. 7	22
Milk Distribution—by Chas. Holman	May 19	12
What Sound Co-operation Is—by Gertrude Mathews Shelby	Feb. 24	20
Costa Rica		
Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women	Sept. 9	18
Pan-American Association	Oct. 21	24

	Number	Page
County—Know Your Own		
Four Programs for Club Study—by Mrs. Frederick S. Greene		
County Offices—Cost of Government	June 3	17
Law Enforcement	June 17	21
Department of Health—of Highways	July 1	22
Department of Education	July 15	21
Cuba		
Hope for Suffrage	Jan. 13	23
Curtis Bill—See Cable Bill		
(Independent Citizenship Married Women)	June 3	20
Czecho-Slovakia		
The Bright Spot of Europe—by C. C. C.	Feb. 24	7
Equal Moral Standard	Feb. 24	22
Mme. Vikova—Kunevicka	May 5	22
Dr. Alice Masarykova	July 29	11

D

Daly, Alice Lorraine		
Will She Be Governor?	Oct. 7	8
Debt, The British		
An Important Event (Ed.)	Feb. 24	14
Delaware		
Legislative Program	Mar. 10	18
Equal Taxation	Mar. 24	22
Ratifies Woman Suffrage Amendment	Mar. 24	22
Democracy		
Can't It Be Efficient? (Ed.)	Mar. 10	15
Less Than Half Democracy (Ed.)	Apr. 21	14
De Zouche, Emma H.		
Manager of Skyland (Ruby M. Jolliffe)	Apr. 7	14
Diplomats, Women		
We Almost Have a Woman Diplomat (Ed.)	Oct. 7	15
Our First Woman Diplomat (Ed.)	Dec. 16	15
Women Diplomats	Dec. 30	22
Swedish Legation	Jan. 13	23
Russian Representation to Norway (picture)	Apr. 21	4
Diplomatic Service		
More Money for Diplomats (ed.)	Feb. 10	14
Disabilities, Common Law	Dec. 16	19
Disarmament		
Genoa (C. C. C.)	June 3	21
The Three Horns (C. C. C.)	June 3	12
The Army Bill	July 1	13
Resolution—International Woman Suffrage Alliance	July 15	20
A Conundrum in Poison Gas	July 29	13
Demonstration "No More War Movement" (N. L. W. V.)	July 29	18
To Eliminate War—by Florence Guertin Tuttle	Aug. 26	15
A National Duty (C. C. C.)	Sept. 23	14
Are We Militarists?—by Lucia Ames Mead	Feb. 10	16
Unite for World Peace—by Beatrice Forbes-Robinson Hale	Apr. 7	18
Editorials		
Hope Ahead	Dec. 30	15
Counted Out—Again	Feb. 10	14
Soldier Peace Plan, A	Mar. 24	14
Women's Will for Peace	May 5	14
No Arms for Sale	May 5	15
All Together for Peace	May 5	15
Morality for Nations	May 19	14
Divorce		
Uniform Law—Judge Mary O'Toole on	Feb. 10	16
Jesse Lynch Williams on	Apr. 7	11
The Test Question		
by Juliet Everts Robb	Sept. 9	17
Doctors, Women		
See Medicine		
Downey, June E.		
What Is Illiteracy?	Sept. 9	16
Dress		
The Silk Stocking Epoch (Ed.)	Apr. 7	17
Gloves (Ed.)—by C. C. C.	Aug. 26	12

E

Edge, Rosalie		
The Liberal Spirit	Oct. 21	17
Education		
Bryn Mawr Summer School for Workers	June 3	18
National Education Association Conference	July 1	6
Woman Superintendent Public Schools		
New York	July 1	20
Women Graduates in Medicine	Aug. 12	20
McGill University—Montreal		
Banking Course at Columbia	Aug. 26	20
Alpha Club—High School—Oklahoma	Sept. 9	28
Boston Training School for Public Service	Sept. 23	23
Smith College Honor Plan	Oct. 21	22
State Illiteracy Commission—North Dakota	Jan. 13	23
Novel School—Harrisburg, Pa.	Feb. 10	22
Preparatory School—The Netherlands	Feb. 10	23
No Women Admitted—John Hopkins	Feb. 24	23
Bennett College—University of Pa.	Mar. 10	22
Conference on Physical College	Mar. 24	23
Married Women Teachers—London	Apr. 7	24

	Number	Page
Home Economics—Wesleyan University, S. D.	May 5	22
Reason for Schools, The—by Charl Williams	July 1	14
The Needle's Eye—by Mary Gray Peck	Aug. 26	14
What Is Illiteracy?—by June E. Downey	Sept. 9	16
"The Makins"—by Ross B. Johnston	Sept. 9	7
"(A-H Club—West Virginia)		
"Tuning in"—Denver, Colorado—by Mary C. C. Bradford	Jan. 13	16
Teachers Cheer Up—by Laura L. Ambler	Jan. 27	17
A Teacher Who Loves to Teach	Feb. 24	13
Editorials		
The Right to Bob	June 3	13
One Way to Ruin Teaching	June 3	13
School is where the Child Should Be	July 29	12
Marriage No Crime	Feb. 10	15
College Women's Children	Mar. 10	14
Open the School Buildings	Mar. 24	15
Honesty Makes the Best History	Apr. 21	15
The Real American Way	May 5	15
(Lusk Law—Clean Book Bill)		
A Question About Colleges	May 19	14
School Tests for Citizens	May 19	15
"Seeing Things"	May 19	15
Egan, Eleanor Franklin		
by Mildred Adams	Dec. 2	13
Eight-Hour Day at Home, The		
by Hannah Mitchell	Feb. 24	12
Elections		
Women Can Stop It—by Ethel Watts Mumford	July 15	15
Study the Primary—by Mildred Ockert Waugh	Aug. 12	19
Candidates Questioned by States	Aug. 26	18
Increase in Primary Vote	Aug. 26	19
Women Candidates in the Primary	Aug. 26	21
Elections		
Women Candidates	Sept. 9	26
Women's First Voter League	Sept. 9	27
Campaign School—New Jersey	Sept. 23	22
Are We Interested?—by Mrs. Joseph Bowen	Nov. 4	17
Bender, Robt. J.—Question for Nov. 7	Nov. 4	14
Who Is Responsible? (Ballot Boxes)		
by Jessie Fremont Emery	Dec. 2	17
Election Postscript	Dec. 16	22
Is the Woman's Vote Sentimental?		
by Cornelia James Cannon	Dec. 30	16
Election News	Dec. 30	22
St. Louis County Clean-Up	Jan. 13	18
Cambria County's Campaign—by Sarah M. Gallaher	Jan. 27	12
Minnesota Election Report	Jan. 27	22
Pro-Primary—by Dorothy Canfield	Mar. 10	16
Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck Defeated	Mar. 10	23
Editorials		
Campaign Costs	July 1	12
The Proof Is at the Polls	July 15	15
How Different Are Women	July 15	12
Women and the Primaries	Sept. 23	15
A Hard Job for the Voter	Nov. 4	15
Suffrage Opponents Were Prophets	Nov. 18	14
A New Scene at the Polls	Nov. 18	14
The High Cost of Pork	Feb. 24	14
The Fathers Rode Horseback	Feb. 24	14
Less-than-Half Democracy	Apr. 21	14
Election Story Contest		
Elizabeth J. Hauser (1st prize)	Dec. 30	11
Benies, Mrs. E. W. (2nd prize)	Jan. 13	12
Gallaher, Sarah M. (3rd prize)	Jan. 27	12
Greene, Mrs. Frederick—"They Got Their Money"	Nov. 18	12
Pittenger, Mrs. Lucille B—"They Got Their Bond"	Nov. 18	12
Scot, Mary Semple—"Why They Fought Their Senator"	Dec. 2	11
Elliott, Dr. Mabel E.		
See Near East		
Emery, Jessie Fremont		
Who Is Responsible?	Dec. 2	17
England		
Married Women's Citizenship Bill	June 3	18
Married Women's Citizenship Bill	Mar. 24	22
Women Admitted to British Legion	Aug. 26	20
Do Equality Laws Equalize?—by Anne Martin	Sept. 9	12
Lady Rhonda—by Dora M. Ford	Sept. 9	13
Candidates in Parliamentary Elections	Sept. 9	26
Woman Diver	Sept. 9	27
Candidate for Parliament	Sept. 23	23
Woman Advocate	Jan. 13	22
Woman Veterinarian	Jan. 27	4
Woman Preacher (Maude Royden)	Jan. 27	4
Women Admitted to Income Tax Inspectors' Post	Feb. 10	22
Married Women Teachers	Apr. 7	24
English Political Parties	Nov. 18	13
Wheels of British Government	Nov. 4	11
Equal Guardianship Laws	Dec. 16	19
Equal Pay for Equal Sin		
by Margaret Ladd Franklin	July 29	15
Eugenics		
For a Better Breed—by Mrs. C. B. Simmons	Apr. 21	17
Our Juke's Family—by Elizabeth G. Hauser	Apr. 7	15

F

	Number	Page
Farmers—Women		
Women's Oldest Job—On the Farm— by Mary E. Foulke-Stewart.....	Apr. 21	12
Farrell, Sue M.		
About Vivisection.....	Feb. 10	17
Federal Trade Commission		
Halted Again (Ed.).....	Jan. 13	15
Federation of Women's Clubs, General See Separate States		
Federation of Women's Clubs, General (Official Notes in Every Issue)		
The G. F. W. C. Biennial—by Mrs. Winter.....	June 17	7
Chautauqua Biennial.....	June 17	7
Chautauqua Biennial.....	July 1	8
Chautauqua Biennial.....	July 15	19
Wage Legislation for Prisoners.....	Oct. 21	23
Methods of Procedure Summarized.....	Nov. 18	24
American Citizenship Outline.....	Nov. 18	25
Milk Campaign of Jacksonville, Fla.....	Nov. 18	25
Public Health Charts.....	Jan. 13	24
Thrift Work.....	Jan. 13	24
On Prohibition.....	Jan. 27	23
Opening of Federation Headquarters.....	Jan. 27	23
Opening New Headquarters (picture).....	Jan. 13	4
Endorsement of Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws.....	Feb. 10	24
McDowell Memorial Week.....	Feb. 10	24
Outline of Work of Dept. of Educa- tion.....	Mar. 10	23
Club Programs.....	Mar. 10	23
Fourth Annual Convention Program.....	Mar. 24	20
National Garden Week.....	Apr. 7	17
Recommendations—by Mrs. Winter.....	Apr. 21	23
Biennial Council.....	May 5	23
Council Meeting—Atlanta.....	May 19	7
Representing Two Million Women (Ed.).....	May 19	14
Medical Scholarship for Woman Graduate.....	May 19	23
Felton, Senator.....	Oct. 21	8
Fifty-Fifty Wives.....	Apr. 7	12
"Filled Milk" Bill, The See Voigt Bill		
Florida		
Clubwomen's Milk Campaign.....	Nov. 18	25
Legislative Program.....	Mar. 10	19
Peonage—in the United States (Ed.).....	Apr. 7	15
A Task at Hand (Ed.).....	May 5	15
For a Better Breed by Mrs. C. B. Simmons.....	Apr. 21	17
Ford, Dora M.		
Lady Rhonda.....	Sept. 9	13
How Much Prohibition for England.....	Dec. 30	13
Forestry		
What We Have Done to Our Trees by Dr. Schuyler Wallace.....	Mar. 10	13
Foulke, William Dudley		
One Way to Enforce Prohibition.....	Mar. 24	12
Foulke-Stewart, Mary E.		
Woman's Oldest Job—On the Farm.....	Apr. 21	12
France		
Siegfried, Madame Julie.....	Aug. 26	10
(Pioneer Leader of French Women, A)		
Independent Citizenship for Married Women.....	Nov. 4	22
The Gallant French Senate—by Alice La Maziere.....	Jan. 13	7
The Same Old Story (Ed.).....	Jan. 13	14
Wellesley Gift to Argonne Ass'n.....	Feb. 10	22
France Needs Babies.....	Feb. 24	22
Unmarried Mothers.....	Mar. 10	23
Fight for Suffrage.....	Mar. 10	22
Franklin, Margaret Ladd		
Equal Pay for Equal Sin.....	July 29	15
Free Seeds		
No Seeds for Uncle Johnny (Ed.).....	Jan. 27	15
Freudenberger, Ruby Westlake		
Why Outside?.....	Nov. 18	17
Reply:		
Not Outside — by Luella St. Claire Moss.....	Jan. 13	16
G		
Gale, Zona (picture).....	Feb. 24	4
Gallaher, Sarah M.		
Cambria County's Campaign.....	Jan. 27	12
Garside, Frances L.		
She's Responsible for Portland's Posies.....	Apr. 21	13
(Florence Holmes)		
Georgia		
Woman Legislator.....	Nov. 4	20
Club Work.....	Nov. 4	24
Legislative Program.....	Mar. 10	19
Georgia League and the Poll Tax.....	Apr. 7	23
Children's Code Commission.....	May 19	2
Germany		
Woman Jury Service.....	June 3	18
Women Judges.....	June 3	18
Frau Minna Cauer.....	Aug. 26	20
Discriminations Removed.....	Aug. 26	20
Educate Jury Women.....	May 5	22
A Glimpse of—C. C. C.....	Jan. 27	7
Gessner, Mabel Thayer (picture)		
Passenger Agent.....	Feb. 24	4

	Number	Page
G. F. B.		
See Mrs. Raymond Brown		
Gildersleeve, Virginia		
United University Women.....	Oct. 7	12
Girl in the Watch Tower by Eugenia Wallace.....	Jan. 13	11
Gompers, Samuel		
Wrong Way in Kansas, The.....	Aug. 12	7
Green, Mrs. Frederick S.		
See County, Know Your Own		
See Village, Know Your Own		
They Got Their Man (Pub. anon.).....	Nov. 18	12
Gwynn, More Mary		
by Charlotte Kellogg.....	June 17	11

H

Hackney, Louise Wallace		
Woman With the Silver Pass, The (Mrs. Leonora Micklethwaite Bayly).....	Aug. 26	11
Hale, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson		
A Mission for the Mother Spirit.....	Feb. 24	15
("What Is Wrong with Our Girls") (Ed.)		
Unite for World Peace.....	Apr. 7	18
Hamilton, Alice		
A Job for Women.....	Jan. 27	16
For the Sake of the Race.....	Oct. 7	16
Hard, Anne		
Instinct vs. Career.....	Mar. 10	17
Harding, President		
A Courageous Veto (Ed.).....	Jan. 13	14
No Bonus Rider (Ed.).....	Feb. 10	15
Letter to Montclair League.....	Feb. 24	22
No Arms for Sale (Ed.).....	May 5	15
Harland, Marion (Ed.).....	June 17	13
Hartman, Zoe		
A Domestic Arbitrator.....	Sept. 23	13
Florence King.....	Oct. 7	13
Hauser, Elizabeth J.		
Our Jukes Family.....	Apr. 7	15
The Great Achievement.....	Dec. 30	11
(Prize Winning Election Story)		
Hawaii		
Do Women Like Politics? by Edith Stone.....	July 15	11
League of Women Voters.....	Jan. 13	21
Hay, Mary Garrett		
Women as Candidates.....	Aug. 26	14
The Changing Times.....	Nov. 18	16
Resigns—N. Y. City League.....	Mar. 10	23
The Future of Women in Politics.....	Jan. 27	20
Health		
Dr. Josephine Baker.....	July 1	20
Dr. Blanche M. Haines-Michigan.....	July 29	20
Women's Foundation.....	Aug. 12	19
Health-Positive—by Mildred Adams.....	Sept. 23	8
For the Sake of the Race—by Alice Hamilton.....	Oct. 7	16
Public Health Charts—G. F. W. C.....	Nov. 18	25
A Job for Women—by Alice Hamil- ton.....	Jan. 27	16
A Dangerous Short Cut (Ed.).....	Feb. 24	15
Growing Better (Ed.).....	Apr. 21	14
The Single Standard—by Dr. Valeria H. Parker.....	Apr. 21	16
Health Series—by Dr. G. F. Alsop		
World of Eating Women, A.....	Jan. 13	13
Healthy Is Wise.....	Feb. 24	30
Fight Against the Flu, The.....	Mar. 24	28
Milk and Immunity.....	Apr. 7	30
Mosquito vs. History, The.....	Apr. 21	26
Secret of Youth, The.....	May 5	27
Silhouettes.....	May 19	29
Heart to Heart		
See Brown, Mrs. Raymond		
Heberd, Dr. Grace Raymond		
"The Rozenman Trail" On Trial.....	Dec. 30	17
Helping the Hand that Feeds Us by Senator Arthur Capper.....	Sept. 23	7
Hess, Fjeril		
Dr. Alice Masarykova.....	July 29	11
High Cost of Living		
The Churches Speak Out—Coal (Ed.).....	July 1	12
The Linen Schedule (Ed.).....	July 1	13
"All That Glitters"—by Harriet Bur- ton Laidlaw.....	July 15	14
The Seattle Plan—by Anna B. Stew- art.....	July 15	17
Gloves—C. C. C.....	Aug. 26	12
Helping the Hand that Feeds Us— by Senator Arthur Capper.....	Sept. 23	7
Better Pay for Scientists (Ed.).....	Feb. 24	14
Lest We Forget (Ed.)—by A. S. B.....	Apr. 7	17
Silk Stocking Epoch, The (Ed.).....	Apr. 7	17
Owning Their Own Milk Supply— by Charles W. Holman.....	May 19	12
Holland		
Women in Parliament.....	Sept. 9	26
Women in Civil Service.....	May 5	22
Holm, Ada		
Sweden's Leading Legislative Lady (Kerstin Hesselgren).....	July 29	9
Holman, Charles W.		
Owning Their Own Milk Supply.....	May 19	12
Home Economics		
A Big Gift—by Julia Lathrop.....	Dec. 2	17
Hooper, Jessie Jack		
Equality in Wisconsin.....	Feb. 24	11
A Letter from Mrs. Hooper.....	Mar. 24	23
Prize Essays in High Schools.....	May 19	21

Number Page

Hopkins, Mary Alden		
Fifty-Fifty Wives.....	Apr. 7	12
Hostess to Hundreds—Mrs. Lois Peirce- Hughes.....	Mar. 10	10
by Winifred Rich.....	Mar. 10	10
Housework Problem, The (Questionnaire)		
Woman's Oldest Job.....	Feb. 10	13
Eight-Hour-Day at Home, The by Hannah Mitchell.....	Feb. 24	13
How Shall We Dignify Housework? (Ed.).....	Feb. 24	15
Business Deals at Home—by Isabel Kimball Whiting.....	Mar. 10	12
Teamwork on Woman's Oldest Job— by Ruth Sawyer.....	Mar. 24	11
Woman's Oldest Job—On the Farm— by Mary E. Foulke-Stewart.....	Apr. 21	12
The Housework Problem, Minus Help —by Lilla V. H. Bien.....	May 5	12
Prize Winners and the Problem, The (Ed.).....	May 5	14
Community Answer, A—by Hilda D. Merriam.....	May 19	16
Huck, Mrs. Winifred Mason		
See Women Who Won.....	Nov. 18	9
Defeated.....	Mar. 10	23
Hungary		
The Terrors of—by C. C. C.....	Feb. 10	9

I

Illinois		
Women Voters' Forum.....	Nov. 18	21
Citizenship School.....	Dec. 16	20
Woman Legislator.....	Jan. 13	20
Cook Co. Commissioner.....	Jan. 13	12
Citizenship School.....	Mar. 10	21
Legislative Program.....	Apr. 7	23
Commissioner of Public Welfare.....	Apr. 21	15
Voters' Handbook.....	May 5	21
Immigration		
American Race-Control — by Honoré Willis.....	June 3	15
Three Fatal Hours (Ed.).....	Aug. 12	13
Where the Cable Law Pinches (Ed.).....	Jan. 27	15
Old, New Problem, The (with Quota Table)—by Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes.....	May 19	10
Income Tax		
Denmark.....	Jan. 27	23
Women Inspectors—England.....	Feb. 10	22
Women Inspectors—N. Y. City.....	Feb. 10	22
Where It Goes (Ed.).....	Mar. 24	14
Woman Collector of Internal Revenue.....	May 19	19
Independent Citizenship for Married Women.....	Nov. 4	22
See Cable Bill		
See Curtis Bill		
French Bill.....	Nov. 4	22
India		
Suffrage Campaign.....	June 3	18
Srinivasa Sastri.....	Aug. 12	11
Equal Rights as Lawyers.....	Aug. 12	20
Women Workers.....	Aug. 26	20
Women Journalist.....	Sept. 9	27
Women's Co-operative Bank.....	Oct. 21	23
Women on City Council.....	Feb. 24	22
Women on Municipal Council.....	Apr. 7	25
Woman Lawyer.....	Apr. 21	22
Indiana		
Activities of Women Voters.....	Sept. 9	21
Gasoline Filling Stations.....	Sept. 9	21
Campaign Songs.....	Nov. 18	21
Legislative Program.....	Dec. 16	20
Supporting Federal Measures.....	Feb. 24	21
Legislative Program Success.....	Apr. 7	23
Woman Voters' Convention.....	May 19	21
Indians, The		
Starving the Indians (Ed.).....	Dec. 2	14
A Christmas Letter Needed—by Mary Gray Peck.....	Dec. 16	17
Chief Lucy Taviah Ends.....	Jan. 27	22
Pestering the Pueblos (Ed.).....	Mar. 24	15
Bread or a Stone for Them — by Sella M. Atwood.....	May 5	9
Industrial Conference (Women's).....	Jan. 13	22
Picture.....	Jan. 27	4
Marjorie Shuler on.....	Jan. 27	12
Institute of Politics, Williamstown		
Elizabeth Babcock on.....	Aug. 12	10
World Relations at — by Elizabeth Babcock.....	Aug. 26	9
Compared with Last Year (Ed.).....	Aug. 26	13
The United States and Latin America —by Elizabeth Babcock.....	Nov. 18	20
Rehabilitation of Europe — by Bessie Leach Priddy.....	Dec. 2	18
Southeastern and Central Europe by Dorothy Stinson.....	Dec. 30	20
Japan's Policy in China and Siberia— by Julia R. Adams.....	Jan. 13	18
Commercial Treaties and Policies.....	Jan. 27	18
Newspapers and the Getting of News— by Florence T. C. Kitchell.....	Feb. 10	20
The Pacific Ocean—by Mrs. Oliver W. Stewart.....	Mar. 10	20
The Prevention of War.....	Apr. 21	19
International Woman Suffrage Alliance.....	July 15	20
A Call to Rome—by Carrie Chapman Catt.....	Dec. 2	8
Interior Decorators, Women		
Agnes Foster Wright (picture).....	Dec. 2	4
Grace Wood (picture).....	Dec. 30	4

Number Page

	Number	Page
International Round Tables	Apr. 7	21
Iowa		
Women Ineligible to Legislature	Jan. 13	22
Women Jurors	Mar. 10	22
Joe College League	May 19	21
Woman Secretary of State	July 1	20
Italy		
Woman Suffrage Bill	June 3	18
Is It Converted? (Ed.)	Jan. 13	15
Mussolini vs. Suffrage	Feb. 24	23
Donna Santa Borghese	Apr. 21	3
Mussolini Promises Suffrage	May 19	5

J

Japan		
Woman Awarded Gold Star	Aug. 17	20
Woman Aviator	Sept. 23	22
Customs Changing	Oct. 7	22
Japanese Progress	Oct. 21	22
Policy in China and Siberia	Jan. 13	18
Woman Suffrage Defeated	Mar. 10	23
For Equal Criminal Punishment	Mar. 24	22
Co-education in School	Apr. 7	24
Job for Women, A		
by Alice Hamilton	Jan. 27	16
Johnston, Ross B.		
"The Makin's"	Sept. 9	7
Jolliffe, Miss Ruby M.		
Manager of Skyland	Apr. 4	14
Judges, Women		
In Children's Courts	July 29	20
How Many? (Ed.)	Aug. 12	14
Fluence Kelley on	Aug. 12	14
Candidates—New York	Sept. 23	22
Candidates—New York	Nov. 4	22
Women Judges and Why (Ed.)	Oct. 7	15
Fluence E. Allen Elected	Nov. 18	8
Woman Wanted on the Bench—by		
Fluence Kelley	Apr. 21	17
Jukes Family, Our		
by Elizabeth J. Hauser	Apr. 7	15
Jurors, Women		
In Germany	June 3	18
Massachusetts	Aug. 26	20
New Jersey	Sept. 23	23
What Has Been Done	Dec. 16	19
Montana	Jan. 13	21
The First Woman Jury	Jan. 27	22
How About Jury Women? (Ed.)	Feb. 10	15
Jury Women—Two Kinds (Ed.)	Mar. 10	15
Iowa	Mar. 10	22
Prophecy versus History (Ed.) A.S.B.	Mar. 24	14
Germany	May 5	22
Woman Juror in Action, The	May 19	19

K

Kahn Bill		
(To Transfer Work of Interdepart-		
mental Social Hygiene Board to		
Department of Justice)		
Hearing on	June 17	18
Kansas		
The Kansas Way—by Governor Henry	July 29	7
J. Allen		
The Wrong Way in Kansas—by Sam-	Aug. 12	7
uel Gompers	Dec. 30	19
Wichita Legislative Program	Mar. 10	21
Citizenship School	Apr. 7	23
"Drama of American Citizenship"		
Kearney, Belle		
Campaign for U. S. Senate	Oct. 7	23
Keen, Dr. W. W.		
A Surgeon's Answer	Feb. 24	17
Kelley, Florence		
Woman Wanted on the Bench	Apr. 21	17
Yras and Nays on the Woman Lawyer	July 29	13
Women to the Bench	Aug. 12	14
A New Movement		
(The Blanket Amendment)	Dec. 2	17
Kellogg, Charlotte		
Wanted—More Mary Gwynnes	June 17	11
Kentucky		
Sheppard-Towner Act	Dec. 2	20
Carr Creek Community	May 5	21
Center	Dec. 30	23
Child Hygiene	Apr. 21	21
Women Voters' Convention	May 5	21
Kerr, Eleanor—Your Investments		
Bonds and Notes	June 3	19
Bonds	July 1	21
Stocks—Common and Preferred	July 15	22
Stocks—Common and Preferred	July 29	21
Corporation Management	Aug. 12	21
Bonds—Called and Collable	Aug. 26	22
Farm Mortgages and Bonds	Sept. 9	29
Foreign Bonds	Sept. 23	26
Securities and Bonds	Oct. 7	28
Securities and Bonds	Oct. 21	27
Government Bonds	Nov. 4	27
Pricing of Securities	Nov. 18	28
Worthless Stock	Dec. 2	28
Handling of Bonds	Dec. 16	26
About Thrift	Dec. 30	27
Stock Dividends	Jan. 13	28
Stock Dividends	Jan. 27	28
Financial Statements	Feb. 10	27
Railroads	Mar. 10	27
Budgets—with Tables	Mar. 24	30

Mortgages	Apr. 7	26
Bonds, Notes and Mortgages	Apr. 21	27
Life Insurance	May 5	28
Insurance	May 19	26
King, Florence		
Zoe Hartman		
Ku Klux Klan, The		
The Klan Way (Ed.)	Jan. 27	15

L

Laidlaw, Harriet Burton		
"All That Glistens"	July 15	14
A Dramatic "Cause"	Dec. 2	16
La Mazière, Alice		
The Gallant French Senate	Jan. 13	7
Landscape Architects (Women)		
Strang, Elizabeth Leonard	Jan. 3	11
Shipman, Mrs. Ellen (picture)	July 1	4
Rehmann, Elsa (picture)	July 29	4
Schools for Landscape Gardening (pic-		
tures)	Sept. 9	4
Holmes, Florence—Portland, Oregon	Apr. 21	13
Lathrop, Julia		
A Married Woman of Genius	Oct. 7	16
A Big Gift	Dec. 2	17
What Miss Lathrop Said	Apr. 21	19
Laurie, Sheila		
A Home of Happiness	Dec. 16	7
(Hecksher Foundation)		
Lawrence, Mrs. Josephine H.		
A Domestic Arbitrator	Sept. 23	13
Lawyers, Women		
Yeas and Nays on Them (Ed.)	July 29	13
Yeas and Nays on Them (Ed.)	Aug. 26	20
Law Schools Open to Women	Sept. 9	27
Law Schools Open to Women	Sept. 23	23
Belgian	Sept. 9	27
Belgian	Jan. 27	23
Patent Lawyer	Oct. 7	13
Law Schools Closed to Women	Oct. 7	23
First English Advocate	Jan. 13	22
In Belgium	Jan. 27	23
Women Barristers—Great Britain and		
Ireland	Feb. 24	23
Alice Boarman Baldrige on	Feb. 24	24
Indian	Apr. 7	4
Indian	Apr. 21	22
Legislators		
See Office Holders		
Women Elected	Nov. 18	8

Mac

MacConnell, Sarah Warden		
The New Adventure	June 3	15

Mc

McDowell, Mary		
The League's Social Work	Mar. 24	16
Commissioner of Public Welfare (pic-	Apr. 21	4
ture)	Apr. 21	15
Editorial on	Apr. 21	15

M

Marriage Service		
The End of Obedience (Ed.)	Sept. 23	15
Marsh, Harriet A.		
Putting Out the Red Lights	June 3	10
Martin, Anne		
Do Equality Laws Equalize?	Sept. 9	12
Maryland		
Movie Censorship	Nov. 18	24
Criminal Justice Commission of Balti-		
more	Dec. 2	21
Masarykova, Dr. Alice		
by Fjeril Hess	July 29	11
Massachusetts		
Women and Jury Duty	Aug. 26	20
Boston Training School for Public		
Service	Sept. 23	23
Boston Women Voters' Headquar-		
ters	Oct. 21	20
Atlantic Boardwalk	Nov. 18	21
Mothercraft Day	Dec. 2	24
Citizenship School	Dec. 16	20
Federation Headquarters	Dec. 16	23
City Council Woman	Jan. 13	22
Alderman	Jan. 27	22
Maternity Bill, The		
See Shepard-Towner Bill		
Mavors, Women		
Cokeville, Wyoming	May 5	22
Daytona, Florida	Nov. 4	22
Lantana, Florida	Nov. 4	22
Moorecroft, New York	June 17	20
Mead, Elsie Cleveland		
Pioneer Leader of French Women, A	Aug. 26	10
(Madame Julie Siegfried)		
Mead, Lucia Ames		
Women's Big Chance	Sept. 23	16
Are We Militarists?	Feb. 10	16
The World Court	May 5	16

	Number	Page
Medicine		
See American Women's Hospitals		
Women at Columbia	July 1	20
Medical Women's Convention—Geneva	July 29	20
Woman Graduates—McGill (Montreal)	Aug. 12	20
Harking Back with American Women		
Doctors	Oct. 7	10
International Congress Women Doctors	Oct. 7	24
International Congress Women Doctors	Oct. 21	24
Sipinska, Melanie	Oct. 21	2
Dr. Lovejoy at Smyrna	Nov. 4	8
Dr. Elliott's Huge Task	Nov. 18	22
Afghan Women Study Medicine	Dec. 16	22
School of Nursing—Yale	May 5	22
Scholarship for Woman College Gradu-		
ate—G. F. W. C.	May 19	23
Meredith, Ellis		
Mrs. Dugan on Bootlegging	May 5	17
Harking Back with American Women		
Merriam, Hilda D.	Oct. 7	10
Community Answer, A	May 19	16
Mexico		
Child Congress	Jan. 13	23
Michigan		
Director Child Hygiene	July 29	20
"New Voters' Week"	Oct. 21	21
Legislative Program	Mar. 10	19
Educating Voters	Mar. 24	20
Office Holders, Women	May 5	4
Militarists, Are We?		
by Lucia Ames Mead	Feb. 10	16
Milk Supply, Owning Their Own		
by Charles W. Holman	May 19	12
Minnesota		
Candidate, United States Senate	July 1	5
How Tax Bill is Made-Up	Aug. 26	18
Tax Economy	Oct. 7	20
"Better School" Exhibit	Oct. 21	20
Legislative Program	Nov. 4	20
Woman Vote in Dakota County	Nov. 4	20
Minneapolis Club Work	Nov. 4	24
"Get-out-the-Vote"	Dec. 2	21
"Get-out-the-Vote"	Dec. 30	21
"Use Your Vote"	Dec. 16	21
Women Office Holders	Jan. 27	22
Essay Contest	Feb. 10	19
Legislative Program	Mar. 10	18
Minimum Wage	May 19	21
Mississippi		
Women Voters' Convention	Dec. 30	19
Legislative Program	Dec. 30	19
Missouri		
"Rid Us of Reed" (Ed.)	July 15	13
Missouri's Woman Candidate	Oct. 7	9
Women Prisoners	Oct. 7	21
St. Louis League's Three Presidents	Oct. 7	21
Club Work	Nov. 18	25
Industrial Inspector	Dec. 30	22
St. Louis Voters Rebel	Jan. 13	18
Mitchell, Hannah		
Eight-Hour-Day at Home, The	Feb. 24	12
Montalvo, Marie de		
With Women in India	Aug. 12	11
(Srinivasa Sastri)		
What He Thinks About Women	Sept. 23	13
(Senator Pearce—Australia)		
Montana		
Billings Club Work for Crippled		
Children	Nov. 4	24
Jury Service for Women	Jan. 13	21
Legislative Program	Jan. 13	21
Legislative Program	Feb. 24	20
Dance Hall Inspectors	Apr. 7	23
Morgan, Ruth		
Shall the Flag Follow Business?	Jan. 27	20
Mrs. Jones' Round Table	Feb. 24	21
Our Nonpartisan Duty	May 19	17
Moskowitz, Belle		
Consider the Tariff	June 17	10
Moss, Luella St. Clair		
Missouri's Woman Candidate	Oct. 7	8
Not "Outside"	Jan. 13	16
Mothers' Pension Laws		
What Has Been Done	Dec. 16	20
Motion Pictures		
Movies for Mothers and France	Sept. 9	28
Mr. Will Hays of the Movies—by		
Mildred Adams	Oct. 7	7
Censorship	Nov. 18	24
Detroit Censorship	Dec. 2	24
California Censorship	Dec. 16	23
Educational Films—Mass. League	Dec. 30	23
Bibliography on Motion Pictures	Feb. 24	24
National Committee for Better Films	Apr. 7	24
Movies, A Line on the		
by Alva Taylor Gallico—Every issue beg.	Dec. 2	
Moyer-Wing, Mrs. Alice Curtis	Feb. 10	22
Industrial Inspector	Dec. 30	23
Mullan-Gage Law		
See Prohibition		
Mumford, Ethel Watts		
Women Can Stop It	July 15	15
Mussolini		
vs. Suffrage (Ed.)	Feb. 24	23
Music, Women in		
Women in Orchestras	Dec. 30	23
Wanted—The Open Door in Music	Feb. 24	15
(Ed.)		
Fontainebleau—American Conservatory	May 5	4
Conductor—England	May 5	22
Musical Director	May 5	22
American Opera	May 19	22

N

	Number	Page
Nailing the Laws by Sara Robinson.....	July 29	14
National League of Women Voters See Separate States also		
National League of Women Voters		
Measures Supported by.....	Sept. 9	20
Measures Supported by.....	Sept. 23	19
Measures Supported by.....	Dec. 30	18
Measures Supported by.....	Jan. 13	18
Measures Supported by.....	Jan. 27	18
Measures Supported by.....	May 19	21
Measures Supported by.....	Feb. 10	18
Measures Supported by.....	Mar. 24	18
Measures Supported by.....	Mar. 10	18
Measures Supported by.....	Apr. 7	20
Training for Citizenship.....	Sept. 9	19
Board of Directors—Chicago.....	Sept. 23	18
Political Education (see Schools of Citizenship)		
Committee Chairmen's Conference.....	Oct. 7	19
What Did the Senator Mean—Versé.....	Sept. 9	20
Organization.....	Oct. 21	21
For the Merit System.....	Oct. 21	21
Mission.....	Nov. 4	19
Welfare Committee.....	Dec. 16	20
Indiana Money Raising.....	Jan. 13	21
Shall the Flag Follow Business?.....	Jan. 27	20
At Washington Headquarters.....	Feb. 7	9
At Washington Headquarters.....	Feb. 24	18
Measures Supported by State Leagues.....	Feb. 24	20
Taking the Curse Off Money-Raising.....	Feb. 24	19
Leagues and Legislative Programs.....	Mar. 10	18
Iowa Light on the League—by Maud Wood Park.....	Apr. 7	19
By-Law Amendments.....	Apr. 7	21
International Round Tables.....	Apr. 7	21
Pro-Work and Anti-War.....	Apr. 21	7
Fourth Annual Convention.....	Apr. 21	18
The Resolutions.....	Apr. 21	18
"Future Certainties" on Child-Welfare.....	Apr. 21	18
Delegates to Suffrage Congress—Rome.....	May 5	22
Campaigning Against a Senator.....	May 5	19
Party But Not Partisan (Ed.).....	May 19	14
Growing Better (Ed.)—by A. S. R.....	May 19	14
Youth to the Fore (Ed.)—by A. S. B.....	May 19	15
Finance to the Front.....	May 19	18
Our Nonpartisan Duty—by Ruth Mor- gan.....	May 19	17
Your League Needs These.....	May 19	20
Twelve Greatest American Women.....	May 19	22
Literature		
Efficiency in Government.....	Sept. 23	21
On Living Costs and Coal.....	Oct. 7	19
The Crystal Gazer Cartoon.....	Oct. 7	21
The New Election-Law Leaflet.....	Nov. 4	19
On Government of West Va.—by Dr. Harriet Jones.....	Nov. 4	21
Organization Leaflet No. 5.....	Dec. 16	19
"Just Suppose"—Fairy Tale.....	Dec. 16	19
"What Has Been Done"—by the N. L. W. V.....	Dec. 16	19
"Outline of Government in the U. S.".....	Dec. 30	18
A Few Valuable Publications.....	Jan. 13	20
Voters' Calendar.....	Jan. 13	21
Primer Chart of City Government.....	Jan. 27	21
Additional Pamphlets.....	Feb. 10	19
West Virginia "Woman Voter".....	Feb. 10	21
"Know Your Town".....	Mar. 10	19
Titles for Round Table Discussion.....	Mar. 24	21
Plainfield "Community Calendar".....	Apr. 7	22
Merit vs. Spoils System—No. 4.....	Apr. 21	21
To Prevent War.....	May 19	21
National League Bulletins		
Leagues in Journalism.....	Nov. 18	18
West Virginia Woman Voter.....	Feb. 10	21
Massachusetts.....	Apr. 21	20
National Woman's Party		
No Sex Line-Up (Ed.).....	June 3	13
Conference for Equal Rights.....	Nov. 18	26
See "Blanket Amendment"		
Near East, The		
How Much Do We Care? (Ed.).....	Oct. 7	15
Our Brother's Keeper?—Yes (Ed.).....	Oct. 21	15
Observers Only (Ed.).....	Nov. 4	15
Dr. Elliott's Huge Task.....	Nov. 18	22
Uprooting a Million (Ed.).....	Jan. 27	14
Nebraska		
"Crystal Gazer".....	Oct. 7	21
Women Voters' Legislative Program.....	Oct. 7	22
Needle's Eye, The		
by Mary Gray Peck.....	Aug. 26	14
Nevada		
Candidate's Meetings.....	Oct. 7	21
New Hampshire		
Legislative Program.....	Mar. 10	19
Poll Tax.....	May 5	21
New Jersey		
Campaign School, A.....	Sept. 23	22
Jury Pair, A.....	Sept. 23	23
Direct Primary.....	Nov. 4	21
"Help a Prisoner" Club.....	Jan. 13	22
Voters' Calendar.....	Jan. 13	21
President Harding's Letter.....	Feb. 24	22
All-Partisan Dinner.....	Mar. 24	21
Plainfield League.....	Apr. 7	22
Burlington County League.....	Apr. 7	22
New Mexico		
Woman Candidate—U. S. Congress.....	Sept. 23	22
New Mexico Names Her.....	Oct. 7	8

	Number	Page
"Shall the Pueblo Indians Be De- stroyed".....	Dec. 16	23
Woman Legislator.....	Apr. 21	22
New York State		
See Prohibition		
Candidates—Women Judges.....	Sept. 23	22
Children's Judge.....	Oct. 21	24
Polling Places.....	Nov. 4	20
School for Political Workers.....	Dec. 16	20
State Hospital Commission.....	Jan. 13	22
Primer Chart.....	Jan. 27	21
State Industrial Board.....	Jan. 27	22
Secretary Department of Labor.....	Feb. 24	22
Lusk Law.....	May 5	15
Clean Book Bill.....	May 5	15
Mullan-Gage Law.....	May 19	14
Nonpartisan Duty, Our by Ruth Morgan.....	May 19	17
North Carolina		
Policewoman.....	May 5	20
North Dakota		
North Dakota League President.....	Dec. 30	19
(Kate Selby Wilder)		
Woman Bank President.....	May 5	22

O

	Number	Page
Occupations for Women—Unusual		
See Vocational Information		
Air Pilot—Colored.....	July 29	30
Astronomer.....	Aug. 12	21
Aviator—Japan.....	Sept. 23	22
Auctioneer.....	Dec. 16	23
Bricklayer.....	Dec. 22	22
Captain U. S. Army.....	Feb. 10	23
Chamber of Commerce President.....	Apr. 7	24
Collector of Internal Revenue (pic- ture).....	May 19	4
Diver.....	Sept. 9	27
Domestic Arbitrator.....	Sept. 23	13
Engineer.....	Jan. 27	23
Fingerprint Expert.....	Mar. 10	4
Foreign Correspondent.....	Dec. 2	13
Forest Guide.....	July 15	10
Heirloom Maker (Lace).....	Jan. 27	11
Hotel Manager.....	Mar. 10	10
Insurance.....	Feb. 24	10
Marine Engineer.....	Dec. 2	23
Play Director.....	Dec. 2	22
Political Writer.....	Sept. 23	23
Postmistress.....	Aug. 12	20
Pos mistress.....	Mar. 24	23
Postmistress.....	May 5	4
Prohibition Agent.....	Oct. 21	22
Prohibition Agent.....	Mar. 10	22
Radio School.....	Feb. 10	8
R.R. Passenger Agent.....	Feb. 24	4
R.R. Official.....	Apr. 7	14
Taxi Company.....	Aug. 26	14
Veterinarian.....	May 24	13
Watchmaker.....	May 24	13
Office, Holders—Women		
The Merit Sys em.....	Oct. 21	21
How Shall We Put Women in Office? (Ed.).....	Nov. 18	14
Why Outside?—by Ruby W. Freuden- berger.....	Nov. 18	17
Why More Women Aren't Elected (Ed.).....	Jan. 27	14
Wanted—More Women—by Mary Vida Clark.....	Jan. 27	17
International Women Suffrage Alliance.....	Apr. 7	24
How to Change Your Senator.....	May 5	19
City		
Alderman—Mass.....	Jan. 27	22
City Council—Mass.....	Jan. 13	22
City Manager—Oregon.....	Apr. 21	22
City Manager—Oregon.....	May 5	4
Councilwoman—Gloucester, Mass.....	July 29	20
Councilwoman—Springfield, Mass.....	Jan. 13	22
Justice of Peace—Conn.....	Jan. 27	21
Mayor—Cokeville, Wyoming.....	May 5	22
Registrar of Vital Statistics—Zanes- ville, Ohio.....	Sept. 9	26
Registrar of Vital Statistics.....	May 5	21
County		
Clerk of Court—Minn.....	Jan. 27	22
Deputy-Attorney General—N. Y.....	Jan. 27	22
Judge of Probate—Minn.....	Jan. 27	22
Registers of Deeds—Minn.....	Jan. 27	22
Register of Deeds—South Dakota.....	Jan. 27	23
Register of Deeds—Michigan.....	May 5	4
Sheriff.....	Oct. 7	22
Treasurer—Minn.....	Jan. 27	22
Federal		
Ass't Att-General of U. S.....	Feb. 10	11
Attache of American Embassy—Tokio.....	Sept. 9	27
Civil Service Commission.....	Feb. 10	22
Civil Service Commission.....	Feb. 24	23
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	May 19	4
Prohibition Agents—Penn.....	Mar. 10	4
U. S. Congresswomen.....	Oct. 7	29
U. S. Senate.....	Oct. 21	8
U. S. Senate.....	Oct. 21	8
Women Who Won.....	Nov. 18	8
Foreign Countries		
See Diplomats, Women		
City Council—India.....	Feb. 24	22

	Number	Page
Civil Service—Holland.....	May 5	22
Diplomat—Bulgaria.....	Oct. 7	15
Diplomat—Norway.....	Apr. 21	3
Diplomat—Russia.....	Mar. 24	23
Diplomat—Sweden.....	Jan. 13	23
Diplomat—U. S.....	Feb. 10	4
Governing Body—Canada.....	May 5	22
Iceland Parliament.....	Oct. 7	23
Magistrates—England.....	Dec. 2	22
Members of Riksdag—Sweden.....	July 29	9
Municipal Council—India.....	Apr. 7	25
Secretary Bulgarian Legation.....	July 29	20
Senator—Irish Free State.....	Jan. 13	4
Treasurer, Municipal Council—Portu- gal.....	Dec. 2	23
State		
Board of Managers—State Hospital, New York.....	Feb. 24	22
California's Congresswoman.....	Feb. 10	12
Civil Service Commissioner—Seattle.....	Feb. 24	23
Clerk of Supreme Court—Minn.....	Jan. 27	22
Commissioner of Public Welfare—Chi- cago.....	Apr. 21	4-15
Commissioner of Public Welfare, Penn.....	Feb. 10	22
Commissioner Public Welfare—Penn.....	Feb. 24	23
Congresswoman—California.....	Mar. 10	12
Congresswoman—California.....	Mar. 10	12
Deputy Attorney General—New York.....	Jan. 27	22
Election Postscript.....	Dec. 16	22
Hospital Commission—New York.....	Jan. 13	22
Industrial Commission—New York.....	Jan. 27	22
Industrial Inspector—Missouri.....	Dec. 30	22
Industrial Inspection Dept.—Missouri.....	Feb. 10	22
Legislator—Alabama.....	Jan. 13	21
Legislator—New Mexico.....	Apr. 21	22
Legislators—Ohio.....	Mar. 24	22
Legislators—Penn.....	Jan. 13	4
Legislatures, State.....	Dec. 30	22
Legislatures, State.....	Jan. 27	22
Member State Board of Control—Wise.....	Feb. 24	22
More Women Who Won.....	Dec. 2	10
Secretary, State Dept. of Labor— New York.....	Feb. 24	22
Senators—Ohio.....	Mar. 24	22
State Board of Control—Wisconsin.....	Feb. 24	22
State Civil Service Commission— New York.....	Jan. 27	22
Woman Legislator.....	Feb. 10	22
Woman Legislator—Ill.....	Apr. 7	20
Ohio		
Woman Candidate.....	Aug. 12	21
Pledged by Ohio Women (Ed.).....	Aug. 26	13
Vote at the Primaries.....	Sept. 9	21
Lakewood League.....	Oct. 21	21
Merit System.....	Oct. 21	21
Zanesville League.....	Nov. 4	21
Junior League of G. F. W. C.....	Nov. 4	25
Citizenship School.....	Dec. 16	20
Cleveland Joint Legislative Committee.....	Dec. 30	21
Legislative Program.....	Mar. 10	19
Institute of Politics.....	Mar. 10	21
Women Legislators.....	Mar. 24	22
Women Senators.....	Mar. 24	22
Inspection of Meat Supply.....	Apr. 21	21
Oklahoma		
High School Club.....	Sept. 9	28
Club Work.....	Dec. 30	24
Oregon		
Marriage Bill.....	Feb. 10	22
Civil Service Commission.....	Feb. 24	23
Woman Legislator.....	Apr. 7	20
For a Better Breed—by Mrs. C. B. Simmons.....	Apr. 21	17
City Manager.....	Apr. 21	22
City Manager.....	May 5	4
Neighborhood House.....	May 19	23
Otero-Warren, Adelina.....	Oct. 7	8
O'Toole, Judge Mary		
On the Marriage Bill.....	Feb. 10	16
Packer Control Law		
Packers and the Public, The.....	Jan. 27	19
Pamphlets		
Child Health in the Rural Sections and Villages of Erie County.....	July 15	19
Family Status of Bread-Winning Women, The.....	Mar. 10	26
Fifty-sixth Report of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children.....	Mar. 10	26
Shorter Day and Women Workers, The.....	Mar. 10	26
The Uniform Illegitimacy Act.....	Jan. 27	30
Women in the Candy Industry in Chi- cago and St. Louis.....	Mar. 10	26
Women in Chemistry.....	July 15	19
Women in Maryland Industries.....	Mar. 10	26
Panamas, The Two		
by Carrie Chapman Catt.....	May 5	10
Pan-American Association for the Ad- vancement of Women.....	Oct. 21	24
Costa Rican Local Unit.....	Sept. 9	18
Park, Maud Wood		
Ask Your Candidate.....	July 1	15
Democracy's Problem.....	Sept. 9	18
Our National Danger.....	Nov. 4	16
Iowa Light on the League.....	Apr. 7	19
Less-than-Half Democracy (Ed.).....	Apr. 21	14
Parker, Dr. Valeria H.....	June 3	10
A Dangerous Short Cut (Ed.).....	Feb. 24	15
Single Standard, The.....	Apr. 21	16

	Number	Page
Parliament, Women in		
Canada	Aug. 12	10
Candidates—England	Sept. 23	23
Finland	Jan. 27	23
Holland	Sept. 9	26
Hungary	Aug. 12	20
Tasmania	June 3	18
Mrs. Philip Snowden—Candidate	Dec. 30	23
Peck, Mary Gray	Aug. 26	14
The Needle's Eye	Dec. 16	17
A Christmas Letter Needed	Dec. 16	17
Pennsylvania		
Gifford Pinchot	June 3	7
Gifford Pinchot	July 1	12
Pinchot Campaign and the League	July 1	20
Legislative Program	Aug. 26	18
Activities—Women Voters	Sept. 9	21
County Courts	Sept. 9	21
Woman Candidate—Congress	Sept. 23	22
Protests Gerrymander	Oct. 21	24
Radnor Township's Curb Election	Dec. 2	21
Women Voters' Convention and Legislative Program	Dec. 30	19
New Home for League (Harrisburg)	Jan. 13	20
Commissioner of Public Welfare	Feb. 10	22
Novel School Planned by Mrs. Pinchot	Feb. 10	22
Commissioner of Public Welfare	Feb. 24	23
Women's College—University of Pa.	Mar. 10	23
Prohibition Agents, Women	Mar. 10	22
Moffatt Bill Passes House	Mar. 24	22
Pennybacker, Mrs. Percy V.		
How to Build an Opinion	Apr. 7	18
National Physical Education Service	Feb. 10	24
Pensions		
See Bursum Bill		
Peru, Picturesque		
by Carrie Chapman Catt	May 19	9
Pictures, News		
American Association of University Women (new headquarters)	Jan. 27	4
Atcherson, Lucile	Feb. 10	4
Atlanta Woman's Club	May 5	4
Aradon, Subbamsall	May 19	4
Borghese, Princess	Apr. 21	4
Brandstrom, Ella	Feb. 10	4
Byrnes, Mrs. James F.	Mar. 24	4
Barrett, Mrs. R. E.	May 5	4
Barnard, Mrs. Elizabeth	May 5	4
Cowl, Jane	Feb. 10	4
Cast, Aileen	Jan. 27	4
Cecil, Lord Robert	Apr. 7	4
Congresswomen		
Miss Alice Robertson—Oklahoma	Mar. 10	4
Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck—Illinois	Mar. 10	4
Mrs. Mae E. Nolan—California	Mar. 10	4
Camp Fire Girl	Mar. 10	4
Cooper, Mrs. Millicent	Mar. 10	4
Catt, Carrie Chapman	Apr. 7	4
Comstock, Dr. Ada Louise	Mar. 24	4
Clark, Adele	Apr. 7	4
Dowager Countess of Desart	Jan. 13	4
Elliott, Dr. Mabel E.	Feb. 24	4
Fontainebleau	May 5	4
Gale, Zona	Feb. 24	4
G. F. W. C.—Clubhouse Opening	Jan. 13	4
Gessner, Mabel Thayer	Feb. 24	4
Hanibara, Mme.	Mar. 10	4
Hutchinson, Lydia	Feb. 24	4
Industrial Conference	Jan. 27	4
Japanese "Expert Reelers"	Feb. 10	4
Kollontai, Alexandra	Apr. 21	4
Legislators—Pennsylvania	Jan. 13	4
Lovejoy, Dr. Esther Pohl	Feb. 24	4
McDowell, Mary	Apr. 21	4
"Mary the Third"	Mar. 24	4
N. L. W. V. Convention	Apr. 21	4
Nefertiti, Queen	Mar. 24	4
Park, Maud Wood	Apr. 7	4
Pinchot, Mrs. Gifford	Jan. 13	4
Pourtales, Comtesse Horace de	May 5	4
Royden, Maude	Jan. 27	4
Reinecke, Mrs. George W.	May 19	4
Reid, Mrs. Wallace	May 19	4
Strachey, Mrs. Oliver	Apr. 7	4
Shipstead, Mrs. Henrik	May 19	4
Tata, Miss	Apr. 7	4
Williams, Margaret Lindsay	Jan. 13	4
Wright, Mrs. Hamilton	May 19	4
Pinchot, Gifford	June 3	7
Campaign Costs (Ed.)	July 1	12
Pinchot, Gifford	June 3	7
Pittenger, Mrs. Lucille B.		
They Got Their Bond	Nov. 18	12
Plays and Pageants		
Drama of American Citizenship	Apr. 7	23
Three Generations of Mary (Review)	Mar. 24	4-24
Poet Laureate, Woman		
Colorado	Feb. 10	22
Poland		
Women in—by Wacław Zawisza	Jan. 13	23
Policewomen		
Cash Value of—(by A. S. B.)	July 29	12
Policy, The Woman Citizen's	Oct. 21	14
Policy, The Woman Citizen's	Dec. 30	15
Political Parties in England	Nov. 18	13
Political Parties, Representation of		
Women		
In Tennessee	Feb. 24	23
50-50 Missouri	May 5	21
Political Parties in the U. S.		
Party But Not Partisan (Ed.)	Apr. 21	14
Loyalty vs. Party (Ed.)	Apr. 5	14

	Number	Page
Political Prisoners		
A Plea for Amnesty (Ed.)	Mar. 10	15
Poll Taxes		
Dr. Anna Parker on	May 5	21
Poole-Ernest		
Do Women Count in Politics	Nov. 18	11
Porter, Charles H.		
Riddle of the Ballot, The	Jan. 27	10
Porto Rico		
Organized Play for Children	Apr. 21	22
Postmistress—Mrs. Barnard, Fla.	Mar. 24	23
Postmistress—Mrs. Barnard, Fla.	May 5	4
Powys, Miss Marion		
Maker of Hairlooms, A	Jan. 27	11
Primaries		
See Candidates		
Women and the Primaries (Ed.)	Sept. 23	15
Concerning the Primaries	Sept. 23	20
In Sixteen States	Oct. 21	18
In Alabama and New Jersey	Nov. 4	21
More About Primary	Nov. 18	21
Reports on Primary	Dec. 30	21
Pro-Primary—by Dorothy Canfield	Mar. 10	16
Prize Election Stories—Submitted in Contest (What Women Have Done with Their Vote)		
They Got Their Man	Nov. 18	12
They Got Their Bond	Nov. 18	12
Why They Fought Their Senator	Dec. 2	11
The Great Achievement (1st Prize)	Dec. 30	11
Cook County's First Woman Commissioner (2nd prize)—by Mrs. F. T. H'Doubler	Jan. 13	12
Cambria County's Campaign (3rd prize)—by Sarah M. Gallaher	Jan. 27	12
Programs for Club Study		
Know Your Own Country	June 3	17
Know Your Own Country	June 17	21
Know Your Own Country	July 1	22
Know Your Own Country	July 15	21
Know Your Own Township	Dec. 30	28
Know Your Own Village	Feb. 10	28
Prohibition		
The Prohibition Poll (Ed.)	Aug. 26	13
Where Women Stand on It (Ed.)	Sept. 9	14
Literary Digest Poll	Sept. 23	6
Speaking of	Sept. 23	29
Women Agents	Oct. 21	22
The Vote on Prohibition	Nov. 18	15
How Much Prohibition for England—by Dora M. Ford	Dec. 30	13
An Object Lesson (Ed.)	Feb. 10	15
Women Prohibition Agents	Mar. 10	22
One Way to Enforce It—by William Dudley Foulke	Mar. 24	12
Meredith	May 5	17
Why Don't the Drys Speak Up (Ed.)—(Mullan-Gage Law)	May 19	14
Protest from the Anti-Saloon League, A—by Wayne B. Wheeler	May 19	28
Proportional Representation		
Charles H. Porter on	Jan. 27	10
Prostitution		
Putting Out the Red Lights—by Harriet A. Marsh	June 3	10
Equal Pay for Equal Sin	July 29	15
Social Hygiene Board	Oct. 7	20
Social Hygiene Has Right of Way	Dec. 2	21
Conference at Geneva—(Traffic—Women and Children)	Mar. 10	22
Fight on Vice, A—by Louise de Koven Bowen	Mar. 24	17
Growing Better (Ed.)—by A. S. B.	Apr. 21	14
The Sing's Standard—by Dr. Valeria H. Parker	Apr. 21	16
License Is Doomed—by Nancy M. Schoonmaker	May 19	17
Putnam, Mrs. Frank		
Equality in Wisconsin	Mar. 10	11
Equality in Wisconsin	May 5	23

Q

Questionnaires	Sept. 9	19
Questions for Nov. 7—by Robert J. Bender	Nov. 4	10

R

Race-Control		
American (Ed.)—by Honoré Wil'sie	June 3	15
Race Problem, A Help in the (Ed.)	Oct. 21	15
Radio, Her Line Is		
Mary Texanna Loomis	Feb. 10	8
Randolph, Bessie C.		
Why a World Court?	Mar. 10	17
Read, Lessie Strin-flaw		
See General Federation Notes		
Reclassification Bill	Mar. 24	19
Reparations		
Danger Ahead (Ed.)	Aug. 12	12
Europe's One Hope (Ed.)	Sept. 9	14
High Time to Act (Ed.)	Jan. 13	14
A Plan for Action in Europe (Ed.)	Jan. 27	14
A Soldier's Peace Plan	Mar. 24	14
Rhode Island		
Course for Voters	Aug. 26	18
United League of Rhode Island	Oct. 7	21
Mrs. Cheeseman on War	Nov. 4	20
United League of Rhode Island	Apr. 7	23
Americanization	Apr. 7	23

	Number	Page
Citizenship School	May 19	21
Rhondda, Lady	June 3	6
Dora M. Ford on	Sept. 9	13
Rich, Winifred		
Hostess to Hundreds	Mar. 10	10
Robb, Juliet Everts		
It Depends	Jan. 13	17
The Test Question	Sept. 9	17
Robins, Mrs. Raymond		
Resignation-Trade Union League	Nov. 4	22
Robinson, Sara		
Nailing the Laws	July 29	14
Rose, Ernestine Louise		
Alice Stone Blackwell on	Aug. 12	15
Royden, A. Maude (picture)	Jan. 27	4
Marriage Service	May 19	22
Royer, Jessica		
The Wise—(Verse)	Sept. 9	17
Russia		
The Three Horns (Ed.)—by C. C. C.	June 3	12
Allen T. Burns on	Jan. 27	13
Woman Diplomat	Mar. 24	23

S

Sawyer, Ruth		
Teamwork on Woman's Oldest Job	Mar. 24	11
Children's Book Shelf, The	Nov. 4	16
Schools, The Reason for		
by Charl Williams	July 1	14
Schoonmaker, Nancy M.		
"Licensing" Is Doomed	May 19	17
Sculptors, Women		
Farnham, Sally James	Nov. 18	5
Fraser, Laura Gardin	Jan. 27	6
Hahn, Nancy Coonsman	Dec. 2	23
Putnam, Brenda	Dec. 30	5
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter	July 1	5
Senate, The U. S.		
Senate Humor (Ed.)	Aug. 26	12
Sentimentality Versus Idealism		
by Marguerite Wilkinson	Aug. 12	14
Servant Problem		
See Housework Problem, The		
Sheppard-Towner Act		
Decision of Atty-Gen. of Mass. against	June 17	18
Dr. Ethel M. Watters, Consultant	June 17	20
Wyoming in Step	Oct. 21	22
Constitutionality Tested	Dec. 2	20
How Kentucky Felt	Dec. 2	21
In Court (Massachusetts)	Jan. 13	23
Adopted in Forty-two States	Jan. 27	23
Sheppard-Towner Gains	Mar. 24	20
Why City Babies Survive (Ed.)	Apr. 21	14
Sheppard-Towner Act	May 5	19
Indiana Accepts	Apr. 7	23
Ship Subsidy Bill, The		
No, Thanks (Ed.)	Mar. 10	15
Shorter Hours for Workers		
The Twelve-Hour Day (Ed.)	Jan. 27	15
Shuler, Marjorie		
Building Homes for Business Women	Dec. 30	12
Industrial Women Confer	Jan. 27	12
"I Like to Work with Women"		
(Lena Lake Forrest)	Feb. 24	10
Siberia, The Angel of		
by Lee Weiss	Mar. 24	10
Stimmons, Mrs. C. B.		
Legislature	June 17	18
Woman Legislator	Apr. 7	20
For A Better Breed	Apr. 21	17
Single Standard, The		
by Dr. Valeria H. Parker	Apr. 21	16
Skyland, Manager of		
by Emma H. De Zouche	Apr. 7	14
Smyrna		
by Dr. Esther Lovejoy	Nov. 4	8
Social Hygiene		
See Prostitution		
South Africa		
Suffrage Rejected	Apr. 7	24
South Carolina		
League	Sept. 23	21
Legislative Program	Feb. 24	20
"Tacky Party"	Mar. 10	21
South Dakota		
Will She Be Governor?—(Alice Lorraine Daly)	Oct. 7	8
Rural Health Centers—G. F. W. C.	Dec. 16	23
Office Holders, Women	Jan. 27	23
Home Economics	May 5	22
How South Dakota Does It	May 19	20
Stan on, Elizabeth Cady		
Grows Up	July 1	11
Mother of Babies and Causes	July 15	9
Fellow Fighters	July 29	10
Stewart, Ann B.		
The Seattle Plan	July 15	17
Stokes, Elizabeth K. Phelps		
See Your Business in Washington—Every Issue		
Speaking of Freedom	Dec. 30	17
Stone, Edith		
Do Women Like Politics—Ask Hawaii	July 15	11
Strang, Elizabeth Leonard		
Landscapes and Livings	June 3	11
Strikes		
Editorial—by C. C. C.	Sept. 9	15
Daughterly Injunction (Ed.)	Sept. 23	15
Sweden		
Karin Hesselgren		
Leading Legislative Lady	July 29	9
Woman's Paper	Aug. 26	20

	Number	Page
Woman Diplomat	Jan. 13	23
Suffrage, Woman		
India	June 3	18
Italy	June 3	18
Japan	Oct. 7	22
Rumania	Oct. 7	22
Where Congressional Work Began	Oct. 21	22
Brazil	Nov. 4	22
Suffrage Opponents Were Prophets (Ed.)	Nov. 18	14
French Senate	Nov. 18	25
French Senate	Dec. 2	22
India	Dec. 16	22
India	Dec. 30	23
Is the Woman Vote Sentimental?—by Cornelia James Cannon	Dec. 30	16
Debate in French Senate—by Alice La Mazière	Jan. 13	7
Editorial on	Jan. 13	14
The Same Old Story (Ed.)	Jan. 13	14
Not Outside — by Luella St. Clair Moss	Jan. 13	16
Cuba	Jan. 13	23
Spread of	Jan. 13	23
Mussolini vs. Suffrage	Feb. 24	23
Defeated in Japan	Mar. 10	23
Turkey	Mar. 10	22
Rhodesia—South Africa	Mar. 10	22
French Women Fight for	Mar. 10	22
Delaware Legislature Ratifies	Mar. 24	22
Congress at Rome	Mar. 24	22
Rome in Readiness	Apr. 7	24
Philippine Senate Passes Bill	Apr. 7	24
South Africa	Apr. 7	24
Defeated in Switzerland	Apr. 7	24
Italy	May 19	5
Candidates for Rome Congress	May 19	22

T

Tariff		
Consider the Tariff—by Belle I. Moskowitz	June 17	10
Let's Use the Tariff Commission and Keep on the Job (Ed.)	June 17	13
Tariff Folly (Ed.)	July 15	12
Take the Tariff Out of Politics (Ed.)	July 29	12
Wanted—An Economic Tariff	Aug. 26	13
The New Tariff — by Harriet Taylor Upton	Oct. 21	16
The Flexible Tariff Might Help (Ed.)	May 19	15
Teachers Cheer Up	Jan. 27	17
by Laura L. Ambler		
Tennessee		
Women at the Polls	July 15	23
Women Voters Convention	Feb. 10	21
Legislative Program	Feb. 24	21
Equal Representation Bill	Feb. 24	23
Women Legislators	Apr. 7	22
Test Question, The	Sept. 9	17
by Juliet Everts Robb		
Texas		
Prison Reform	Oct. 7	21
League	Nov. 4	20
Legislative Program	Mar. 10	19
They Got Their Man (Pub'd Anon.)	Nov. 18	12
Thomas, Dr. M. Carey	June 17	20
L.L.D. from Johns Hopkins	Feb. 10	23
President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr		
They Got Their Bond	Nov. 18	12
by Lucille B. Pittenger		
Thwaite, Leo		
Women with the Silver Pass, The	Aug. 26	11
by Louise Wallace Hackney		
Time, She Who Makes (Martha S. Wittnauer)	Mar. 24	13
Township, Know Your Own	Dec. 30	28
Study Program—by Mrs. Frederick S. Greene		
Traffic in Women and Children		
See Prostitution		
Trowbridge, Gertrude Sherman	July 29	8
Tuttle, Florence Guertin		
League of Nations, The	Feb. 24	16
To Eliminate War	Aug. 26	15
Twelve Greatest Women, The	May 19	22

U

Upton, Harriet Taylor	Oct. 21	17
Uruguay		
by C. C. C.	Apr. 7	10

V

	Number	Page
Vanderlip, Mr. Frank	May 19	14
Morality for Nations (Ed.)		
Vermont		
"Freeman's Oath"	Dec. 16	21
Legislative Program	Mar. 10	19
Verse		
Arnold, Anne—"Urge"	July 1	16
Royer, Jessica—"The Wise"	Sept. 9	17
Vice, A Fight on	Mar. 24	17
by Louise de Koven Bowen		
Village, Know Your Own	Feb. 10	28
by Mrs. Frederick S. Greene		
Virginia		
Industrial School for Colored Girls	July 29	8
Citizenship Course Over Radio	Aug. 26	18
Activities—Women Voters	Sept. 9	21
League Cook-Book	Nov. 18	21
Women Voters' Convention	Jan. 27	21
Vivisection		
Is the Woman Voter Sentimental?—by Cornelia James Cannon	Dec. 30	16
Sue M. Farrell on	Feb. 10	17
A Surgeon's Answer—by Dr. W. W. Keen	Feb. 24	17
Vocational Information, Bureau of	Oct. 21	22
Information	Jan. 13	11
Information	Feb. 24	22
Voigt Bill, The	Jan. 13	15
Editorial on		
Death of the "Cocoon Cow", The (Ed.)	Mar. 10	14
Filled Milk Bill	Mar. 24	19

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Wallace, Eugenia	Jan. 13	11
"The Girl in the Watch Tower"		
(Voc. Info. Bureau)		
Wallace, Dr. Schuyler	Mar. 10	13
What We Have Done To Our Trees		
Wambaugh, Sarah	Oct. 21	9
Women in the League Assembly		
Wanted—More Mary Gwynns	June 17	11
by Charlotte Kellogg		
Wanted—More Women	Jan. 27	17
by Mary Vida Clark		
Warburton, Mary B.	June 3	7
On Governor Pinchot		
Washington		
The Inquisitive Sex	Aug. 26	19
Activities, Women Voters	Nov. 4	21
Civil Service Commissioner	Feb. 24	23
Legislative Progress	Apr. 21	21
Watters, Dr. E. H. M.	June 17	20
Waugh, Mildred Ockert	Aug. 12	19
Study the Primary		
Weiss, Lee	Mar. 24	10
The "Angel of Siberia"		
(Elsa Brandstrom)		
West Virginia		
4-H Club—by Ross B. Johnston	Sept. 9	7
Outline of Government	Nov. 4	21
What Women Have Done with Their Votes	Nov. 18	12
They Got Their Man	Nov. 18	12
They Got Their Bond	Nov. 18	12
Why They Fought Their Senator	Dec. 2	11
What Has Been Done	Dec. 16	19
Wheeler, Wayne B.		
Protest from the Anti-Saloon League	May 19	28
A	Nov. 4	11
Wheels of British Government, The		
White, William Allen	Nov. 18	11
Do Women Count in Politics?		
Whiting, Isabel Kimball	Mar. 10	12
Business Ideals at Home		
Whitney, Charlotte Anita	Jan. 13	10
(Miss Whitney's Case)		
Whittic, Anna Harbottle	Oct. 21	17
Buy, Steal, or Fight		
Wilkinson, Marguerite	Aug. 12	14
Sentimentality Versus Idealism		
In Praise of Santa	Dec. 16	16
Willebrandt, Mabel Walker		
First Legal Lady of the Land—by Nell Ray Clarke	Feb. 10	11
Williams, Charl	July 1	14
Reason for Schools, The		
Williams, Jesse Lynch	Apr. 7	11
Thoughts on Divorce		
Willis, Honore	June 3	15
American Race-Control		
Winn, Agnes Shirley	Feb. 24	13
A Teacher Who Loves to Teach—by Margaret A. Butcher		
Winter, Mrs. Thomas G.	Nov. 18	17
A Call to Consider		
Activities	Feb. 10	24
Wisconsin		
Parliamentary Law Day	Sept. 9	28
Better Citizens for Dane County	Jan. 13	19
Equality in—by Jessie Jack Hooper	Feb. 24	11

Women Members State Board of Con-	Feb. 24	22
trol		
Letter from Mrs. Hooper, A.	Mar. 24	23
Equality in—by Mrs. Frank Putnam	Mar. 10	11
Equality in—by Mrs. Frank Putnam	May 5	23
Theodora N. Youmans—Equality Law	Mar. 24	23
Women Voters' Convention	May 19	21
State League of Women Voters		
Third Annual Convention	May 19	21
Woman's Bureau, The	May 5	20
Woman with the Silver Pass, The	Aug. 26	11
by Louise Wallace Hackney		
Women Did It, The	Nov. 18	12
Two Entries in the Prize Contest		
Women in Industry	Aug. 26	20
In India		
For Sake of the Race—by Alice Hamilton	Oct. 7	16
Indian Women Strike	Oct. 21	23
Industrial Survey of Far East	Dec. 16	22
Conference	Jan. 13	22
Conference Picture	Jan. 27	4
Marjorie Shuler on	Jan. 27	12
A Job for Women—by Alice Hamilton	Jan. 27	16
Wage, Minimum		
Working women Win	July 29	21
Minimum Wage Decision, The (A. S. B. Ed.)	Nov. 18	15
Montana's Legislative Program	Jan. 13	21
Supreme Court Decision	Apr. 21	5
Minimum Wage Law—D. C.	May 19	21
Minimum Wage Law—Minn.	May 19	21
National Women's Trade Union League	May 19	23
Women in Politics		
Hawaii—by Edith Stone	July 15	11
Why Outside? — by Ruby Westlake	Nov. 18	17
Freudenberger		
Not Outside — by Luella St. Clair	Jan. 13	16
Moss		
Why More Women Aren't Elected	Jan. 27	14
(Loyalty vs. Party (Ed.)		
Women in Politics—Do They Count?	May 5	14
Symposium — by Will Irwin, Ernest Poole, Irvin S. Cobb, William Allen White, Ray Brown	Nov. 18	11
Women's Big Chance		
by Lucia Ames Mead	Sept. 23	16
Women's Health Foundation	Aug. 12	19
Health-Positive—by Mildred Adams	Sept. 23	8
A Protest (Ed.)	Dec. 2	15
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom		
Program	Apr. 7	25
At the Hague	Jan. 27	23
Summer Conferences	July 29	21
Women's Joint Congressional Committee	Mar. 10	20
Women Who Won	Nov. 18	8
More Women Who Won	Dec. 2	10
World Court, The		
Why?—by Bessie C. Randolph	Mar. 10	17
On Our Way to the—(Ed.)	Mar. 10	14
Lucia Ames Mead on	May 5	16
See League of Nations		
World of Eating Women, A	Jan. 13	13
by Gulielma F. Alsop		
Wright, Mrs. Hamilton (picture)		
"Assessor" League of Nations Commis-	May 19	4
sion		
Wyoming		
Woman Mayor	May 5	22
Woman Mayor	June 17	20
University of Wyoming—Debate	May 19	20

Y

Year Book, Women's	Dec. 2	22
Youmans, Theodora W.		
My Campaign	Oct. 21	26
Wisconsin Equality Law	Apr. 21	22
Wisconsin Equality Law	May 19	23

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Zawisza, Wacław	Jan. 13	23
Women in Poland		

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